

Wednesday, March 18, 2026
Phalguna 27, 1947 (Saka)

Seventh Session (Eighteenth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Om Birla

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri N. K. Premachandran

Shri Jagdambika Pal

Shri P. C. Mohan

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Dilip Saikia

Kumari Selja

Shri A. Raja

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

Shri Krishna Prasad Tenneti

Shri Awadhesh Prasad

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 18, 2026/ Phalguna 27, 1947 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

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

OBITUARY REFERENCE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे अत्यंत दुख के साथ हमारे पूर्व साथी डॉ. कावुरु संबाशिव राव के निधन के बारे में सभा को सूचित करना है। वे आंध्र प्रदेश के मछलीपट्टनम संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 8वीं, 9वीं और 12वीं लोक सभा तथा आंध्र प्रदेश के एलुरु संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से 14वीं और 15वीं लोकसभा के सदस्य रहे।

वे विभिन्न संसदीय समितियों के सदस्य रहे और उन्होंने वस्त्र मंत्रालय में केन्द्रीय मंत्री के रूप में भी अपनी सेवाएं दीं।

डॉ. कावुरु संबाशिव राव का निधन 82 वर्ष की आयु में 11 मार्च, 2026 को हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना में हुआ।

हम डॉ. कावुरु संबाशिव राव के निधन पर गहरा शोक व्यक्त करते हैं और यह सभा शोक संतप्त परिवार के प्रति अपनी संवेदनाएं व्यक्त करती है।

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

11.03 hrs

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ॐ शांति: ॐ शांति: ॐ शांति: ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, एक मिनट प्लीज़ मेरी बात सुनिए।

मैं आप सभी से एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सभी संसद के वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। मेरा आज आग्रह और निवेदन है कि निधन संबंधी जब उल्लेख करूँ तो कोई सदस्य आपस में चर्चा न करे। मुझे आज भी नहीं लगा और यह अच्छी परंपरा नहीं है।

11.04 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

@Starred Question Nos. 361 to 367

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न नंबर – 361 – श्री एन.के. प्रेमचंद्रन।

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS IN E-COMMERCE

***361. SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:**

Will the **MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has initiated any action to protect the rights of consumers in e-commerce and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has initiated any action to protect the rights of consumers from delivery of damaged, duplicate, low quality and counterfeit branded items and if so, the details of action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated any action to monitor the efficiency of toll-free numbers and if so, the details of action taken thereon;
- (d) whether the Government has initiated any action to ensure that the toll

@ The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

- free numbers provided by various companies are providing service to the consumers in a time bound manner and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to ensure that the toll free numbers is given for complaint registration with timeframe to ensure service within the reasonable time and if so, the details of action taken thereon?

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

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

STATEMENT

Department of Consumer Affairs is continuously working for protection and empowerment of consumers by enactment of progressive legislations. With a view to modernize the framework governing consumer protection in the era of globalization, technologies, e-commerce markets etc., the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 was enacted.

Salient features of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 are establishment of a Central Consumer Protection Authority(CCPA); simplification of the adjudication process in the Consumer Commissions such as enhancing pecuniary jurisdiction of the Consumer Commissions, online filing of complaint from the Consumer Commission having jurisdiction over the place of work/residence of the consumer irrespective of the place of transaction, videoconferencing for hearing, deemed admissibility of complaints, if admissibility is not decided within 21 days of filing; provision of product liability;

provision for making rules for prevention of unfair trade practice in e-commerce and direct selling.

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 for violation of rights of consumers, misleading advertisements and unfair trade practices. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese and Manipuri through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience. 1,398 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 technological transformation of the NCH has significantly boosted its call-handling capacity. The number of calls received by NCH has grown from 62,172 calls in December 2019 to 3,59,336 calls in December 2025. This growth reflects the rising confidence of consumers in the helpline. Similarly, the average number of complaints registered per month has surged from 37,062 in

2017 to 1,47,635 in 2025. Additionally, grievance registration via WhatsApp has gained momentum, with the percentage of complaints filed through the platform increasing from 12% in December 2023 to 21% in December 2025 demonstrating a growing preference for digital communication channels.

In a significant move to further enhance grievance redressal, NCH has introduced AI-based Speech Recognition, a Translation System, and an AI enabled Chatbot as part of the NCH 2.0 initiative. These technological advancements aim to make the grievance filing process more seamless, efficient, and inclusive. The AI-powered Speech Recognition and Translation System enables consumers to file complaints through voice input, reducing manual intervention. The AI enabled Chatbot provides real-time assistance, streamlining complaint-handling processes, and improving the overall user experience. These upgrades ensure that consumers from diverse linguistic backgrounds have equal access to the grievance redressal system at no cost.

National Consumer Helpline has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the Helpline portal which is hassle free, inexpensive and without intermediaries. The average grievance disposal time for grievances received through CPGRAMS in 2025 was 13 days, compared to 18 days in 2024.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully facilitated refund of ₹52 crore to consumers between 25th April 2025 and 31st January 2026. This significant redressal at a pre-litigation stage was achieved across 31 sectors (including 36.80 Crores with regard to the grievances pertaining to

e-commerce sector), effectively addressing 79,521 consumer grievances related to refund claims.

During the last three years, the grievances registered on National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in e-commerce sector are as follows:

S. No.	Year	Registered
1	2023	4,46,133
2	2024	4,40,187
3	2025	5,11,196

NCH has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the helpline portal.

The Department has notified the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 on 23 July 2020 under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 to safeguard consumers from unfair trade practices in the e-commerce sector. These Rules specify the duties of e-commerce entities, liabilities of marketplace entities, responsibilities of sellers on marketplaces and duties of inventory-based e-commerce entities.

Under these Rules, e-commerce entities are required to appoint a Grievance Officer and prominently display the name, designation and contact details of the officer on their platform. The grievance officer must acknowledge consumer complaints within 48 hours and redress them within one month from the date of receipt of the complaint. E-commerce entities are also required to endeavour to become partners in the convergence process of the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) and are prohibited from discriminating between

consumers of the same class or manipulating prices to gain unreasonable profits.

Marketplace e-commerce entities are required to obtain undertakings from sellers ensuring that product descriptions, images and other content correspond accurately with the appearance, nature, quality and features of the goods or services. They must prominently publish details of sellers including business name, geographic address, customer care contact details, ratings and feedback along with complete information regarding return, refund, exchange, warranty, delivery, payment modes and grievance redressal mechanisms. Sellers are also required to ensure that advertisements are consistent with the actual characteristics and usage conditions of goods or services and are prohibited from posting misleading reviews or misrepresenting product features.

Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA), an executive agency, came into existence on 24.07.2020. It is designed to intervene, to prevent consumer detriment arising from violation of rights of consumers, misleading advertisements, unfair trade practices etc. and to initiate class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products. As on 09.03.2026, CCPA has issued 477 notices of class action, imposed penalties amounting to ₹3,00,40,500, and closed 177 cases with receipt of penalties of ₹1,56,10,500.

CCPA has taken action against several entities for violation of consumer

rights and unfair trade practices in the e-commerce sector. Such actions include withdrawal of misleading advertisements relating to certain low-quality products marketed through online platforms, recall of products being sold in violation of mandatory quality standards and Quality Control Orders. Penal action has also been taken against entities for sale of products bearing spurious certification marks and misleading claims.

CCPA has taken action against the sale of domestic pressure cookers that do not meet compulsory BIS standards on e-commerce platforms. CCPA, for safeguarding consumer interests and their safety, issued directions to e-commerce platforms and their sellers to recall total 5507 non-ISI mark domestic pressure cookers sold by them. CCPA also directed sellers of e-commerce platforms to recall 818 toys and also imposed penalties for the toys which were being sold on e-commerce platforms in violation to mandatory standards and QCO notified for toys.

Based on grievances received through the National Consumer Helpline, CCPA has examined instances where grievance redressal mechanisms including customer care numbers or details of grievance officers were not prominently displayed by certain entities. Appropriate action has been taken and corrective measures implemented by such entities to strengthen grievance redressal mechanisms and ensure availability of contact details for consumers.

Subsequent to action taken by CCPA, several e commerce entities and direct selling companies further strengthened their grievance redressal mechanism such as giving names of the grievance officers, nodal officers,

contact details etc.

In addition, CCPA has issued Safety Notices under Section 18(2)(j) of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 cautioning consumers against purchase of goods not conforming to mandatory safety standards which includes helmets, pressure cookers, cooking gas cylinders and certain household electrical appliances.

CCPA has issued an advisory dated 30th September, 2021 in terms of the Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020 regarding display of information provided by sellers on marketplace e-commerce platforms. The advisory, inter-alia, provides for ensuring that marketplace e-commerce entities display in a clear and accessible manner all relevant information furnished by sellers on their platforms, including details of the seller and grievance officer, so as to safeguard consumer interests and facilitate effective grievance redressal for consumers purchasing goods or services through e-commerce.

CCPA issued an advisory dated 14.07.2022 to e-commerce platforms regarding the online sale of certain Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani medicines that contain ingredients listed in Schedule E(1) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 which may include potentially hazardous substances and therefore must be consumed only under medical supervision. Accordingly, e-commerce platforms have been advised to ensure that such drugs are sold only after a valid prescription from a registered Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani practitioner is uploaded by the consumer on the platform to prevent unsafe self-medication and protect consumers from potential health risks associated

with unsupervised use of such medicines.

CCPA has notified the Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022 on 9th June, 2022. These guidelines inter-alia provide for conditions for an advertisement to be non-misleading and valid; duties of manufacturer, service provider, advertiser and advertising agency including on e-commerce platforms.

Central Consumer Protection Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, issued “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023” on 30th November, 2023, listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector. These dark patterns include false urgency, Basket Sneaking, Confirm shaming, forced action, Subscription trap, Interface Interference, Bait and switch, Drip Pricing, Disguised Advertisements, Nagging, Trick Wording, Saas Billing and Rogue Malwares.

An “Advisory for 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 also issued by the CCPA on 5th June, 2025. 29 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023.

CCPA has also notified Guidelines for the Prevention and Regulation of Illegal Listing and Sale of Radio Equipment including Walkie Talkies on E-

Commerce Platforms, 2025. These guidelines have been notified to curb the unauthorized sale of wireless devices operating beyond the 446.0–446.2 MHz frequency band that may pose risks to consumer safety, mislead consumers regarding their legal position and interfere with critical communication networks, including those used by law enforcement and emergency services. Further, the CCPA action follows the identification of over 16,970 non-compliant walkie-talkie listings across platforms and also imposed penalties of ₹10 lakh each on Meesho, Flipkart, Amazon and Meta Platforms Inc, and ₹1 lakh each on Chimiya, JioMart, Talk Pro and MaskMan Toys.

CCPA has taken action against the sale of counterfeit and substandard goods on a major e-commerce platform for promotion and sale of counterfeit and spurious goods including medicines, cosmetics, beauty products and clothing items, misleading display of MRPs and discounts on branded products, use of misleading labels alongside spurious listings and facilitation of sale of Schedule-H drugs without prescription. The platform was directed to strengthen its due-diligence and monitoring mechanisms. As a result of these regulatory interventions, the platform instituted enhanced internal detection and filtering systems and reported large-scale removal of counterfeit listings from its platform. The company informed that between 04 August 2022 and 05 June 2025, a total of 1,21,31,880 product listings identified as counterfeit were delisted out of 40,19,27,610 listings uploaded, including 69,63,556 counterfeit listings removed during April 2023–September 2024 and 12,35,469 listings removed during September 2024–May 2025.

From 2020 till date, 997 notices have been issued by Legal Metrology, for violations of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011, regarding non declaration of mandatory information such as country of origin, MRP, net quantity etc. resulting in compounding of Rs. 1.03 Crore under Section 48 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009. These notices also include sale of unverified weighing scales/instruments on e-commerce platforms.

Aligned with global best practices, “Safety Pledge” has been finalized, in consultation with all the stakeholders, which is a voluntary public commitment of e-Commerce platforms to ensure the safety of goods sold online. This initiative strengthens consumer protection in the e-commerce. Various e-Commerce companies viz. Tata Digital, Tata 1mg, BigBasket, Tata Cliq, Chroma, Swiggy, Ola, Zomato, Ajo, JioMart, Netmeds, Meesho etc. have signed the Safety Pledge for ensuring consumer safety.

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.

To protect the rights of consumers, the Central Government has mandated BIS certification for 635 products. Such products cannot be

manufactured, sold, imported, stored or exhibited for sale without a valid BIS certification. Certification is granted after testing the conformity of products with the relevant Indian Standards. During the past two years, BIS has tested 209 samples purchased from e-commerce platforms to verify their conformity with the relevant Indian Standards. Out of these, 144 samples were found conforming to the Indian Standards.

During the past two years, BIS has conducted 79 search and seizure operations at the premises of e-commerce warehouses, sellers operating on e-commerce platforms viz. Amazon, BigBasket, Blinkit, Flipkart, Meesho and Myntra. These operations have been carried out across various States including Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, my first supplementary question is this. The right of consumers in e-commerce are infringed for various reasons, such as unfair contract terms that favours the sellers and not protect consumer rights, offer vulnerability to payment fraud and cyber attacks and exploitation through non-disclosure of the exact quality of products.

Sir, consumers are also facing problems of time-consuming return and refund processes, misleading advertisements through false images or product descriptions, high risk of data breaches, theft of personal information and unauthorised use of consumer data.

Additionally, there is often a lack of clear information regarding the

identity of sellers. The identity of sellers is the main problem. Unfortunately, it is not being disclosed. At any platform, it is not being disclosed.

My specific question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government proposes to initiate stringent action to strengthen the regulations, establish efficient mechanisms and appoint grievance redressal cells to resolve these issues within a stipulated time frame. Does the Government propose to conduct periodic inspections to ensure product authenticity, adherence to standards and transparency in information regarding the product quality and the seller identify?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, Shri N.K. Premachandran is the most knowledgeable Member and commands respect from all sections of the House because of his regularity and technical knowledge about the overall House proceedings. He has raised a very valid question. I would like to tell him that after replacement of the Consumer Protection Act 1986 by the Consumer Protection Act 2019, we have made exhaustive provisions. हमने एक तो प्री-लिटिगेशन स्टेज पर ही कंज्यूमर हेल्पलाइन शुरू कर दी है। आप कंज्यूमर हेल्पलाइन पर 17 भाषाओं में शिकायत कर सकते हैं। उसके साथ ही साथ कंज्यूमर प्रोटेक्शन और सेंट्रल कंज्यूमर प्रोटेक्शन अथॉरिटी क्लॉज सेक्शन का जो भी विषय उठाया है, उसके लिए हमने प्रिवेंटिव मेजर्स भी लिए हैं। एक तो हमने डार्क पैटर्न्स का विषय लिया है। उन्होंने ई-कॉमर्स और इसमें कंट्री ऑफ ऑरिजन के बारे में भी कहा है। इसमें मैन्युफैक्चरर्स का थोड़ा बहुत इश्यू है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी, especially for the consumer items, we have already done that. As for dark patterns, 13 prominent dark patterns have been declared. उदाहरण के लिए जैसे उन्होंने फॉल्स अर्जेंसी के बारे में कहा है और जो डेटा देते हैं, उसको मिसयूज करने का विषय

उठाया है। इसमें कन्फर्म शेमिंग भी है। ऐसे बहुत हैं जैसे 'सास बिलिंग' है। सब्सक्रिप्शन ट्रेप में लोगों को फंसाया जाता है, वह भी है। कंज्यूमर सीसीपीए में हमने अभी तक कुल 477 नोटिसेस दिए हैं, एक्शनस लिए हैं और रिफंड भी करवाया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, आपने डिटेल में जवाब दिया है।

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी : सर, लास्ट पॉइंट है। कंज्यूमर हेल्पलाइन में ग्रीवांसेस एड्रेसल के लिए एक ऑफिसर भी रखना पड़ेगा। In 48 hours, he has to acknowledge the complaint and try to resolve it. There are so many measures. I have given the answer in detail.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: The Consumer Protection Act 1986 requires drastic amendments in tune with the time or in tune with the new developments in the IT sector in particular. My second supplementary question is in two parts. Part A of the question is: does the Government propose to make it mandatory for sellers to provide registration number. along with the time of the complaint via SMS for complaint registered through toll free numbers and to ensure adequate infrastructure and staff to limit maximum waiting time and enable timely handling of complaints. Part B of my second supplementary question is related to coaching centres. There are a lot of coaching centres in which fraudulent activities are going on. With the increasing concerns about the misleading advertisements, particularly with regard to the exaggerated success claims by coaching institutes, what steps has the Government taken to regulate such practices and protect students from unfair trade practices in the coaching sector?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, many notices have been issued to the coaching

centres. If I can tell overall what has been done, it is appointment of grievance officers for grievance redressal; to ensure the grievance officer acknowledges the receipt of any consumer complaint within 48 hours and addresses the complaint within one month as it is mandatory from the date of receipt of complaint; to ensure the advertisements for marketing of goods or services are consistent with the actual characteristics. Many such notices have been given for greenwashing or for coaching classes.

Ashwini Vaishnaw ji is also here. He was one of the toppers in Civil Services. The photo of toppers is used by many coaching institutes. We have issued notices and also, we have penalised them. Whatever penalty we are imposing, we are publishing it. Because of that publicity, their reputation is coming under question mark. Relatively, it has come under control, but we are continuously monitoring it. We have repeatedly issued notices, and penalties have been levied on every coaching class found to have engaged in misleading advertisements.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Naresh Ganpat Mhaske – Not present.

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE: Thank you, Sir. The Government's own reply admits that there are lakhs of complaints at the core level, counterfeit listings, and repeated seizures by the Bureau of Indian Standards. The Central Consumer Protection Authority has even ordered recall of unsafe products. Yet, instead of strict enforcement, the Government is relying on voluntary compliances and self-declarations by the platforms.

Sir, consumers are still receiving fake products. The grievance systems

are reduced to automated responses. I would simply like to know why the Government is still allowing platforms like Amazon India to hide behind safe harbour? Will the Government fix direct liability or continue to protect platforms while customers suffer?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, after the raid, notices have been issued and penalties have been levied. Also, whenever such instances are repeated, a heavy penalty is levied. In many cases, we have made them to withdraw the products.

In spite of that, while promoting ease of doing business, we must also ensure that consumers are protected. For this, the CCPA has taken action against several entities for violations of consumer rights and unfair trade practices in the e-commerce sector. Such action results in withdrawal of the misleading advertisement and recall of the product. For example, if products are using the ISI mark without certification, we have directed the entities to withdraw such products, replace them, and provide refunds. Since 2020 till date, the Legal Metrology Department has issued 997 notices in such cases. Along with that, penal action has also been taken against the entities for the sale of the product bearing the serious certification mark and spurious certification mark. After the action is taken by the CCPA, several e-commerce entities further strengthened their grievance redressal mechanism. An amount of Rs. 1440 crore has been refunded so far. That is one of the biggest achievements of this Department in the recent past.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 362, श्री टी. एम. सेल्वागणपति जी ।

VANDE BHARAT TRAINS IN THE COUNTRY

***362. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:** ...(*interruptions*)

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government is considering to connect every city of the country with Vande Bharat services and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government plans to introduce 800 such trains by the year 2030 and more than 4,500 trains of the latest generation by the year 2047 and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Railways is geared up to bringing Vande Bharat 4.0 version trains over the next two years and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the upcoming Vande Bharat 4.0 version is envisaged to incorporate Kavach 5.0 forming a core part of its advanced safety and technology framework 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): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d): Indian Railways (IR) is focussed on providing affordable, good quality services to all sections of society. With a view to improve travel experience of the passengers, Indian Railways have introduced indigenously

designed and manufactured Vande Bharat (Sleeper and Chair Car) Express services with modern coaches, advanced safety features and passenger amenities.

Vande Bharat services [Chair Car]:

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

These Vande Bharat Chair Car Trains have following features:

- Jerk Free Semi-Permanent couplers.
- Fitted with KAVACH
- Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- Emergency Alarm Push buttons and Talk Back Units on all Coaches.
- Improved fire safety – Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- Driver-Guard communication with voice recording facility and Crash hardened memory.
- Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system for deactivating 99% harmful bacteria from conditioned air to improve the hygiene standards inside the passenger area.

- Better Ride Comfort.
- CCTVs in all Coaches.
- For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- Coach condition monitoring System (CCMS) display with remote monitoring

As on 12.03.2026, the following 162 Vande Bharat train services (Chair Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network, as under:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	22435/22436 New Delhi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
2	22439/22440 Sri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
3	20901/20902 Gandhinagar Capital - Mumbai Central Vande Bharat Express
4	22447/22448 Amb Andura - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
5	20607/20608 Mysuru - MGR Chennai Central Vande Bharat Express
6	20825/20826 Nagpur - Bilaspur Vande Bharat Express
7	22301/22302 New Jalpaiguri - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
8	20833/20834 Secunderabad - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
9	22223/22224 Sainagar Shirdi - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
10	22225/22226 Solapur - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
11	20171/20172 Nizamuddin - Rani Kamalapati Vande Bharat Express

12	20701/20702 Tirupati - Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
13	20643/20644 Coimbatore - Chennai Vande Bharat Express
14	20977/20978 Chandigarh - Ajmer Vande Bharat Express
15	20633/20634 Thiruvananthapuram- Kasargod Vande Bharat Express
16	22895/22896 Puri - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
17	22457/22458 Dehradun - Anand Vihar Vande Bharat Express
18	22227/22228 Guwahati - New Jalpaiguri Vande Bharat Express
19	20911/20912 Nagpur - Indore Vande Bharat Express
20	22229/22230 Madgaon - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
21	22349/22350 Ranchi - Patna Vande Bharat Express
22	20661/20662 Dharwar - Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
23	20173/20174 Rewa - Rani Kamalapati Vande Bharat Express
24	22549/22550 Gorakhpur - Prayagraj Vande Bharat Express
25	12461/12462 Sabarmati - Jodhpur Vande Bharat Express
26	22925/22926 Okha - Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express
27	20665/20666 Tirunelveli - Chennai Egmore Vande Bharat Express
28	20677/20678 Narsapur - Chennai Vande Bharat Express
29	20703/20704 Yesvantpur - Kacheguda Vande Bharat Express
30	20631/20632 Thiruvananthapuram- Mangaluru Vande Bharat Express
31	26963/26964 Udaipur - Asarva Vande Bharat Express
32	22347/22348 Patna - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
33	20835/20836 Puri - Rourkela Vande Bharat Express

34	20897/20898 Ranchi - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
35	22415/22416 New Delhi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
36	20641/20642 Coimbatore - Bengaluru Cant Vande Bharat Express
37	20645/20646 Mangaluru - Madgaon Vande Bharat Express
38	20705/20706 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Nanded Vande Bharat Express
39	22477/22478 Sri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
40	22425/22426 Anand Vihar - Ayodhya Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
41	22487/22488 Amritsar - Delhi Vande Bharat Express
42	22962/22961 Mumbai Central - Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express
43	20707/20708 Visakhapatnam - Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
44	20663/20664 Chennai - Mysuru Vande Bharat Express
45	22233/22234 Patna - New Jalpaiguri Vande Bharat Express
46	22470/22469 Khajuraho - Nizamuddin Vande Bharat Express
47	22231/22232 Bengaluru - Kalburagi Vande Bharat Express
48	20841/20842 Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar Vande Bharat Express
49	22345/22346 Gomti Nagar - Patna Vande Bharat Express
50	20887/20888 Varanasi - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
51	22545/22546 Dehradun - Lucknow Jn Vande Bharat Express
52	22490/22489 Varanasi - Meerut City Vande Bharat Express
53	20627/20628 Nagercoil - Chennai Egmore Vande Bharat Express
54	20671/20672 Bengaluru Cantt - Madurai Vande Bharat Express
55	22500/22499 Deoghar - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express

56	22309/22310 Jamalpur - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
57	20871/20872 Rourkela - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
58	20893/20894 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
59	20892/20891 Tatanagar - Brahmapur Vande Bharat Express
60	22303/22304 Gaya - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
61	20669/20670 Pune - Hubballi Vande Bharat Express
62	20673/20674 Pune - Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
63	20101/20102 Secunderabad - Nagpur Vande Bharat Express
64	20829/20830 Visakhapatnam - Durg Vande Bharat Express
65	21893/21894 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
66	21895/21896 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
67	20176/20175 Banaras - Agra Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
68	26901/26902 Veraval - Sabarmati Vande Bharat Express
69	26401/26402 Srinagar - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
70	26403/26404 Srinagar -Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
71	26502/26501 Patliputra - Gorakhpur Vande Bharat Express
72	26751/26752 KSR Bengaluru - Belagavi Vande Bharat Express
73	26406/26405 Amritsar - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
74	26101/26102 Pune - Ajni Vande Bharat Express
75	26302/26301 Jogbani - Danapur Vande Bharat Express

76	26481/26482 Delhi Cantt - Jodhpur Vande Bharat Express
77	26471/26472 Delhi Cantt - Bikaner Vande Bharat Express
78	26462/26461 Delhi - Firozpur Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
79	26651/26652 Ernakulam - KSR Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
80	26506/26505 Khajuraho - Banaras Vande Bharat Express
81	26504/26503 Saharanpur - Gomtinagar Vande Bharat Express

Vande Bharat services [Sleeper]:

For long distance travel the Sleeper variant of Vande Bharat Express has been indigenously designed and developed. Two such trains have already been manufactured. After extensive trials, these trains have been introduced on Indian Railways. The First Vande Bharat Sleeper service viz. 27575/27576 Howrah- Kamakhya Vande Bharat Sleeper Express has commenced regular operation w.e.f. 22.01.2026.

The process of development of new rolling stocks like Vande Sleeper necessitates a holistic approach, combining technological innovation, strategic planning and manufacturing to ensure a safe, reliable and comfortable travel. This involves development of prototype, extensive testing and trials followed by series production.

To improve travel experience of the passengers and set new benchmarks in terms of safe and comfortable journey, these train sets have been provided with modern coaches having advanced safety features and passenger amenities like:

- Jerk-Free Semi permanent couplers and Anti Climbers.

- Fitted with KAVACH.
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- Crashworthy Design of Car body complying with EN standards.
- Fire barrier doors at the end of each coach for compliance of Fire Safety standards.
- Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- Regenerative braking system for energy efficiency.
- Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system for deactivating 99% harmful bacteria from conditioned air to improve the hygiene standards inside the passenger area.
- Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- CCTVs in all coaches.
- Emergency talk-back unit for communication between Passenger and Train Manager/Loco Pilot in case of emergency.
- For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- Centralized Coach Monitoring System for better condition monitoring of passenger amenities such as Air conditioning, Saloon Lighting etc.

- Ergonomically designed ladder for ease of climbing on to upper berths.

As on 12.03.2026, the following 02 Vande Bharat train services (Sleeper Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network:

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

Amrit Bharat Services

Indian Railways have developed fully non-AC modern train named as Amrit Bharat express. These modern trains comprise of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches. These trains have following enhanced features and amenities:

- Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look and feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.
- Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.
- Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.
- Provision of CCTV system in all coaches.
- Improved designs of toilets.
- Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.
- Improved LED Light fitting and Charging Sockets.
- Provision of EP assisted braking system.
- Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.

- USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.
- Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication between Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.
- Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.
- Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

As on 12.03.2026, the following 58 Amrit Bharat Express services are being operated on the Indian Railways network:-

SN	Train No. and Name
1	11015/11016 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Saharsa Amrit Bharat Express
2	13697/13698 Gaya - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
3	15293/15294 Muzaffarpur - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
4	15557/15558 Darbhanga - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
5	15561/15562 Darbhanga - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express
6	15567/15568 Bapudham Motihari - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
7	22361/22362 Rajendranagar (T) - New Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
8	13433/13434 SMVT Bengaluru - Malda Town Amrit Bharat Express
9	13435/13436 Malda Town - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express
10	15133/15134 Chhapra - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
11	14047/14048 Sitamarhi - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
12	14627/14628 Saharsa - Chheharta Amrit Bharat Express
13	19623/19624 Madar - Darbhanga Amrit Bharat Express
14	16601/16602 Erode - Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express

15	19021/19022 Udhna - Brahmapur Amrit Bharat Express
16	15671/15672 Kamakhya - Rohtak Amrit Bharat Express
17	20609/20610 New Jalpaiguri - Tiruchchirappalli Amrit Bharat Express
18	16597/16598 SMVT Bengaluru - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
19	11031/11032 Panvel - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
20	16107/16108 Tambaram - Santragachi Amrit Bharat Express
21	13065/13066 Howrah - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
22	22587/22588 Sealdah - Banaras Amrit Bharat Express
23	20603/20604 New Jalpaiguri - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
24	15949/15950 Dibrugarh - Gomti Nagar Amrit Bharat Express
25	16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
26	16329/16330 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Amrit Bharat Express
27	17041/17042 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express
28	16619/16620 Podanur - Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
29	16357/16358 Nagercoil - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express

Namo Bharat Rapid Rail

Namo Bharat Rapid Rail has been introduced to enhance the travelling experience of suburban and regional commuters for inter-city short distance movement by harnessing the features of Vande Bharat Trains. The prominent features of Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail are as follows:

- Centrally controlled Double Leaf Automatic Sliding Doors.
- CCTVs for safety and passenger surveillance.

- Modular interior with Cushioned Seats and Sealed Flexible Gangway.
- Emergency Talk Back System.
- Continuous LED lighting with Energy Efficient Lighting system.
- FRP Modular Toilets with vacuum evacuation.
- Fully Air-Conditioned trains with AC Driver cab.

As on 12.03.2026, the following 4 Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services are in operation on Indian Railways network:-

SN	Train Number and Name
1	94801/94802 Ahmedabad-Bhuj Namo Bharat Rapid Rail
2	94803/94804 Jaynagar-Patna Namo Bharat Rapid Rail

Besides, introduction of new train services, including Vande Bharat services and its variants, is an on-going process, which 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.

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE: Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir.

Sir, I would like to ask what safety precautions have been taken by the

Indian Railways on the routes where Vande Bharat train operates at the maximum speed of 160 kilometres per hour.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, one of the first points is that the Vande Bharat train itself is fitted with many safety features which are inherent in the train. If you recall earlier trains, the coaches used to be coupled together, but this has now been replaced by semi-permanent couplers. As a result, the entire train functions as a single unit, which significantly enhances safety.

The second major safety feature introduced in the Vande Bharat train is the anti-climbing feature. It is a highly technical mechanism. When coaches are connected, this globally prevalent technology ensures that, in the event of a collision, one coach does not climb over another. So, that kind of technology is already introduced in the Vande Bharat trains.

The third thing is that in many places we have introduced safety fencing on both sides of the track. The fourth thing is, of course, fitting the Kavach is going on at a very rapid pace. The fifth item on safety on the Vande Bharat routes is that the trains are now fitted with very high resolution cameras. In a recent incident in Muzaffarnagar area, we could catch the culprit who was throwing stones on the Vande Bharat trains with just a very small picture of the person captured on the Vande Bharat train camera. Using that and some AI technologies, we were able to reach exactly to the house where the person was residing. All these steps are being taken.

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY: Sir, It is very unfortunate that the hon.

Minister made a political speech yesterday about land acquisition in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal, which are election-facing States. But I would like to know what the status of land acquisition is in all the States throughout the country. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had also written regarding the clarity on the land acquisition because the Railways had said at certain places that land acquisition was not required and the amount was not being sanctioned. We would like to have some clarity through the Parliament so that we can take pro-active actions in the State of Tamil Nadu for the development of railways. The picture was painted as if the State Governments are not interested in it. I would like him to rectify it.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker Sir, through you I would like to give a true picture to the hon. Member. The truth is that there are many other Opposition-ruled States which are cooperating very much in the land acquisition. It is a question of fact that I have presented and I have given that as a reply in multiple questions. If the hon. Speaker Sir directs, I can once again submit all those facts on the Table of this House. Those are facts and there is absolutely no question of making it a political thing. Wherever the States are supporting, work is going on very well. It is not a question of politics. Railways is a matter which connects the common citizen with the services which the Government can provide. It is the duty of each and every party, each and every State Government to make sure that they take pro-active steps in getting the Railway projects done because that is where our country's common citizens will get justice.

श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय। मेरा पर्टिकुलरली कोंकण रेलवे के बारे में प्रश्न है। कल मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका नहीं मिला, इसलिए मैंने अपनी स्पीच को टेबल कर दिया था। तटीय क्षेत्रों की कनेक्टिविटी के लिए कोंकण रेलवे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। बचे हुए 263 किलोमीटर ट्रैक के डबलिंग के लिए जो डीपीआर तैयार की जा रही है, उसके पूरा होने का प्रोजेक्टेड टाइम क्या है? ट्रैक डबलिंग का काम पूरा होने के बाद इस रूट पर यात्रियों की बढ़ती मांग को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त वंदे भारत ट्रेनों की सर्विस कब तक शुरू किए जाने की संभावना है? धन्यवाद।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोंकण रेलवे एक अलग स्ट्रक्चर में है। बाकी देश में सारी रेलवेज जोनल रेलवे के हिसाब से स्ट्रक्चर्ड हैं, जिनका इंडियन रेलवेज एक्ट के तहत एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन होता है। कोंकण रेलवे एक कंपनी की तरह बनाई गई थी। उस समय ऐसा निर्णय लिया गया था। कोंकण रेलवे कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड नाम से यह कंपनी है। इसमें पांच शेयर होल्डर्स हैं। भारत सरकार, महाराष्ट्र सरकार, गोवा सरकार, कर्नाटक सरकार और केरल सरकार है। इन पांच शेयर होल्डर्स में से दो ने, महाराष्ट्र सरकार और गोवा सरकार ने क्लियरली अपना कंसेंट दिया है कि आप इस कंपनी को जोनल रेलवे में कन्वर्ट कर लीजिए। केआरसीएल कंपनी कंटीन्यूअसली लॉस में है।

जब यह कंपनी कंटीन्यूअसली लॉस में है, तो कैसे उसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट करें, किस तरह से नेटवर्क का एक्सपेंशन करें, इसके लिए हमने कर्नाटक और केरल से बार-बार रिक्वेस्ट की है और कई लेटर्स लिखे हैं और जब भी मेरा केरल के मुख्यमंत्री जी से या कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री जी से संवाद होता है, उनसे भी मैंने पर्सनली रिक्वेस्ट की है कि वे देश का हित पहले सोचें। आप अपने सेल्फ इंटरेस्ट से ऊपर उठकर देश का हित सोचें। अगर यह काम हो जाता है, तो कोंकण रेलवे के इस पूरे नेटवर्क का विस्तार होगा। जैसे देश में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के पूरे रेलवे नेटवर्क को एक्सपैंड कर रहे हैं, कैपेसिटी बढ़ा रहे रहें, वैसे ही कोंकण में भी आगे काम बढ़ सकता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद महोदय को यह भी जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि

भारत सरकार ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोंकण रेलवे के जितने क्रिटिकल चोक पॉइंट्स हैं, उनकी डबलिंग के लिए ऑलरेडी डीपीआर बनाने का काम कम्प्लीट होने पर आया है, उसमें बहुत तेजी से प्रोग्रेस हुई है। यह बहुत कांप्लेक्स प्रोजेक्ट है, लेकिन हम उसे आगे बढ़ाने में लगातार प्रयासरत हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री हैबी ईडन जी।

SHRI HIBI EDEN: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, Vande Bharat trains have been widely accepted by the people of India. My specific question is this. There is a Vande Bharat train which starts from Kasaragod and ends in Thiruvananthapuram and *vice versa*. There is a train which runs from Kochi to Bengaluru. Presently, it has eight coaches. We have a request for additional eight coaches to make it 16 coaches because the entire Vande Bharat trains are overbooked. Would the Government take an initiative in this regard?

There is also a proposal to start the train in the morning as well as to start a train from Ernakulam to Chennai also. These are the trains which are in high demand. There is a huge bus lobby which is working against the Department.

Sir, there is also a small suggestion. You are greeting all the passengers with flowers which is again covered with plastic and nobody even cares to take the flowers. It is a waste of money and causes environmental pollution. Can you make sure that that will not happen?

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have repeatedly placed before you and, through you, before the hon. Members that the problem in

Keralam can be solved primarily by increasing the capacity and the capacity has to increase from North to South, and, that is why, we have taken up these major capacity expansion projects, right from Kasaragod to Shoranur to Kayamkulam to Ernakulam-Kayamkulam and then all the way to Thiruvananthapuram, and then, from Shoranur to Palakkad to Coimbatore. We have taken up DPR of these projects, and that is extremely important and that is where I continuously seek the support of the State Government.

Regarding the specific point that the hon. MP has asked, yes, we always start with eight coaches on a route so that, at least, the train gets established, and once the train is established, then, over a period of time, we increase it either to 16 coaches or to 20 coaches depending upon the demand.

I would also like to thank the hon. Member from the Opposition side because the hon. Members from the Opposition side are the ones who used to criticise Vande Bharat, and, now, his statement that Vande Bharat has been well-accepted by the people, is a very welcome thing, and that is the way the country will progress.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 363, श्री दुलू महतो जी ।

DEVELOPMENT OF TALGARIA RAILWAY STATION AS A SATELLITE STATION

***363. SHRI DULU MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether any representation has been received to develop Talgaria station under South Eastern Railway as a satellite station for the Bokaro-Chas

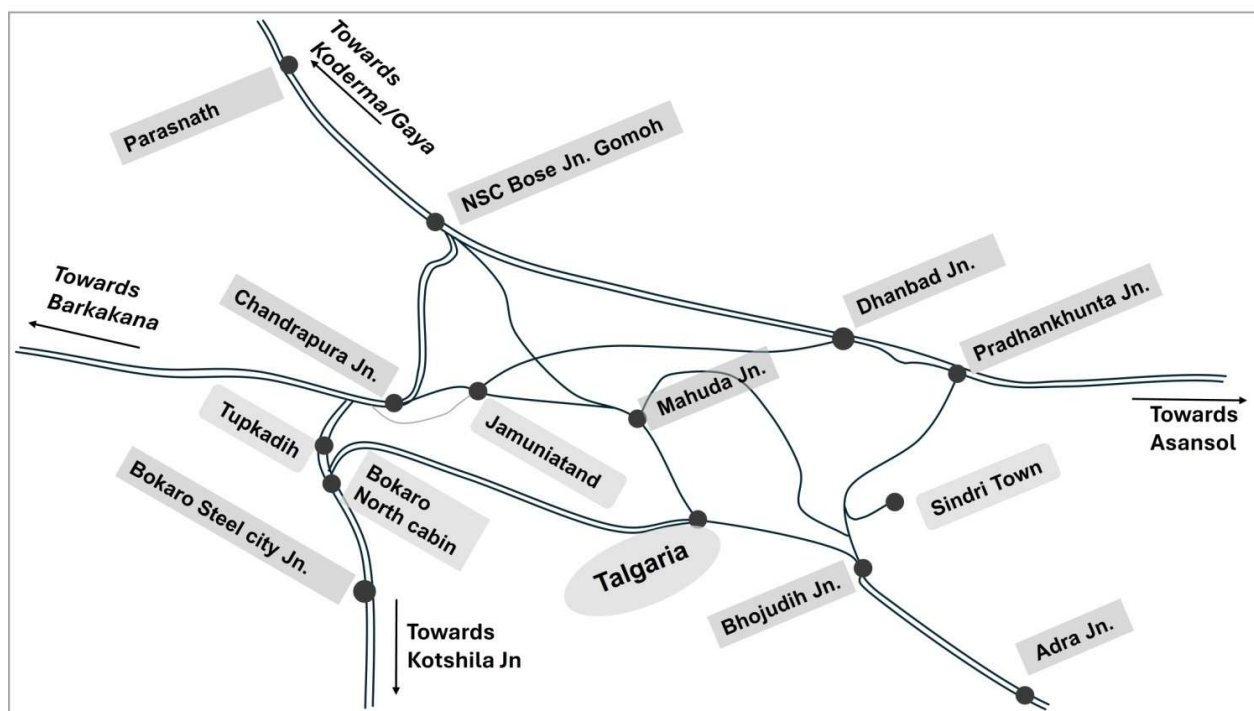
- region and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the techno-economic feasibility of utilising the Talgaria-Tupkadih line to mitigate engine reversal and line congestion at Bokaro Steel City station and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any traffic survey has been conducted for providing halts to major Delhi-Odisha route trains and expanding loop lines at this station and if so, the details of action taken thereon; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to include this station under the 'Amrit Bharat Station Scheme' to enhance connectivity for the industrial population of the region and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

विवरण

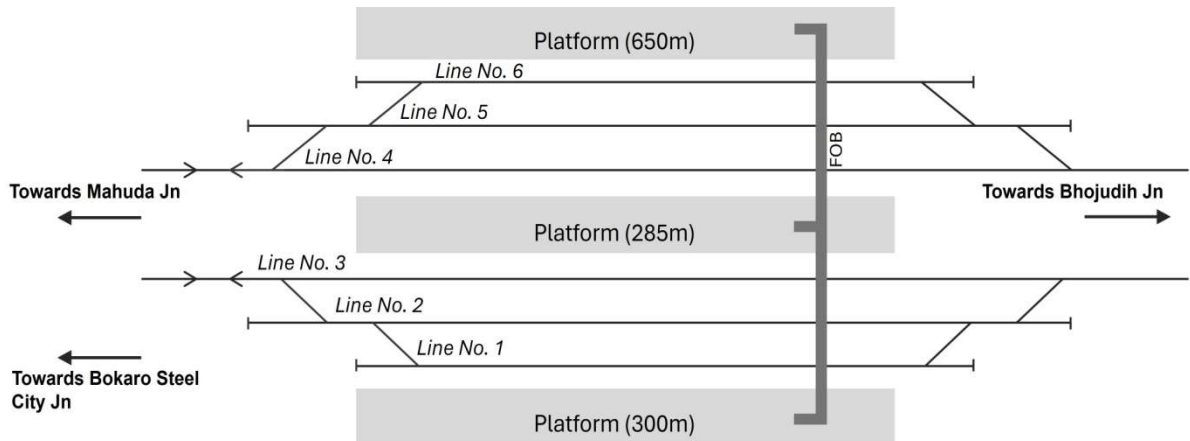
(क) से (घ) : तालगड़िया स्टेशन दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के बोकारो-आद्रा खंड पर स्थित है, जो बोकारो से लगभग 30 कि.मी. की दूरी पर है।



तालगड़िया स्टेशन पर 06 लाइनें (2 मुख्य लाइन और 4 लूप लाइन) और 04 उच्च स्तरीय प्लेटफार्म हैं। तालगड़िया स्टेशन पर दैनिक यात्रियों की औसत संख्या लगभग 200 है। इस स्टेशन पर वर्तमान में 04 गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं, जो कि निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	18013 आद्रा - बोकारो स्टील सिटी एक्सप्रेस
2	18014 बोकारो स्टील सिटी - आद्रा एक्सप्रेस
3	68079 भोजूडीह - चंद्रपुरा मेमू
4	68080 चंद्रपुरा - भोजूडीह मेमू

तालगड़िया स्टेशन पर सभी यात्री सुविधाएँ जैसे प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, मूत्रालय, शौचालय, प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल की व्यवस्था, बैठने की व्यवस्था, ऊपरी पैदल पुल आदि उपलब्ध हैं। हाल के वर्षों में उच्च स्तरीय प्लेटफार्म, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, बुकिंग कार्यालय सह प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, पेयजल बूथ, प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर दिव्यांगजनों हेतु रैंप और 3 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल के कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं।

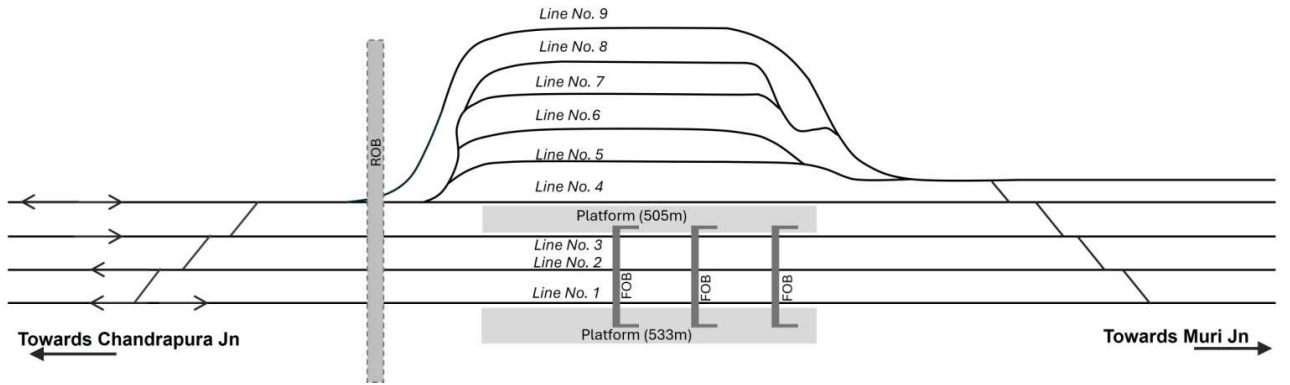


तालगड़िया स्टेशन

तालगड़िया स्टेशन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, तालगड़िया – बोकारो नॉर्थ केबिन खंड (38 कि.मी.) का दोहरीकरण कार्य हाल ही में पूरा किया गया है। क्षमता में और वृद्धि करने के लिए भोजुडीह – तालगड़िया खंड (12.5 कि.मी.) के दोहरीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। बोकारो स्टील सिटी स्टेशन पर 09 लाइनों और 03 उच्च स्तरीय प्लेटफार्म मौजूद हैं। इसके अलावा, बोकारो स्टील सिटी स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है। इस स्टेशन पर निम्नलिखित कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं:

- एक अतिरिक्त आइलैंड प्लेटफार्म
- एक अतिरिक्त लाइन
- एक प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार
- स्टेशन भवन का सुधार
- प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1, 2 और 3 की सतह का सुधार कार्य
- एस्केलेटर
- नया प्रतीक्षालय

- विश्राम कक्ष
- पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार, बाउंड्री दीवार
- प्लेटफार्म संख्या 1 पर दिव्यांगजनों हेतु टेक्टाइल पथ और प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2 पर दिव्यांगजनों हेतु शौचालय का सुधार कार्य



बोकारो स्टील सिटी स्टेशन

बोकारो स्टेशन पर रेल नेटवर्क की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं:

- बोकारो स्टील सिटी-बोकारो नॉर्थ केबिन (3.75 कि.मी.) तीसरी और चौथी लाइन का कार्य।
- बोकारो स्टील सिटी – डामरूघुटू तीसरी एवं चौथी लाइन और
- डामरूघुटू – बारबेंदा (30 कि.मी.) दोहरीकरण

बोकारो सिटी से ओडिशा और दिल्ली के लिए चलने वाली गाड़ियां निम्नलिखित हैं:

बोकारो स्टील सिटी-पुरी खंड के लिए चलने वाली गाड़ियां:-

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	12875/76 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
2	18427/28 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस

3	12801/02 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस

बोकारो स्टील सिटी-भुवनेश्वर खंड के लिए गाड़ियां :-

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	22805/06 आनंद विहार (टी)-भुवनेश्वर एक्सप्रेस
2	12875/76 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
3	22823/24 नई दिल्ली-भुवनेश्वर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
4	18427/28 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
5	12801/02 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस

बोकारो स्टील सिटी-दिल्ली खंड में चलने वाली गाड़ियां: -

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	12801/02 पुरी-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
2	12817/18 हटिया-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
3	12825/26 रांची-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
4	12875/76 पुरी-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
5	18427/28 पुरी-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
6	20839/40 रांची-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
7	22805/06 भुवनेश्वर-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
8	22823/24 भुवनेश्वर-नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस

इसके अलावा, तालगड़िया स्टेशन 18013/14 आद्रा-बोकारो स्टील सिटी एक्सप्रेस द्वारा आद्रा से भी जुड़ा हुआ है, जो आगे दिल्ली और पुरी/भुवनेश्वर से निम्नलिखित 05 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं के द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	22805/22806 आनंद विहार (टी)-भुवनेश्वर एक्सप्रेस
2	12875/12876 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
3	22823/22824 नई दिल्ली-भुवनेश्वर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
4	18427/18428 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
5	12801/12802 आनंद विहार (टी)-पुरी एक्सप्रेस

इसके अलावा, गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहरावों का प्रावधान यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता जिसमें खंड पर अतिरिक्त समय की उपलब्धता और समान अवसंरचना जैसे प्लेटफार्म की लंबाई आदि शामिल हैं, पर निर्भर करता है।

सैटेलाइट स्टेशन के रूप में स्टेशन के विकास के प्रस्तावों की जांच भावी विकास और आगे की विकास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए यात्रियों की संख्या, यातायात के रुझानों और स्टेशन की आमदनी के मूल्यांकन के संदर्भ में की जाती है।

तालगड़िया स्टेशन को एक सैटेलाइट टर्मिनल के रूप में विकसित करने की व्यवहार्यता के संबंध में कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

झारखंड:

रेल बजट:

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आवंटन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना संबंधी परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	457 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	7306 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 16 गुना)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएँ:

01.04.2025 को स्थिति के अनुसार, झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 47,729 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली 26 परियोजनाएँ (9 नई लाइन और 17 दोहरीकरण), जिनकी कुल लंबाई 2363 कि.मी. है, जिनमें वे परियोजनाएँ भी शामिल हैं जो योजना/अनुमोदन/निर्माण चरण में हैं, जिनमें से 598 कि.मी. लंबाई को चालू किया जा चुका है और मार्च, 2025 तक 15,845 करोड़ रु. का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है। इसका सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक कुल खर्च (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइनें	9	749	156	4239
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	17	1614	442	11606
कुल	26	2363	598	15845

रेलपथ निर्माण:

झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ के निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	287 कि.मी.	57.4 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-25	1316 कि.मी.	119.64 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	मंदारहिल- दुमका- रामपुरहाट नई लाइन (130 कि.मी.)	908
2	गिरिडीह-कोडरमा नई लाइन (111 कि.मी.)	404
3	कोडरमा-रांची नई लाइन (202 कि.मी.)	3800
4	रांची-लोहरदगा आमान परिवर्तन और टोरी तक इसका विस्तार (111 कि.मी.)	665
5	साहिबगंज-पीरपैंती दोहरीकरण (23 कि.मी.)	129
6	तीनपहाड़-साहेबगंज दोहरीकरण (38 कि.मी.)	246
7	सिनी-आदित्यपुर दोहरीकरण (23 कि.मी.)	215
8	गोईलकेरा-मनोहरपुर दोहरीकरण (28 कि.मी.)	425
9	डोंगापोसी-राजखरसवां तीसरी लाइन (75 कि.मी.)	629
10	दनेआ-रांची सड़क दोहरीकरण (25 कि.मी.)	324
11	चक्रधरपुर-गोईलकेरा तीसरी लाइन (34 कि.मी.)	383
12	गढ़वा रोड-रामना दोहरीकरण (32 कि.मी.)	427
13	मनोहरपुर-बोंडामुंडा तीसरी लाइन (30 कि.मी.)	359
14	जारंगडीह-डैनेआ कहीं कहीं दोहरीकरण (29 कि.मी.)	500
15	रांची रोड-पतरातू दोहरीकरण (31 कि.मी.)	348

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
16	तालगड़िया-बोकारो दोहरीकरण (38 कि.मी.)	514
17	रामना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 कि.मी.)	2436

चालू परियोजनाएँ:

झारखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली शुरू की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

क्र.स.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपये में)
1	टुंडू-निचितपुर के रास्ते धनबाद-चंद्रपुरा नई लाइन (26 कि.मी.)	629
2	नामकुम-कांद्रा नई लाइन (106 कि.मी.)	2,120
3	बुरामारा-चाकुलिया नई लाइन (60 कि.मी.)	1,459
4	धनबाद-सोननगर तीसरी लाइन (429 कि.मी.)	4,500
5	रांची रोड-पतरातू दोहरीकरण (31 कि.मी.)	291
6	बोडामुंडा-रांची दोहरीकरण (166 कि.मी.)	1,660
7	खड़गपुर-आदित्यपुर तीसरी लाइन (132 कि.मी.)	1,116
8	चांडिल- अनारा- बर्नपुर - तीसरी लाइन (125 कि.मी.)	1,647
9	मुरी-बरकाखाना दोहरीकरण (58 कि.मी.)	580
10	सैथिया-पाकुड़ चौथी लाइन (81 कि.मी.)	1,569
11	गम्हरिया-चांडिल तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (26 कि.मी.)	1,168

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

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

- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

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

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

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना:

भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत और चलायमान प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्य सापेक्ष प्राथमिकता और निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन आवश्यकता के अनुसार शुरू किए जाते हैं। स्टेशन का विकास/ पुनर्विकास/ उन्नयन/ आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की श्रेणी/स्थिति/संभाले गए यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

देशभर से रेल परियोजनाओं/निर्माण कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों, संसद सदस्यों, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि से विभिन्न स्तरों, जिनमें रेलवे बोर्ड, क्षेत्रीय रेलवे, मंडल कार्यालय आदि शामिल हैं, पर औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक रूप से अभ्यावेदन/सुझाव/प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं। ऐसे सुझावों/अभ्यावेदनों की प्राप्ति एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है तथा इनकी जांच की जाती है और व्यवहार्य और औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर समय-समय पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास हेतु अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणबद्ध रूप में उनका कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल है। मास्टर प्लान बनाने में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- रेलवे स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुँच में सुधार
- रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों तरफ के साथ एकीकरण
- रेलवे स्टेशन इमारत में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पेयजल-बूथों का सुधार कार्य
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल/एयर कॉन्कोर्स की व्यवस्था
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैम्प की व्यवस्था
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/प्रावधान और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर की व्यवस्था
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क की व्यवस्था
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों का एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएँ
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव 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 गिद्दी रहित पटरियों की व्यवस्था आदि और दीर्घावधि में रेलवे स्टेशन पर सिटी सेन्टरों के निर्माण की संकल्पना भी की गई है।

अभी तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए 1,338 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है। इनमें से 57 स्टेशन झारखंड राज्य में स्थित हैं। झारखंड राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:-

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
झारखंड	57	बालसिरिंग, बानो, बड़जमदा जंक्शन, बरकाकाना, बासुकीनाथ, भागा, बोकारो स्टील सिटी, चाईबासा, चक्रधरपुर, चांडिल, चंद्रपुर, डाल्टनगंज, डंगोआपोसी, देवघर, धनबाद, दुमका, गम्हरिया, गंगाघाट, गढ़वा रोड, गढ़वा टाउन, घाटसिला, गिरिडीह, गोड्डा, गोविंदपुर रोड, हैदरनगर, हटिया, हजारीबाग रोड, जामताड़ा, जपला, जसीडीह जंक्शन, कतरासगढ़, कोडरमा जंक्शन, कुमारडूबी, लातेहर, लोहरदगा, मधुपुर जंक्शन, मनोहरपुर, मुहम्मदगंज, मूरी जंक्शन, एनएससीबी जंक्शन गोमोह, नगरान्तरी, नामकोम, ओरगा, पाकुड़, पारसनाथ, पिस्का, राजखरसावां, राजमहल, रामगढ़ कैंट, रांची, साहिबगंज, संकरपुर, सिल्ली, सिनी, टाटानगर, टाटीसिलवाई, विद्यासागर

झारखंड राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। झारखंड राज्य में पूरे किए गए स्टेशनों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
झारखंड	9	गोड्डा, गोविंदपुर रोड, लोहरदगा, मधुपुर जंक्शन, मूरी जंक्शन, पिस्का, राजमहल, साहिबगंज, शंकरपुर

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास के लिए कार्यकलाप तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और उपर्युक्त स्टेशनों में से कुछ की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- कुमारडूबी स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, विश्राम कक्ष, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय और बुकिंग काउंटर

का संरचना संबंधी कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। नए स्टेशन भवन का फिनिशिंग कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र और संकेतकों में सुधार का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- बालसिरिंग स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग, दिव्यांगजन शौचालय और टिकट काउंटर के सुधार का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म सतह का कार्य और ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- बानो स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, स्टेशन प्रकाश व्यवस्था और रैंप के सुधार का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह का कार्य, पीने के पानी का बूथ और दिव्यांगजन शौचालय का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- टाटीसिलवे स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश प्रांगण, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग और साइनबोर्ड में सुधार का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है। ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

स्टेशनों का चयन क्षेत्रीय रेलों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों, मुख्य शहरों में स्थित स्टेशनों और पर्यटन तथा तीर्थस्थानों के महत्व वाले स्थानों 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 दमकल क्लीयरेंस, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन क्लीयरेंस इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ व उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के नजदीक किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण का वित्तपोषण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार अथवा रेलवे स्टेशन-वार अथवा राज्य-वार। झारखंड राज्य तीन क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 1,469 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है जिसमें से अभी तक (फरवरी, 2026 तक) 1,447 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

श्री दुलू महतो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर तो प्राप्त है। मैं सर्वप्रथम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और रेल मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हजारों मरीजों के लिए जीवनदायिनी साबित होने वाली और उनके संघर्षमय सफर को सहज बनाने वाली पोदनूर-धनबाद-अमृतसर भारत एक्सप्रेस की सौगात दी है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी मेरा आग्रह है कि बोकारो-तालगड़िया स्टेशन को हाइटेक बनाने से बोकारो स्टेशन में भीड़-भाड़ के चलते बहुत परेशानी होती है। इस स्टेशन को बनाने से हमें और सहजता मिलेगी, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस स्टेशन पर ट्रेन का ठहराव हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि लोग परेशानी से बच सकते हैं।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी जिस प्रकार से पूरे भारतवर्ष में रेल के क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं, इस क्षेत्र में भी बहुत अच्छे तरीके से काम करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कल बहुत लंबी डिबेट हो गई। शॉर्ट में पूछिए, शॉर्ट में मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले श्री दुलू महतो जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने एक ऐसा पॉइंट हमारे सामने रखा है, जैसा कल आपने भी कहा था कि इस डिबेट का सबसे बड़ा बनेफिट यह होता है कि देश भर के मान्यवर सांसदों के माध्यम से देश भर की समस्याएँ इस हाउस में प्रकाशित होती हैं। दुलू महतो जी ने एक ऐसा पॉइंट रखा है, जिसकी पूरी

डिटेल्ड एनालिसिस इनके प्रश्न आने के बाद की गई। बोकारो और धनबाद के पूरे एरिया में किस तरह से कैपेसिटी कंस्ट्रेंट्स को दूर करें, उसका पूरा मास्टर प्लान बनाया है। मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी नक्शे के साथ रखा है। ऑलरेडी इस प्रश्न के पहले कुछ काम चालू हुआ था, लेकिन इन्होंने जिस तरह तालगढ़िया का महत्व उस पूरे एरिया में बताया, उसका लाभ निश्चित रूप से रेलवे को मिलेगा। इसमें प्रोजेक्ट्स टीम को ऑलरेडी बोल दिया है कि जल्दी से जाकर सर्वे करे, फील्ड में एस्टीमेट बनाए और कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने के लिए काम करे। झारखंड में चार और ऐसे पॉइंट्स इस प्रश्न के बाद निकले हैं। निशिकान्त दुबे जी ने अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में भी बताया था। इन चारों पॉइंट्स में जो कैपेसिटी कंस्ट्रेंट आता है, बिद्युत बरन महतो जी ने जमशेदपुर के एक एरिया के बारे में बताया था, तो उन सारे के सारे पॉइंट्स को लेकर उसमें कैपेसिटी को इंप्रूव करने का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है।

श्री दुलू महतो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। पहली बार हम लोगों का क्वेश्चन बहुत लेट से आता है। महाराष्ट्र के बाद यह सबसे ज्यादा राजस्व देने वाला है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एन. के. प्रेमचंद्रन जी और निशिकान्त जी, दो दिन से एन. के. प्रेमचंद्रन जी का पहले नम्बर आ रहा है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि निशिकान्त जी का कैसे खुल जाता है? अब एन. के. प्रेमचंद्रन जी का खुल गया। दो दिन से लगातार आपका फर्स्ट नंबर क्वेश्चन है।

श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन : जी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं यही कहता हूँ कि कभी भी संसद की कार्यवाही पर सवाल मत उठाया करिए। यह निष्पक्ष चलती है और न्यायपूर्ण चलती है।

श्री दुलू महतो : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में महाराष्ट्र के बाद सबसे ज्यादा राजस्व देने वाला हमारा धनबाद लोक सभा क्षेत्र है। हम चाहेंगे कि धनबाद लोक सभा क्षेत्र में सिर्फ और सिर्फ कोयले की मालगाड़ी ही न चले, **सवारी गाड़ी भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा चले।** मैं इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा। मैंने दो-तीन डिमांड्स रखी हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी का हमें आश्वासन भी मिला है कि हमें जरूर मिलेगा।

धनबाद से दिल्ली के लिए एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन, धनबाद से पुणे के लिए एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन, धनबाद से कोयम्बटूर के लिए एक ट्रेन दे ही चुके हैं, धनबाद से बेंगलुरु के लिए एक ट्रेन, बोकारो से चलने वाली स्पेशल ट्रेन का वहां ठहराव किया जाए, मैं यही आग्रह करना चाहूंगा।

धनबाद लोक सभा क्षेत्र को तीन ज़ोन्स में बांटा गया है। सबसे ज्यादा राजस्व देने वाला हमारा लोक सभा क्षेत्र धनबाद है। धनबाद से सालाना पच्चीस हजार करोड़ रुपये राजस्व प्राप्त होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से धनबाद को सेपरेट ज़ोन बनाने का आग्रह करता हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देते हुए धनबाद को सेपरेट ज़ोन बनाने का काम करेंगे।

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुलू महतो जी ने झारखंड के बारे में विषय रखा। यह बात सही है कि झारखंड के साथ यूपीए सरकार के समय, कांग्रेस सरकार के समय बड़ा अन्याय होता था। इसे मात्र 457 करोड़ रुपये मिलते थे। उस अन्याय को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने दूर किया। आज 16 गुना ज्यादा, 7,306 करोड़ रुपये का बजट झारखंड के लिए दिया जाता है। बहुत सारे ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो कि लंबे-लंबे समय से पेंडिंग थे, उन सबको प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कंप्लीट किया। मंदार हिल-दुमका-रामपुरहाट न्यू लाइन 130 किलोमीटर की, गिरिडीह-कोडरमा न्यू लाइन 111 किलोमीटर की, कोडरमा-रांची न्यू लाइन 202 किलोमीटर की, रांची-लोहरदगा गेज़ कन्वर्जन और उसका तोरी से एक्सटेंशन, साहिबगंज, पीरपैंती की डबलिंग 129 करोड़ रुपये के इन्वेस्टमेंट से, तीन पहाड़-साहिबगंज की 38 किलोमीटर डबलिंग और सिनी-आदित्यपुर की 23 किलोमीटर डबलिंग का काम किया गया।

गोइलकेरा-मनोहरपुर की 28 किलोमीटर डबलिंग, डंगोअपोसी-राजखरसवां की थर्ड लाइन 75 किलोमीटर, दनिया-राँची रोड की 25 किलोमीटर डबलिंग, चक्रधरपुर-गोइलकेरा की थर्ड लाइन 34 किलोमीटर, गढ़वा रोड-रामना की 32 किलोमीटर डबलिंग, मनोहरपुर बन्डामुन्डा की थर्ड लाइन 30 किलोमीटर, जरंगडीह-दनिया पैच की 29 किलोमीटर डबलिंग, राँची रोड-पतरातू की 31 किलोमीटर डबलिंग, तालगड़िया-बोकारो जो मान्यवर सांसद महोदय का क्षेत्र है, उसकी

38 किलोमीटर डबलिंग और रामना-सिंगरौली की 160 किलोमीटर डबलिंग का काम किया गया है।

मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, आपके सामने स्पष्ट है कि किस तरह से काँग्रेस की सरकारों ने झारखंड के प्रति अन्याय किया और प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने और एनडीए की सरकार ने झारखंड के प्रति न्याय किया।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 364, श्री उम्मेदा बेनीवाल राम जी।

MOBILE TOWER CONNECTIVITY IN BORDER VILLAGES

***364. SHRI UMMEDA RAM BENIWAL:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to improve mobile tower connectivity in border villages of Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether similar measures are being implemented in other border States and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) : दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा बसावट वाले सेवा से वंचित गांवों के लिए मोबाइल कवरेज तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर प्रदान किया जाता है। सरकार ने डिजिटल भारत निधि से वित्त पोषण से राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश के ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना के माध्यम से दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों को मंजूरी दी है।

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 97.28% गांवों/स्थानों में पहले से ही मोबाइल कवरेज उपलब्ध है। राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के गांवों में मोबाइल कवरेज का जिलावार ब्यौरा **अनुबंध**

में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित देश में मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के लिए कई अन्य पहल भी की हैं। इनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- (क) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा क्षेत्रों के पास मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना पर प्रतिबंध हटाने के लिए दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं की लाइसेंसिंग शर्तों में संशोधन किया गया है।
- (ख) दूरसंचार नेटवर्क को तेजी से और आसानी से रोलआउट करने के लिए दूरसंचार अधिनियम, 2023 के तहत दूरसंचार (मार्ग के अधिकार) नियम, 2024 बनाए गए हैं और ऐसे नेटवर्क के लिए मार्ग के अधिकार के आवेदनों के त्वरित अनुमोदन को आसान बनाने के लिए गति शक्ति संचार पोर्टल लॉन्च किया गया है।

अनुबंध

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के गांवों / स्थानों के जिला-वार मोबाइल कवरेज का विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिला	सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में कुल गांव / स्थान	मोबाइल कवरेज (2जी/3जी/4जी) वाले गांव/स्थान	सेवा से वंचित गांव / स्थान	कवर किए गए गांवों / स्थानों का प्रतिशत
1	बाड़मेर	183	175	8	95.63
2	बीकानेर	52	52	0	100.00
3	जैसलमेर	186	159	27	85.48
4	श्री गंगानगर	901	900	1	99.88
कुल		1,322	1,286	36	97.28

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : महोदय, ग्राणीण क्षेत्रों में, विशेषकर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के गाँवों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क की बहुत ज्यादा समस्याएँ रहती हैं। चाहे डिजिटल भुगतान हो, चाहे ग्राम पंचायतों के काम हों या नरेगा के काम हों, मोबाइल नेटवर्किंग की वजह से लोगों को भारी दिक्कतों का सामना करना

पड़ता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादातर गाँवों में बीएसएनएल के टावर लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन वहाँ नेटवर्क ढंग से नहीं आता है। कई गाँवों में टावर नहीं लगे हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी कनेक्टिविटी को ठीक करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : महोदय, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है। हमारे सीमावर्ती इलाकों की बॉर्डर कनेक्टिविटी, टेलीकॉम के क्षेत्र में और राष्ट्र की जो स्थिति है, मैं आपके द्वारा सदन को सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बारह वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी एवं टेलीकॉम के क्षेत्र में जो क्रांति आई है, उसने आज भारत को विश्व पटल पर संपूर्ण रूप से स्थापित किया है। हमारी कनेक्टिविटी में जो एवरेज कॉस्ट ऑफ डेटा 269 रुपये होता था, वह आज केवल आठ रुपये तक पहुँच चुका है। कॉस्ट ऑफ डेटा में लगभग 97 प्रतिशत रिडक्शन हुआ है। बेस ट्रांसीवर स्टेशंस, जो कि टावर पर लगते हैं, वे वर्ष 2014 में लगभग छः लाख पचास हजार थे। आज वे बढ़कर पूरे देश में 32 लाख हो गए हैं। सबसे फास्टेस्ट फाइव-जी कनेक्टिविटी, राष्ट्र भर के 99.9 जिलों में आज फाइव-जी कनेक्टिविटी है। हमारे 120 करोड़ उपभोक्ताओं में से 40 करोड़ उपभोक्ता फाइव जी पर स्थापित हो चुके हैं।

माननीय सांसद महोदय ने सीमावर्ती इलाके का प्रश्न उठाया है, जो कि बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मैं आपके द्वारा सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2014 में केवल 42 प्रतिशत सीमावर्ती इलाके के गाँवों में टेलीकॉम की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी। आज बारह वर्षों में 17,611 सीमावर्ती गाँवों में से 17,222 गाँवों में टेलीकॉम की कनेक्टिविटी उपलब्ध हो गई है, अर्थात् 98 प्रतिशत गाँवों में, बॉर्डर क्षेत्र में, प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध हो चुकी है।

महोदय, हमने पुराने नियम बदले हैं। टीएसपीज़ के लिए लाइसेंसिंग कंडीशंस हमने परिवर्तित कर ली हैं। पहले नियम होता था कि सीमावर्ती इलाके में सिग्नल फेड आउट क्लॉज होना चाहिए, ताकि बॉर्डर के उस पार न चला जाए। उस नियम को हमने पूर्ण रूप से कैंसिल किया है। डिस्टिंक्ट रेस्ट्रिक्शंस होते थे, आर्मी के मंडेटरी क्लियरेंस की जरूरत होती थी, उन सारे

नियमों को हमने शिथिल कर दिया है और राइट ऑफ वे रूल्स के आधार पर यह क्रांति हमारे मोबाइल के क्षेत्र में आ चुकी है।

महोदय, जहाँ तक राजस्थान का सवाल है, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने मुद्दा उठाया है। मैं उन्हें सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में सीमावर्ती इलाके में कुल मिलाकर 1,322 गाँव हैं, जिनमें से 1,286 गाँवों में आज कनेक्टिविटी सम्पूर्ण रूप से दी गई है।

इसका मतलब है कि 97 परसेंट गाँवों में कनेक्टिविटी दी गई है और जो 36 गाँव बाकी हैं, 4जी सैचुरेशन योजना में शामिल हैं, हम उनको कनेक्टिविटी देंगे।

श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, भारत में सबसे पहले बीएसएनएल नेटवर्किंग क्षेत्र में आया था लेकिन आज बीएसएनएल की हालत ऐसी है कि ज्यादातर उपभोक्ता बीएसएनएल सिम यूज नहीं करना चाहते हैं और सब दूसरे नेटवर्क की तरफ जा रहे हैं। देश में बीएसएनएल का मजबूत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर होते हुए भी हालत खराब होने का क्या कारण है? सरकार बीएसएनएल की हालत ठीक करने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सांसद महोदय को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आज बीएसएनएल पूर्ण रूप से देश में खड़ी हो चुकी है और 18 साल बाद पहली बार वर्ष 2024-25 के चौथी तिमाही का क्वार्टली प्रॉफिट 280 करोड़ नेट प्रॉफिट है, यह ऑपरेशनल प्राफिट नहीं है और तीसरी तिमाही का 262 करोड़ रुपये प्राफिट है। जून, 2024 में हमारे उपभोक्ता साढ़े आठ करोड़ थे जो अब बढ़कर 9 करोड़ 29 लाख हो चुके हैं। इसी के साथ जून 2024 राजस्थान में बीटीएस अपटाइम 94.75 प्रतिशत था जो कि अब बढ़कर मार्च, 2026 में 96.26 परसेंट हो चुका है।

श्री अनिल बलूनी : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तराखंड के चमौली जिले में 14 वाइब्रेंट विलेजिस हैं। इन 14 वाइब्रेंट विलेजिस में कनेक्टिविटी बढ़ाने के क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं? यहां बीएसएनएल के टॉवर्स तो हैं लेकिन क्या निजी कंपनियों को टॉवर्स लगाने के निर्देश भी दिए गए हैं?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, उत्तराखंड का विषय माननीय बलूनी जी

ने उठाया है। सीमावर्ती इलाकों में 18 राज्य हैं। सीमावर्ती इलाकों के लिए हमारा मेजरमेंट का सिस्टम है कि जो गांव 0 से 50 किलोमीटर बॉर्डर क्षेत्र में हैं, वे रेखांकित होते हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एक तरह से नई सोच के आधार पर परिभाषा बदली है, इसके तहत पहले बॉर्डर के पास जो गांव थे जो देश के आखिरी गांव कहलाते थे, अब वाइब्रेंट योजना के तहत देश के पहले गांव कहलाते हैं। एक इमेजनरी लाइन के तहत 50 किलोमीटर तक का क्षेत्र टेलिकॉम के क्षेत्र में बॉर्डर एरिया कहलाता है। उत्तराखंड में 705 बॉर्डर विलेजिस हैं, इनमें से 684 गांवों में टेलिकॉम कनेक्टिविटी दी गई है और बाकी 21 गांवों को डिजिटल भारत निधि योजना के अंतर्गत 4जी सैचुरेशन के आधार पर पूर्ण रूप से कवरेज दिलाने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं।

सुश्री प्रणिती सुशीलकुमार शिंदे : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी है।

महोदय, बार्डर एरियाज़ में प्रॉब्लम है, मैं समझ सकती हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में अक्कलकोट तालुका में बहुत गांव हैं, जहां कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है। मैं एक साल से बीएसएनएल के साथ फॉलोअप कर रही हूँ और वे कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास नए टॉवर्स एस्टाबलिश करने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। कंपनी के बीएसएनएल के लोग मुझसे मिले थे, हम सबसे मिले थे और उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार 5जी सुविधा बीएसएनएल को नहीं दे रही है। बीएसएनएल के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर अपग्रेडेशन के लिए सरकार पैसे नहीं दे रही है और प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ धीरे-धीरे जा रही है।

Sir, I just want to ask through you the hon. Minister whether this is the gradual strategic phasing out to pave the way for private players. जो इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर एग्जिस्टिंग है, जो अभी काम नहीं कर रहा है, उसे रिप्लेस करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने वाली है?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ कि विश्व में भारत में ही सबसे ज्यादा विस्तृत टेलिकॉम नेटवर्क है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम यूपीआई ट्रांजेक्शन्स और डीबीटी ट्रांजेक्शन्स में लार्जैस्ट

डिजिटल कॉम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम पर आ गए हैं।

बीएसएनएल के आगे जब 4 जी का नवाचार हुआ, बीएसएनएल के आगे दो विकल्प थे, एक कि जैसे दूसरी कंपनियाँ विश्व की अंतरराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों से इक्विपमेंट खरीद रही हैं, जैसे दक्षिण कोरिया, फिनलैंड, स्वीडन या चीन इनसे हम इक्विपमेंट खरीदकर 4 जी का नेटवर्क बनाएँ। लेकिन माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कठोर निर्णय लिया और कहा कि हम लोग केवल सेवाएँ नहीं देंगे, हम लोग इक्विपमेंट भी मैन्युफैक्चर करेंगे। पहली बार पूरे विश्व में, केवल देश में ही नहीं साहब, पूरे विश्व में केवल चार देश हैं जो टेलीकॉम इक्विपमेंट बनाते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी के निर्णय के आधार पर हमारा 4 जी डिजिटल स्टैक, पहली बार विश्व के पटल पर, भारत इक्विपमेंट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग में प्रवेश कर चुका है और हमारा स्वतः 4 जी टॉवर, हमारे बीएसएनएल के सिस्टम में 1,00,000 टॉवर्स का सितंबर 2025 में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वयं लोकार्पण किया है। हमारे आत्मनिर्भर स्टैक के आधार पर हम कनेक्टिविटी दे रहे हैं। यह कठिन रास्ता था, आसान रास्ता नहीं था, लेकिन हमने उस कठिन रास्ते को अपनाया। उस कठिन रास्ते के आधार पर आज हम धीरे-धीरे उपभोक्ताओं का विश्वास भी दोबारा जीत रहे हैं। जो आँकड़े हैं, उसके अनुसार हमारे 8 करोड़ 55 लाख उपभोक्ता थे, लेकिन आज हमारे 9 करोड़ 29 लाख उपभोक्ता हैं। 4 जी का एडवांसमेंट करके हम 5 जी की टेक्नोलॉजी भी अतिशीघ्र लाने वाले हैं, लेकिन हमें पहले 4 जी को स्टेबिलाइज़ करना है। मार्च 2026 तक 97,956 टॉवर्स लग गए हैं, 22,000 टॉवर्स के ऑर्डर और लगने वाले हैं, क्योंकि हमें निजी क्षेत्र के साथ भी प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी है। हम 4 जी पर निजी क्षेत्र के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा अपने आत्मनिर्भर टावर्स के साथ करेंगे। उनको हम जल्द से जल्द 5 जी पर कनवर्ट करेंगे और उपभोक्ताओं को हर तरह की सेवाएँ देंगे। प्राइवेटाइज़ेशन का कोई मुद्दा नहीं है, प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में बीएसएनएल पूरी तरह से देश की जनता की सेवा के लिए तत्पर है।

DR. BYREDDY SHABARI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to appreciate the Government's strategy in improving mobile and net connectivity in areas of critical importance such as border and interior villages. However, under the

BharatNet initiative, the Government has taken measures to expand Wi-Fi connectivity and almost 6,679 Government schools in Andhra Pradesh have expanded Wi-Fi. However, in my constituency Nandyal, there are only four schools that have got Wi-Fi coverage. So, I would like to ask what steps the Ministry is taking to expand Wi-Fi connectivity in my constituency Nandyal, as only four schools have got it until now.

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य एम. सिंधिया : सर, यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न के साथ ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है, लेकिन मैं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। भारत नेट 1 और 2 के अंतर्गत हम लोगों ने देश के 2,65,014 ग्राम पंचायतों में से 2,14,921 ग्राम पंचायतों को जोड़ दिया है। अब प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत सरकार का पूरे विश्व का सबसे बड़ा डिजिटल आउटरीच प्रोग्राम अमेंडेड भारत नेट प्रोग्राम है, जिसके लिए 17 बिलियन डॉलर यानी 1,39,579 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। अमेरिका या यूरोप भी इतना बड़ा पब्लिक एक्सपेंडिचर नहीं कर रहा है। इसके आधार पर, हमारी 1,63,826 ग्राम पंचायतें लीनियर टोपोलॉजी में जुड़ी थीं, जहाँ अगर एक तरफ से वायर कट जाए तो सारे गाँव कट जाएँगे, उन सभी को हम लोग रिंग टोपोलॉजी में जोड़ रहे हैं। रिंग टोपोलॉजी के आधार पर अगर एक तरफ से वायर कटेगा तो दूसरा कनेक्शन बना रहेगा, तो हमारी रिडंडेंसी होगी। उसी के साथ हम 3,79,949 गाँवों को डिमांड पर 'भारत नेट उद्यमी' के आधार पर कनेक्टिविटी दिलवाएँगे। इस योजना को हमने 16 पैकेजेस में टेंडर आउट किया है। स्टेट-लेड मॉडल के आधार पर आठ राज्य इसका क्रियान्वयन कर रहे हैं। हम लोग इसे हर माह मॉनिटर कर रहे हैं। अभी टेंडर आउट हुआ है। हम लोग जहाँ पूरे देश में टेलीकॉम नेटवर्क इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, वहीं हम लोग प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, विश्व के साथ, ओएफसी फाइबर के साथ, कम लेटेंसी के साथ, ज्यादा ब्रॉडबैंड कैपेसिटी के साथ इसकी कनेक्टिविटी एक-एक घर तक पहुँचाएँगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 365,

श्री बलभद्र माझी – उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू - उपस्थित नहीं ।

INCENTIVE SCHEME FOR RECYCLING OF CRITICAL MINERALS

***365. @ SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:**

SHRI BUNTY VIVEK SAHU:

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

- (a) whether the incentive scheme of Rs. 1,500 crore for recycling of critical minerals has been launched and if so, the potential benefit across the country particularly in Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh, Rajsamand in Rajasthan and Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency in Odisha;
- (b) the details of the main provisions of the scheme, eligibility criteria and allocation, State-wise;
- (c) the targeted capacity of mineral recovery to be achieved by 2030 including the estimated share of Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) the advanced technologies being promoted under the Offshore Areas Mineral Rules, 2026 to minimize environmental impacts of deep-sea and offshore mining;
- (e) the progress made in promoting domestic recycling capacity and extraction of critical minerals such as lithium, cobalt and nickel since the scheme's launch; and
- (f) whether the Government is aware that the Nabarangpur Lok Sabha

@ Since Shri Balabhadra Majhi and Shri Bunty Vivek Sahu were not present, Hon'ble Speaker asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shrimati Roopkumari Choudhary and Shri Dushyant Singh to ask Supplementary Questions.

Constituency has mineral resources such as bauxite, graphite, iron ore and manganese and if so, the details of the action plan for sustainable extraction, value addition, recycling and year-wise DMF fund utilization along with initiatives for skill development and employment generation for local youth?

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

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

विवरण

(क) से (च) : महत्वपूर्ण खनिज पुनर्चक्रण के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन स्कीम के लिए स्कीम दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए और यह स्कीम 2 अक्टूबर, 2025 को आरंभ की गई। यह स्कीम महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों की आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को लचीला बनाने और आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने के लिए, उपयोग किए जा चुके उत्पादों, जैसे कि बेकार लिथियम-आयन बैटरी (एलआईबी) और ई-कचरे से, लिथियम, निकल और कोबाल्ट सहित महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के निष्कर्षण के लिए पुनर्चक्रण क्षमता के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।

इस स्कीम के तहत पात्र संस्थाओं में ₹200 करोड़ से अधिक या उसके बराबर वैश्विक विनिर्माण राजस्व वाले बड़े और स्थापित पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता (समूह क) और स्टार्ट-अप सहित छोटे और नए पुनर्चक्रणकर्ता (समूह ख) दोनों शामिल हैं। वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन में संयंत्र और मशीनरी, उपकरण और संबंधित उपयोगिताओं पर पूंजीगत व्यय सब्सिडी के साथ-साथ विनिर्दिष्ट वृद्धिशील बिक्री पर प्रचालन व्यय सब्सिडी शामिल है। 2030-31 तक 270 किलो टन खनिज की पुनर्प्राप्ति के लक्ष्य के साथ कुल वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन की सीमा समूह क के लिए प्रति संस्था ₹50 करोड़ और समूह ख पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं के लिए यह ₹25 करोड़ है। यह स्कीम मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और ओडिशा राज्यों सहित पूरे देश में लागू है, जिसमें किसी राज्य के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य नहीं है। आवेदन पत्रों के जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि 1 अप्रैल, 2026 है।

अपतट क्षेत्र खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2002 और अपतट क्षेत्र खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियम, 2024 के विनियामक ढांचे के तहत, सरकार निगरानी, अनुपालन और वैज्ञानिक प्रबंधन प्रणालियों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि अपतटीय खनिज गवेषण और खनन कार्य पर्यावरण के प्रति उत्तरदायी तरीके से किए जा रहे हैं। ओडिशा के नबरंगपुर जिले में प्रमुख खनिजों का कोई खनन पट्टा नहीं है। भारतीय खान ब्यूरो द्वारा रख-रखाव की जाने वाली राष्ट्रीय खनिज सूची के अनुसार, नबरंगपुर में लौह अयस्क के 2.65 मिलियन टन संसाधन हैं, जिसके लिए भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने वर्ष 2021 में ओडिशा राज्य सरकार को एक भूवैज्ञानिक ज्ञापन सौंपा है।

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) का प्रबंधन जिला स्तरीय निकायों द्वारा किया जाता है और इसकी निगरानी राज्य स्तरीय निगरानी समितियों द्वारा की जाती है। प्रधानमंत्री खनिज क्षेत्र कल्याण योजना (पीएमकेकेकेवाई) दिशानिर्देश, 2024 में डीएमएफ निधियों का कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत पेयजल आपूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा, कौशल विकास और आजीविका सृजन जैसे उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में और शेष निधि का अन्य प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में उपयोग करने का अधिदेश दिया गया है। डीएमएफ की शासी परिषद कार्य योजनाएं तैयार करती है और डीएमएफ निधियों के उपयोग के लिए परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी देती है। ओडिशा राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रदत्त सूचना के अनुसार, नबरंगपुर जिले में 1.35 करोड़ रुपये की डीएमएफ निधियों का उपयोग किया गया है, जिसे वित्त वर्ष 2019-20, 2020-21 और 2024-25 में क्रमशः 75 लाख रुपये, 42 लाख रुपये और 18 लाख रुपये का व्यय करके उपयोग किया गया है।

श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

भारत जैसे उभरते राष्ट्र के लिए खनिजों में आत्मनिर्भरता, न केवल आर्थिक आवश्यकता है, बल्कि यह हमारी रणनीतिक एवं राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से भी जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन के अंतर्गत भारत को

ऊर्जा सुरक्षा, हरित प्रौद्योगिकी, रक्षा आवश्यकताओं तथा उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योगों के लिए आवश्यक क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अब तक कौन-कौन से ठोस नीतिगत, संस्थागत एवं निवेश संबंधी कदम उठाये गये हैं?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, यह देश के आने वाले भविष्य के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। आज दुनिया में जियो-पॉलिटिक्स के कारण बड़े-बड़े डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज भी क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स को बहुत महत्व दे रहे हैं। इसलिए भारत में भी आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आदेश पर माइनिंग मिनिस्ट्री ने होल ऑफ गवर्नमेंट अप्रोच के साथ सभी मिनिस्ट्रीज से बातचीत करके एक नेशनल क्रिटिकल मिनरल मिशन का गठन किया गया है। इसके अंतर्गत देश में क्रिटिकल मिनरल के दृष्टिकोण से एक्सप्लोरेशन हो सकता है, उसके बाद ऑक्शन, माइनिंग आदि के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर भारत सरकार काम कर रही है। इस दृष्टिकोण से, कैबिनेट ने लगभग 16 हजार करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि के साथ नेशनल क्रिटिकल मिनरल मिशन को स्थापित किया है। इस सेक्टर में, इंसेंटिव के साथ प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

चूंकि भारत में क्रिटिकल मिनरल रिजर्व बहुत कम है। जैसा कि अभी टेलीकम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर आदरणीय ज्योतिरादित्य जी बता रहे थे कि दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा सेल फोन्स भारत में हैं। आज चाहे सेल फोन हो, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स हो, डिफेन्स सेक्टर में हो, वे बता रहे थे कि इन सभी में क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स का यूज होता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से, हम विदेशों से क्रिटिकल मिनरल माइंस के लिए वैकुएशन कर रहे हैं। अभी अर्जेंटीना से गवर्नमेंट टू गवर्नमेंट बात करके 5 क्रिटिकल मिनरल माइंस का वैकुएशन कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ ब्राजील और ऑस्ट्रेलिया से भी बातचीत कर रहे हैं। जल्दी ही इन देशों के साथ भी गवर्नमेंट टू गवर्नमेंट एमओयू करके वहां से क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स लाने का प्रयास करेंगे।

इसके साथ ही, जो मूल प्रश्न है, उसके संबंध में भी कुछ डिटेल्स बताना चाहूंगा। चूंकि आज देश में अर्बन माइनिंग के दृष्टिकोण से क्रिटिकल मिनरल निकल सकता है क्योंकि भारत में

रिजर्व्स कम हैं। अभी भी दूसरे देशों के ऊपर निर्भर होकर 92 से 95 परसेंट क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स भारत लाना पड़ता है। कुछ प्रोडक्ट्स के मामले में तो हम 100 परसेंट विदेशों पर निर्भर हैं। इसके लिए आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने तय किया है कि विदेशों से आने वाले 24 क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स को आइडेंटिफाई करके, उनको 100 परसेंट ड्यूटी फ्री किया है। उन पर कोई भी टैक्स नहीं होगा। इसके साथ-साथ, क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के दृष्टिकोण से, देश में इंडिजिनस टेक्नोलॉजी बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, विदेशों से टेक्नोलॉजी लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। अभी तक वैल्यू ऐडेड करने के लिए प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट भी नहीं है। इस दृष्टिकोण से भी हम देश में चार प्लांट्स बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

श्री दुष्यंत सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि हमारे क्षेत्र राजस्थान में भी कॉपर, निकेल, कोबाल्ट है। हम ग्रीन एनर्जी और ईवी के क्षेत्र में भी काम कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नैशनल क्रिटिकल मिशन के तहत राजस्थान के राजसमन्द और शेष इलाकों में, जहां क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स हैं, वहां प्रोसेसिंग, रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी और लिथियम बैटरीज के लिए आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

श्री जी. किशन रेड्डी : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान में क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के बहुत बड़े रिजर्व्स हैं। हमने वहां एक्सप्लोरेशन एक्टिविटीज की गति को बढ़ाया है। मैंने स्वयं वहां जाकर उसका रिव्यू किया है। मैंने आदरणीय मुख्यमंत्री जी से बात की है। मैंने राजस्थान सरकार के अधिकारियों से भी बातचीत है। राजस्थान में क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स के प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट्स लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए। मैंने राज्य सरकार से भी बातचीत की है। अभी तक इसमें गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश और ओडिशा जैसे चार प्रांत आगे आए हैं। वे खुद से जमीन चिह्नित करके पार्क बनाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं राजस्थान सरकार से बातचीत करके प्लांट लगाने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष जी, आज के प्रश्न का जो मूल विषय है, वह अर्बन माइनिंग है। भारत को जल्द ही अर्बन माइनिंग करके क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स मिल सकते हैं। पूरी दुनिया में चाहे चाइना हो, यूरोपियन

देश हों, विकसित देश हों, वे इसमें ज्यादा काम कर रहे हैं। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के आदेश पर हम कुछ इंसेंटिव्स स्कीम्स लेकर आए हैं। अर्बन माइनिंग में सेल फोन्स, लैपटॉप्स, आई-पैड्स, कंप्यूटर्स, टीवी स्क्रीन्स, रेफ्रिजरेटर्स, एयर कंडीशन्स व डिफेंस के प्रोडक्ट्स के स्कैप्स भी हैं। मैं लगभग 22 सालों से जनप्रतिनिधि हूँ। मैं बस्तियों में घूमता रहता हूँ। मैं इलाकों का भ्रमण करता रहता हूँ।

मुझे जब भी कहीं पर खुले नाले, ड्रेनेज सिस्टम और स्टॉर्म वाटर इत्यादि देखने को मिलता है, इसमें गोल्ड, सिल्वर, क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स, कॉपर, लीथियम, कोबाल्ट, निकेल, एल्युमिनियम, जिंक, प्लैटिनम इत्यादि तत्व होते हैं, लोगों को मालूम नहीं हैं, इसलिए वे इनको ऐसे ही फेंक देते हैं। भारत के लोगों की एक आदत है, वे अपने पास 10 साल पुराने सेल फोन्स भी रख लेते हैं। वे उसको किसी को नहीं देते हैं। अगर उन सेल फोन्स को एकत्रित करके प्रोसेसिंग की जाए, तो भारत में बहुत सारे क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स मिल सकते हैं। भारत को जितने क्रिटिकल मिनरल्स की जरूरत है, वे सिर्फ स्कैप के माध्यम से ही 40 प्रतिशत मिनरल्स मिल सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके और माननीय सांसदों के माध्यम से देश की जनता से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जो लोकल बॉडीज़, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज़, सरपंच या कॉर्पोरेशन्स हैं, जितने भी चुने हुए जनप्रतिनिधि और राज्य सरकारें हैं, वे इसमें काम करें। स्कैप को एकत्रित करके एक प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट लगानी चाहिए। आज यह एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है। इससे देश को लाभ मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से देश की सारी जनता से कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके घरों में जितना भी स्कैप है, वे उसको न तो घर पर रखें और न ही फेंके। उसके लिए एक प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट लगानी चाहिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 366. श्री डी. एम. कथीर आनंद - उपस्थित नहीं।

माननीय सदस्य, यह प्रश्न आपसे संबंधित नहीं है। आप कथीर आनंद नहीं हैं।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया जी।

... (व्यवधान)

EXPORT PROMOTION THROUGH FILM FESTIVALS

***366: @SHRI D. M. KATHIR ANAND:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has allocated funds under Plan Scheme titled 'Export Promotion through Film Festivals' and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has increased incentives for foreign film production in the country to 40 per cent of expenses with a cap of up to Rs. 30 crore per project and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has provided funds to conduct International Film Festival of India (IFFI) and International Film Festival at Delhi and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) : There is no scheme named “**Export Promotion through Film Festivals**”. However, the Government promotes Indian cinema and facilitates international collaborations through Development, Communication and Dissemination of Filmic Content (DCDFC) Scheme.

@ Since Shri D. M. Kathir Anand was not present, Hon'ble Speaker asked the Hon'ble Minister to lay the reply and allowed Shri Anand Bhadauria to ask Supplementary Questions.

Further, financial support under DCDFC scheme is provided for participation in major international film festivals, for organizing film festivals in India, National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM) and promotion of Indian cinema through Indian Missions to support film-related promotional activities and showcasing of Indian cinema internationally.

At the 54th International Film Festival of India (IFFI) in Goa on 20 November 2023, the Government announced a major revision to the scheme and enhanced the incentives for encouraging film production by international producers in India to 40 percent of the expenses that were earlier limited to 30 percent. The revised incentives include:

1. 30% base reimbursement,
2. 5% bonus for employing at least 15% Indian manpower, and
3. 5% bonus for Significant Indian Content (SIC).

Further, the maximum incentive cap per project was also enhanced to ₹30 crore per project from ₹2.5 crore per project.

To promote and synergize the Indian Film Industry at the International level, the Government organizes the International Film Festival of India (IFFI) every year from 20th -28th November in collaboration with the Government of Goa. For the 56th edition of IFFI, 2025, the Government has provided Rs. 39.43 Cr. under the Development, Communication and Dissemination of Filmic Content Scheme (DCDFC).

Further, no funds were provided for International Film Festival at Delhi.

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, फिल्मों और कला समाज का आइना होती हैं। अगर

आइना ही गंदा हो जाए, तो चेहरा साफ कैसे दिखेगा? फिल्म 'केडी : द देविल' का गाना 'सरके चुनर' के बोल हमारे समाज और संस्कृति की बलि चढ़ा रहा है।

आज चाहे ओटीटी हो, लाइव कंसर्ट्स हों, म्यूजिक एलबम्स हों, यह मनोरंजन है या फिर अश्लीलता का नंगा नाच है? सिर्फ व्यूज के लिए सुरों का गला घोटती अश्लीलता, शब्दों की मर्यादा, कला का सम्मान व संगीत की पवित्रता लगातार खोती जा रही है। तानसेन, अमीर खुसरो, लता मंगेशकर, किशोर दा, मुकेश आदि की विरासत वाला हमारा देश किस नैतिक पतन की ओर जा रहा है? ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री आनंद भदौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी के नाम पर विभिन्न माध्यमों से समाज को परोसी जा रही अश्लीलता पर तत्काल रोक लगाने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कदम उठाएगी? क्या सरकार कोई नया डिजिटल कानून बनाने पर विचार करेगी?

श्री अश्विनी वैष्णव : मान्यवर अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने जिस गाने के बारे में कहा है, ऑलरेडी उस पर बैन लग चुका है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को स्पष्ट तौर से कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत के संविधान निर्माताओं ने अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता में जो रीजनेबल रिस्ट्रिक्शंस लगाए थे, हमें उनके हिसाब से ही चलना चाहिए।

Freedom of speech cannot be absolute. It has to be in the context of society; it has to be in the context of culture. आने वाले समय में हमें उस पर बहुत सावधानी दिखानी होगी। आज जिस तरह से चीजें डिजिटल माध्यम द्वारा तेजी से फैल रही हैं, उन पर समाज के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए, विशेषकर, बच्चों के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए, महिलाओं के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए और समाज के वंचित वर्गों के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए, जो भी कड़े एक्शन लिए जाने चाहिए, वे एक्शन्स लेने के लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 367 - श्री विनोद चावड़ा जी।

माननीय मंत्री जी कहां चले गए हैं?

... (व्यवधान)

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चंद्र शेखर पेम्मासानी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनकी एक इम्पोर्टेंट मीटिंग है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मीटिंग नहीं, प्रश्न काल इम्पोर्टेंट है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 367, श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा जी।

ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) की कार्यदशाओं में सुधार और कल्याण

*367. श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा :

श्री माधवनेनी रघुनंदन राव :

क्या संचार यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस) की कार्यदशाओं में सुधार लाने और उनके कल्याण के लिए उठाए गए ठोस कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) डिजिटल क्षमता निर्माण के लिए डाक कर्मयोगी और एकीकृत सरकारी ऑनलाइन प्रशिक्षण (आईजीओटी) पोर्टल से जोड़े गए डाक कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या वर्तमान में डाक कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत और वास्तविक संख्या में काफी अंतर है और यदि हां, तो रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) नए उम्मीदवारों के लिए रिक्तियां जारी करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा आयोजित रोजगार मेलों के नवीनतम दौर का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) सीधी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यबल विकास का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

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

STATEMENT

(a) : Details of the steps taken by the Department of Posts to improve the working conditions of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS) and for their welfare are provided in **Annexure**.

(b) : At present 4.55 lakh employees, including GDS, are onboarded on the Dak Karmayogi portal and 4.58 lakh employees, including GDS, on the Integrated Government Online Training (iGOT) Karmayogi platform for digital capacity building.

(c) : There is a gap in the sanctioned and working strength of postal employees. Vacancies arising due to retirement, promotion and other administrative reasons are filled up on a regular basis, in accordance with the Recruitment Rules and extant instructions of the Government of India.

(d) : The latest round of the Job Fair (Rozgar Mela) in which Department of Posts participated was carried out on **24.10.2025** by the Government in which **8,295** new employees were handed over the offers of appointment.

(e) : For workforce development in the Sidhi Parliamentary constituency, 347 employees were recruited in the period 2021 to 2025.

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Details of steps taken
1	Enhancement of the maximum gratuity limit for GDS from ₹60,000 to ₹1,50,000 on discharge from service
2.	Enhancement of the severance amount from ₹1,500 per year of engagement to ₹4,000 per year of engagement, along with an increase in the maximum limit from ₹60,000 to ₹1,50,000 at the time of discharge
3.	Provision for engagement of one dependent of a deceased or missing GDS on compassionate grounds in 100% of cases, removing the condition of indigency subject to fulfilment of eligibility conditions.
4.	Upward revision of wages [known as Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA)] and other allowances, such as, Composite allowance, Cycle maintenance allowance, Combined duty allowance, Risk and Hardship Allowance, Boat Allowance etc.
5	Enhancement of the Department's contribution to the Service Discharge Benefit Scheme (SDBS) from ₹2,400 per annum to ₹3,600 per annum.
6	Introduction of Maternity leave of 180 days for women GDS.
7	Introduction of Emergency Leave up to 5 days for GDS.
8	Introduction of On-Request Limited Transfer Facility through a transparent online process to facilitate consideration of transfer request of GDS.
9	Introduction of a scheme of three financial upgradations in the form of fixed additions of ₹360 per month, ₹460 per month and ₹600 per month to the monthly wages on completion of 12 years, 24 years and 36 years of service, respectively.
10	Increase in the amount of financial grant/financial assistance by 10% from the Circle Welfare Fund for different purposes, like, funeral expenses of GDS, death due to terrorist activities/extremist activities, accident while on duty, major surgical operations (e.g, cancer, brain hemorrhage, kidney failure, transplant, heart surgery etc.), hospitalization due to accident, scholarships for children of GDS, nutrition diet to GDS suffering from TB, Incentives for excellence in academic achievement in class X and XII for dependent children of GDS, natural calamities and Covid.
11	Extension of the facility of compassionate engagement to cases where a GDS is incapacitated from performing duties in compliance with the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PwBD) Act, as well as to the dependents of regular departmental employees.

12.	Provision of mobile handsets to GDS Branch Postmasters for carrying out postal and financial transactions, thereby improving their working conditions.
13.	Increase in the overall limit of financial assistance from Rs. 50,000 to ₹1,00,000 from the Circle Welfare Fund by way of loan at a low rate of interest of upto 5% per annum for the following purposes. ○ Construction of one room with flush toilet - Rs. 50,000/- ○ Purchase of computer/ Laptop - Rs. 20,000/- ○ Purchase of Moped/Scooter/ Motorcycle - Rs. 20,000/- ○ Purchase of Mobile/ Tablet- Rs. 15,000/- ○ Purchase of Electric Two-Wheeler- Rs. 50,000/- or 80% of the total cost of the vehicle whichever is less @3% simple interest

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों हेतु सामाजिक सुरक्षा जैसे कि पेंशन बीमा तथा सेवा शर्तों में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई समयबद्ध योजना बनाई गई है? यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, today, the Department of Posts has close to four and a half lakh employees, and this is the third-largest employing department after Defence and Railways. The two primary fundamentals of employment in the Department of Posts are staying in rural villages and working four to a maximum of five hours.

The GDS employment was created to provide rural basic services at an affordable cost. The people who are working there are expected to have another means of livelihood. So, these are the fundamental aspects why we created GDS.

Secondly, when it comes to their compensation, minimum for four hours of work, a newly joining person would be getting around Rs. 18,600, and an

experienced person would be getting a maximum of up to Rs. 56,000 per month. In addition to this, there is an annual 3 per cent base salary increase, DA increase every six months, and there is a beautiful incentive structure. This is the only Government job which gives the job security, but has an incentive structure like a private job. On an average, if somebody works at even a decent level, they will be able to get at least Rs. 10,000 per month as incentive. So, their salary protection is well documented. In 2018, the Kamlesh Chandra Committee looked into all the GDS issues and proposed several measures, including health insurance, etc. In that, there is a Service Discharge Benefit Scheme, where the contribution of the employee as well as the department will be paid by both the parties.

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा : मेरा दूसरा क्वेश्चन यह है कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह स्पष्ट करेंगे कि डाक विभाग में रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया को तेज करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं? विशेषकर, ग्रामीण एवं दूरदराज क्षेत्रों में सेवाओं को निरन्तर सुनिश्चित करने हेतु क्या प्रावधान हैं?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, in the last three years, there has been a mission-mode Government job recruitment drive. About 18 Rozgar Melas were conducted. Out of those 18 Rozgar Melas, the Department of Posts participated in 16. Out of those 16 Rozgar Melas, we conducted five ourselves. In the last three years, because we have attrition in GDS, we have recruited almost 1,86,000 people through these Rozgar Melas. So, currently, there are almost 2.8 lakh GDS employees.

12.00 hrs

We have about 30,000 additional recruitment that we could do, which we will be doing on a continuous basis.

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO: Thank you, Speaker, Sir. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to ask a supplementary question on GDS system. I would like to know whether the Government has conducted any region-specific assessment of working conditions of Gramin Dak Sevaks in Telangana, particularly, in Medak parliamentary constituency where many GDS serve in remote and rural areas.

HON. SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO: Sir, lastly, further are there any plans to fill existing vacancies and to upgrade the infrastructure and enhance the digital training support in these areas to ensure the effective last mile postal service delivery? Thank you, Speaker, Sir.

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, as I said, we are continuously participating in *rozgar melas* and we have another process to continuously recruit these people. Also, Sir, we have a specific budget for every post office to be upgraded and based on rational allocation for each State, we will continuously do that.

Hon. MP has also requested earlier. We have done few post offices in his constituency and we are happy to do it later as well. Thank you, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**(i) Starred Question Nos. 368 to 380****FUNDS FOR PLI SCHEME*****368. SHRI G. KUMAR NAIK:**

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

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for High Efficiency Solar Photovoltaic Modules since its inception, scheme and component-wise;
- (b) the details of capacity targets set and capacity achieved under the PLI scheme including polysilicon, wafers, cells and modules till date, component and year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for the low achievement levels in upstream components such as polysilicon and wafer manufacturing as compared to downstream module assembly; and
- (d) whether continued dependence on imported raw materials and technical expertise has been assessed in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India, is implementing the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for 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 48,337 MW of

fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing capacity.

As on 28.02.2026, no funds have been released under the scheme, as it provides for release of PLI to the successful bidders one year after commissioning of the manufacturing projects awarded under the scheme. Until now, this one-year post-commissioning period has not been completed in respect of the projects awarded under the scheme .

Under the scheme, around 30 GW of solar PV module manufacturing capacity, around 10.5 GW of solar PV cell manufacturing capacity, and around 2 GW of ingot-wafer manufacturing capacity have been set up. The aforesaid capacities include around 3.4 GW of fully integrated thin-film solar PV module manufacturing capacity.

Out of the awarded capacity, 4 GW of integrated capacity for solar cells and modules, has been declared commissioned in October 2025.

(c) : The comparatively lower progress in upstream components such as polysilicon and wafer manufacturing under the scheme, is primarily due to various difficulties associated with setting up of facilities, including but not limited to: lack of prior domestic experience. In addition, the global supply chain for upstream solar PV components is concentrated in a limited number of countries, and the domestic ecosystem for these segments is still at a nascent stage.

(d) : Yes. The Government is aware of the dependence on imported raw materials, specialised manufacturing equipment, and technical expertise, in the upstream segments of the solar PV manufacturing value chain. The PLI

Scheme for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules has been designed to encourage vertically integrated manufacturing, including polysilicon, wafers, cells, and modules, with higher incentives provided for higher extent of integration. Further, domestic manufacturing of other ancillary inputs used in solar module manufacturing, like solar glass, aluminium frame, encapsulant, tinned copper interconnect, etc. are also being supported through one or more of the policy measures like imposition of basic customs duty on finished product, exemption of basic customs duty on specified inputs, anti-dumping duty, etc. The Ministry has launched various capacity building and skill development programmes to create a skilled workforce across different segments of the renewable energy sector. These measures are aimed at strengthening domestic manufacturing capabilities and reducing dependence on imports over time.

STOCKPILES HELD BY COAL INDIA LIMITED

***369 SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:**

SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHADE:

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

- (a) the total volume of domestic coal production and country-wise imports, disaggregated by grade during the last ten years, year-wise along with data on pithead stockpiles held by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries till date;
- (b) the average cost incurred by CIL and other public sector coal companies

- on transporting coal to thermal power plants during this period along with the estimated losses or under utilisation due to unsold pithead coal;
- (c) the details of power plants that rely on imported coal in the country along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of logistical bottlenecks including inadequate railway rakes and high freight charges on the coal supply chain and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any independent review has been conducted to assess the financial viability and operational efficiency of Coal India Limited amid growing competition from private miners and increasing structural challenges and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) : The year-wise, grade-wise details of the quantity of Coking coal and Non-Coking coal produced in the country during the last ten years is at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II** respectively.

The year-wise, country-wise coal imports in the country during the last ten years is at **Statement-III**.

The details of the closing coal stock as on 12.03.2026 (provisional) at subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) is at **Statement-IV**.

- (b) : CIL supplies coal on FOR (Free on Rail/Road) basis, wherein CIL's responsibility is limited up to the stage of loading and weighment of coal at the designated rail and road weighbridges located within the mine/siding premises.

Thereafter, the ownership, and transportation responsibility shifts to the consumer and the cost of transportation upto power plants.

(c) : 17 number of power plants having total installed capacity of 18,713 MW designed on imported coal, rely on the imported coal. Further, some of the power plants designed on domestic coal also import coal in view of its cost-economics.

(d) : The Ministry of Coal launched the Coal Logistics Plan in February, 2024 in coordination with concerned Ministries and stakeholders to assess and address issues in the coal logistics chain, including constraints related to availability of railway rakes and transportation. The plan covers the entire coal supply chain from mines to end-use plants and identifies measures to improve coal evacuation efficiency.

Under the plan, 33 critical railway infrastructure projects have been identified to address gaps in rail connectivity and strength coal evacuation from major coalfields by FY 2030. These projects aim to augment rail capacity, improve last-mile connectivity, and facilitate faster movement of coal from mines to consumption centers. Accordingly, measures such as expansion of rail infrastructure, taken up by Ministry of Railways for future coal evacuation.

(e) : Reflecting sustained operational growth, CIL's dispatches have increased year-on-year over the past five years, reaching 781.1 MT in 2024-25, up from 596.2 MT in 2020-21 and the profit after tax (PAT) has also grown during this period. With the adoption of transparent e-auctions and various other initiatives such as implementation of ERP, use of Artificial Intelligence and digital process

etc., CIL is committed to innovate and compete by enhancing operational efficiency and global competitiveness.

STATEMENT-I

Coking coal produced in the country during the last ten years

[Figures in Million Tonnes (MT)]

Year	Grade of Coking Coal									Total Coking
	SG -I	SG -II	SC - I	W -II	W-II	W-III	W-IV	W-V	W-VI	
2015-16	0.037	1.051	0.135	0.415	2.493	12.968	43.788	-	-	60.887
2016-17	0.023	1.004	0.110	0.315	3.420	10.796	45.993	-	-	61.661
2017-18	0.155	0.051	0.182	0.176	4.552	3.991	31.041	-	-	40.148
2018-19	0.035	0.000	0.247	0.058	4.339	6.577	29.874	-	-	41.132
2019-20	0.018	0.132	0.250	0.136	2.303	7.361	33.094	9.635	0.007	52.936
2020-21	0.001	0.008	0.219	0.202	2.365	1.820	26.943	12.798	0.431	44.787
2021-22	0.225	0.000	0.000	0.234	2.501	1.539	25.740	20.171	1.292	51.702
2022-23	0.000	0.062	0.247	0.171	3.782	2.638	31.212	22.482	0.165	60.759
2023-24	0.000	0.098	0.216	1.227	3.437	4.600	35.552	21.213	0.478	66.821
2024-25	0.000	0.153	0.223	1.600	5.082	5.181	34.312	19.808	0.111	66.470

Nomenclature
SG - I means Steel Grade - I
SG -II means Steel Grade -II
SC - I means semi coking Grade - I
W-I means Washery Grade -I
W-II means Washery Grade -II
W-III means Washery Grade -III
W-IV means Washery Grade -IV
W-V means Washery Grade – V
W- VI means Washery Grade -VI

STATEMENT-II**Non-Coking coal produced in the country during the last ten years****[Figures in Million Tonnes (MT)]**

Year	Grade of Non-Coking Coal																		Total Non-Coking
	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17	Ungraded	
2015-16	3.831	0.341	5.189	17.665	16.302	13.114	39.038	33.150	44.579	82.855	147.460	90.578	77.619	1.439	4.073	0.418	0.666	0.026	578.343
2016-17	2.418	0.309	5.279	17.319	13.600	14.140	35.574	29.574	38.924	98.175	143.233	91.786	90.937	6.419	3.263	4.505	0.459	0.293	596.207
2017-18	1.710	0.264	3.513	14.535	14.730	10.868	36.817	40.980	27.547	91.478	179.975	53.418	101.743	44.637	7.894	3.544	1.467	0.132	635.252
2018-19	0.087	0.480	3.313	15.545	12.453	7.900	41.348	54.420	35.595	84.227	199.705	66.297	111.210	41.037	6.885	3.847	3.109	0.128	687.586
2019-20	0.021	0.288	3.231	14.472	14.633	4.605	40.891	45.546	37.869	78.135	193.872	71.628	86.864	58.795	17.598	4.033	5.282	0.175	677.938
2020-21	0.003	0.027	2.681	14.221	9.707	4.252	37.446	47.702	36.723	69.883	194.693	73.346	80.935	66.297	26.201	6.790	0.236	0.153	671.296
2021-22	0.000	0.009	2.012	13.049	8.657	5.492	40.742	46.402	43.597	62.426	223.091	77.626	100.358	81.184	14.047	7.442	0.375	-	726.509
2022-23	0.015	0.083	1.702	16.101	9.901	6.554	46.406	53.661	53.129	73.232	247.641	103.559	100.120	92.593	17.934	4.277	5.434	0.090	832.432
2023-24	0.053	0.094	2.593	18.008	9.128	7.448	55.514	57.809	78.408	69.527	271.956	121.226	115.271	93.149	24.587	4.323	1.911	-	931.005
2024-25	0.077	0.257	1.951	19.600	8.809	9.610	53.766	71.253	63.615	87.665	260.146	134.116	115.552	128.420	15.999	1.406	8.499	0.310	981.053

STATEMENT-III

Country wise import of coal to India

[Figures in Million Tonnes (MT)]

Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.2	-	-	-	*0.0207
Australia	38.994	9.899	36.503	10.151	35.761	10.361	36.931	11.236	35.916	10.802	36.945	18.008	40.485	26.313	30.100	17.398	29.992	14.465	24.584	8.451
Austria	-	-	-	-	0.016	-	0.082	-	-	-	0.077	0.178	0.032	-	0.025	-	-	-	-	-
Baharain Is	-	0.017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.49	-	0.001	-	0.002	-	0.012	-	0.002	-	0.005
Bangladesh PR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.029	-	0.007	-	0.331	-	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	0.005	-	-	-	-	*0.1	0.008	-	0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.13	-	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.159	-	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.00106
Canada	1.355	0.197	2.300	0.077	3.301	0.261	4.294	0.164	4.647	0.038	2.850	0.113	2.115	0.032	2.896	-	3.170	*0.000185	1.747	-
Chile	-	0.773	-	0.737	-	0.273	-	0.254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China P Rp	-	0.480	-	0.023	0.172	0.059	-	0.051	0.182	0.031	-	0.025	0.920	1.696	-	0.131	-	0.091	-	0.271
Colombia	-	-	-	2.001	-	0.331	0.012	0.497	0.010	1.902	-	2.350	-	0.051	0.013	0.084	0.012	0.216	0.082	2.317
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.181
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.28	-	0.002	-	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	0.023	-	0.190	-	0.077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	*0.039	-	-	-	*0.03	0.030	*0.03	0.102	0.003	0.082	-	-	0.076	-	0.038	-	0.001

Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.181	-	0.058	-	0.001	-	0.018	-	0.032	-	0.234	-	0.785
Iceland	-	0.039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	0.149	97.364	-	91.012	1.086	94.728	1.167	111.714	1.423	115.240	1.398	91.137	1.104	71.427	2.234	107.594	2.101	113.610	2.069	102.583
Iran	-	-	0.001	0.026	-	-	*0.02	*0.1	-	0.024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	0.012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	*0.008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.05	-	-	-	0.163	-	0.489	-	-	-	0.077	-	0.165
Korea RP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	0.002	-	-	-	0.164	-	0.401	-	0.129	-	0.030	-	-	0.072	0.206	-	-	-	-
Macao	-	-	-	0.004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	0.035	-	-	-	0.108	-	*0.02	-	-	0.037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.017	-
Moldova	-	0.070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1.890	0.889	0.857	2.850	2.382	3.532	2.239	4.853	1.778	3.699	1.669	1.901	1.771	4.801	2.081	7.092	2.240	7.490	3.429	4.934
Netherland	-	-	-	*0.102	-	-	-	0.010	0.413	0.382	-	0.061	-	0.072	-	*0.02	0.085	0.079	-	0.072
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.030	0.048	-	-
New Zealand	0.620	0.061	0.475	-	0.602	-	0.447	0.052	-	-	0.225	0.002	0.099	-	0.294	0.024	0.221	*0.000001	0.264	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	-	0.110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	-	0.001
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.052	-	0.027	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	0.190	-	0.094	-	0.075	-	0.035	-	0.050	-	-	-	0.074	-	0.076	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.011	-	-	-

Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	0.004	3.818	0.287	3.913	0.389	3.909	0.545	4.376	1.104	7.123	1.328	5.421	1.506	6.742	4.481	16.861	5.497	17.624	8.209	15.443
Saudi Arab	-	0.008	-	0.048	-	-	-	0.035	-	*0.12	-	0.074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.019
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.507	4.149	2.006	3.722	1.860	2.626	4.302	1.841	5.399	4.675	5.389	4.702	5.698	5.271
South Africa	0.264	36.637	0.044	34.241	0.004	38.489	-	31.153	-	42.481	-	31.093	-	25.765	-	17.445	-	28.718	-	31.133
Spain	0.109	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.288	-	-	0.190	-	-	-	-	-	0.233	-	*0.00000 5
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.042	1.783	-	1.041	0.460	1.508	0.572	1.446	0.420	1.207	0.824	2.209	0.849	1.245
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.167	-	-	-	-	-	0.312	-	0.030	-	-
Tanzania Rep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.091	-	0.031	-	0.222	-	0.502
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.006	-	0.007	-	0.003
U Arab Emts	0.012	-	-	*0.002	-	-	0.438	1.027	0.219	0.656	0.388	0.437	0.231	0.132	0.660	1.848	0.626	1.609	2.032	1.181
U K	0.002	0.006	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.284	0.001	0.011	0.014	0.006	0.103	0.025	0.054	0.089	0.120	*0.1503
U S A	1.161	4.654	1.148	3.949	3.285	8.746	4.134	10.842	3.775	8.384	3.895	8.309	3.850	10.524	7.274	6.418	8.482	13.819	8.477	11.664
Ukraine	-	0.054	-	0.054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.079	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.0000 07	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam Soc Rep	-	0.034	-	0.054	-	0.210	-	0.011	-	0.070	-	0.029	-	0.051	-	0.011	-	*0.248	-	*0.294
Virgin Is US	-	-	0.020	-	-	-	-	-	0.043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	-	4.238	0.006	-	0.004	0.060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

***Figures in Thousand Tonnes**

STATEMENT-IV

Coal stock as on 12.03.2026 (provisional) at subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL)

[Figures in Million Tonnes (MT)]

Company	Closing coal stock as on 12.03.2026 (provisional)
Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	11.00
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	8.12
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	16.38
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	9.05
Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	10.56
South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	23.41
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	43.90
North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	0.04
Total Coal India Limited (CIL)	122.46

ROBO DOG CONTROVERSY

***370. SHRI K. E. PRAKASH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the India AI Impact Summit 2026 projected as a global showcase of India's AI leadership was marred by the 'robo dog' controversy wherein a reportedly imported product was presented as indigenous innovation;
- (b) the details of criteria and due-diligence mechanisms adopted to verify exhibitors' claims and allocate exhibition space;
- (c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for lapses in planning and

oversight; and

- (d) the details of corrective steps proposed to safeguard the credibility of future Government backed technology events?

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

(a) to (d) : Government of India's AI policy is guided by the Prime Minister's vision to democratise access to technology and empower people through it.

India AI Mission:

Towards this, Government has launched India AI Mission with an outlay of around Rs 10,000 Cr. Under the AI Mission, Government has provided access of 38 thousand GPUs to academia, researchers and start-ups at a subsidised rate (average compute access at one-third cost of global average).

Government has supported development of 12 Foundational models or Large Language Models (LLMs) in the initial phases. Government is also supporting development of AI solutions for India specific challenges such as healthcare, agriculture, etc.

World is now recognising India's AI strengths:

India's growing strength in AI is now recognised globally. India is home to the third-largest AI startup ecosystem in the world, with almost 89% of startups last year are AI driven. Stanford University's AI Index places India among global leaders in AI skills and capabilities.

India AI Impact Summit 2026

India is actively participating in the global discussions on AI. India co-chaired the Paris AI Action Summit 2025 and subsequently hosted the India AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16-21 February 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.

Largest summit so far

The Summit brought together leaders from governments, industry, academia, civil society, and startups at one platform. More than 100 countries, including 22 Heads of State or Government, and around 10 international organisations participated in it.

The Summit witnessed extensive participation, with approximately 6 lakh attendees in person and over 9 lakh cumulative views through virtual mode.

India's leadership in AI

The Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi presented India's Manav vision for AI at the AI Impact Summit. It presents a roadmap where technological advancement progresses in harmony with societal values: Moral and Ethical Systems, Accountable Governance, National Sovereignty, Accessible and Inclusive AI, and Valid and Legitimate Systems.

The AI Impact Summit concluded with the Summit Declaration, endorsed by 92 countries and international organisations. They collectively affirmed their commitment to trusted, inclusive, democratic, and human-centric AI norms.

Summit outcomes

The summit also witnessed enthusiastic participation from all the segments of population. Students from schools and colleges attended in a large number,

showing great enthusiasm for technology. The participation was so encouraging that the exhibition was extended by one more day for the public.

The summit witnessed investment commitments of more than \$250 billion. The summit also witnessed significant investment commitments in associated tech technologies such as submarine cables.

Pax Silica

During the summit, India joined Pax Silica initiative focused on securing semiconductor and critical mineral supply chain.

India's AI models launched

Models developed by Sarvam AI, BharatGen and Gnani were launched during the summit. These models show strong performance on Indic language benchmarks, and in some cases perform better than leading frontier models on specific tasks.

Models developed by Sarvam AI have demonstrated relatively high accuracy in document understanding and Indic language processing.

AI Impact Expo

India AI Impact Expo was conducted as a part of the summit. Participation was invited through Expression of Interest (EOI) from various AI ecosystem partners. The exhibition space was allotted within the approved layout framework of the Expo.

More than 650 companies, start-ups and academia participated in the expo. Exhibitors showcased latest technologies and AI based solutions to a global audience.

One of the exhibitors, Galgotias University made a misleading statement about a robotic product. Following this, they were removed from the India AI Impact Expo.

Controversy during the summit

A group of the Indian Youth Congress (IYC) workers on Friday (February 20, 2026) staged a “shirts-off” protest in an exhibition hall at the AI Impact Summit venue in New Delhi. The police registered an FIR alleging criminal conspiracy, causing injury to a public servant, unlawful assembly, and common intention.

प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

***371. श्री धर्मेन्द्र यादव:**

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

- (क) क्या हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के परिवारों की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए आंकड़ों पर आधारित कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार इन वंचित वर्गों के पोषण के स्तर में सुधार और खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिकार संबंधी जागरूकता के संबंध में जिला-वार कोई आंकड़े रखती है;
- (ग) उक्त समुदायों के बाहुल्य वाले क्षेत्रों में उचित दर की दुकानों की सुलभता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे विशेष कदमों और उसमें 'वन नेशन वन राशन कार्ड' की सफलता का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या समय पर वितरण और पारदर्शी स्टॉक प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नई तकनीकी

निगरानी प्रणाली लागू की गई है; और
(ड.) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग ने राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के चरण-1 (2018-20) और चरण-2 (2020-23) के दौरान राज्य-वार आधार पर कार्यान्वयन का समवर्ती मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कई प्रतिष्ठित निगरानी संस्थानों (एमआई) को नियुक्त किया था। इसका उद्देश्य निगरानी को सुदृढ़ करना और नियमित आधार पर गहन, सूक्ष्म और व्यापक अनुभवजन्य साक्ष्य प्रदान करना था। वर्तमान में, विभाग ने एनएफएसए, 2013 के तहत 2025-26, 2026-27 और 2027-28 की अवधि को शामिल करते हुए प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के समवर्ती मूल्यांकन के लिए एक एजेंसी को नियुक्त किया है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सहित किसी भी राज्य में पीएमजीकेएवाई के तहत खाद्यान्न वितरण के लिए समुदाय-वार सर्वेक्षण (अर्थात् अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) परिवारों के आधार पर पृथक् रूप से) नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) : विभाग द्वारा अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) वर्गों के बीच पोषण स्तर में सुधार अथवा भोजन के अधिकार के संबंध में जागरूकता से संबंधित जिला-वार डाटा नहीं रखा जाता है। चूंकि पीएमजीकेएवाई/एनएफएसए के आकलनों के तहत इन समूहों को लक्षित करते हुए कोई समुदाय-वार या जिला-वार सर्वेक्षण/मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है अतः इस प्रकार के वर्गीकृत आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं/रखे नहीं जाते हैं।

(ग) : लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2015 के खंड 9 के उप-खंड (6) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि उचित दर दुकान से जुड़े राशन कार्ड धारकों की संख्या युक्तिसंगत हो, उचित दर दुकान का स्थान इस प्रकार निर्धारित किया जाए कि उपभोक्ता या

राशन कार्ड धारक को उचित दर दुकान तक पहुंचने में कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े और पर्वतीय, मरुस्थलीय, जनजातीय एवं अन्य दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में समुचित कवरेज सुनिश्चित की जाए। विभाग द्वारा विशेष रूप से अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (ओबीसी), अनुसूचित जाति (एससी) और अनुसूचित जनजाति (एसटी) की बहुलता वाले क्षेत्रों में उचित दर दुकान (एफपीएस) के संबंध में विशेष रूप से लक्षित कोई पृथक् उपाय नहीं किए जाते हैं।

‘एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड’ (ओएनओआरसी) योजना को सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पूरी तरह से लागू किया गया है, जिससे एनएफएसए और पीएमजीकेवाई के तहत राशन पात्रता की राष्ट्रव्यापी पोर्टेबिलिटी सक्षम हो गई है। लाभार्थी, जिनमें कमजोर समुदायों के लोग (जिनमें कई ओबीसी/एससी/एसटी वर्ग के प्रवासी हैं) शामिल हैं, ईपीओएस उपकरणों पर आधार-आधारित बायोमीट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से देश में किसी भी एफपीएस से निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) : विभाग ने प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत खाद्यान्नों के वितरण में पारदर्शिता, दक्षता और वास्तविक समय की निगरानी में सुधार लाने के लिए स्मार्ट सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (स्मार्ट-पीडीएस) के अंतर्गत प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित निगरानी तंत्र लागू किया है। ये प्रणालियाँ लाभार्थी प्रमाणीकरण, स्टॉक के संचलन, उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों के आबंटन और वितरण की संपूर्ण डिजिटल निगरानी प्रदान करती हैं।

स्मार्ट-पीडीएस के कार्यात्मक मॉड्यूल

राशन कार्ड, उचित दर दुकान तथा शिकायत प्रबंधन मॉड्यूल

यह मॉड्यूल राशन कार्ड जारी करने, संशोधित करने और लाभार्थियों के नाम हटाने सहित राशन कार्डों के पूरे चक्र का प्रबंधन करता है। यह उचित दर दुकानों के प्रबंधन में भी सहायता प्रदान करता है और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली सेवाओं से संबंधित शिकायतों के पंजीकरण और निगरानी के लिए एक ऑनलाइन मंच उपलब्ध कराता है।

आपूर्ति श्रृंखला प्रबंधन एवं आबंटन मॉड्यूल:

यह मॉड्यूल खरीद केंद्रों से भांडागारों, राज्य डिपुओं तक और आगे उचित दर दुकानों तक खाद्यान्नों के संचलन पर नज़र रखता है, जिससे समय पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने और डाईवर्जन को कम करने के लिए स्टॉक के संचलन और आबंटन पर वास्तविक समय की निगरानी की जा सकती है।

वितरण (ई-पीओएस आधारित) मॉड्यूल:

यह मॉड्यूल उचित दर दुकानों पर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्वाइंट-ऑफ-सेल (ई-पीओएस) उपकरणों के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न वितरण को सक्षम बनाता है। लाभार्थी प्रमाणीकरण और लेन-देन की डिजिटल रिकॉर्डिंग पारदर्शिता और वितरण की वास्तविक समय की निगरानी सुनिश्चित करती है।

खरीद मॉड्यूल:

यह मॉड्यूल खरीद लेनदेन और स्टॉक उपलब्धता की डिजिटल रिकॉर्डिंग के माध्यम से किसानों और खरीद एजेंसियों से खाद्यान्न की खरीद का प्रबंधन करता है, जिससे खरीद संबंधी प्रचालनों में पारदर्शिता और दक्षता में सुधार होता है।

FDI IN RAILWAYS

***372. SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:**

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

- (a) the details of the key policy measures taken by the Government to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the railway sector;
- (b) the year-wise details of the FDI received in the railway sector since 2020 along with the details of the major projects implemented through FDI including the details of the top countries investing in country's railway

infrastructure through FDI;

- (c) the details of the FDI's contribution in improving railway stations under the Station Redevelopment Programme particularly in Gujarat, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) the details of the measures taken to encourage collaboration between Indian and foreign railway technology firms for technology transfer; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering any policy revisions planned to further enhance FDI inflows in Indian Railways and if so, the details of the considerations and expected outcomes?

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

(a) to (e) : As per the Government's FDI Policy Circular dated 15.10.2020, as amended from time to time, 100% FDI is permitted under the automatic route under the Railway Infrastructure sector. The permitted areas include construction, operation and maintenance of the following:-

- Suburban corridor projects through PPP,
- High speed train projects;
- Dedicated freight lines;
- Rolling stock including trainsets and locomotives/coaches manufacturing and maintenance facilities;
- Railway Electrification;

- Signalling systems;
- Freight Terminals;
- Passenger terminals;
- Infrastructure in industrial part pertaining to railway line/sidings including electrified railway lines and connectivity to main railway line; and
- Mass Rapid Transport Systems.

A total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflow from 2014-15 to 2025-26 (upto December 2025) in Railway Sector is US\$ 942 Million.

The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for capital investment in Railways was ₹29,055 Crore in 2013-14. In order to provide adequate support for network expansion, rolling stock augmentation, safety improvement, passenger amenities, road safety works and technology upgradation, Government of India consistently augmented the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) every year and for 2026-27, ₹2.78 lakh crore has been allocated. Adequate domestic funding has helped the Indian Railway sector to invest more in infrastructure and technology in order to compete with the global market.

Further, as an ongoing process of International technical collaboration, Ministry of Railways has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Spain etc. The MoU has been signed for technical cooperation in the areas of Freight and Passengers operations

(Multimodal transport), High-Speed rail development, and IT solutions for railway operations and for administrative purposes, Predictive Maintenance of Assets etc.

Export to other countries

Over the past decade, India has developed a strong and diversified railway manufacturing eco-system comprising of Indian Railways' Production Units and Industry base.

Presently, Industry manufactures almost the entire range of railway rolling stocks such as locomotives, passenger coaches, wagons and critical components such as Traction motors, Gear Boxes, Motorized Bogies, Traction transformers, Metro cars, Propulsion system, Traction and Auxillary converters, Cable harness, Electronic cards, Magnetics etc. in India.

These items are exported to both developed as well as developing countries such as Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, USA, France, Germany, Mozambique, Mexico, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Romania, Spain and Italy etc.

With this supportive eco-system in place, during 2016-17 to 2025-26 (upto January 2026), total value of exports in Railway sector from India has reached US\$ 3355 Million (~₹26,000 cr.).

SOUTH COAST RAILWAY ZONE HQ AT VISAKHAPATNAM

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

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

(a) the year-wise details of fund allocation and expenditure for establishment

of South Coast Railway Zone HQ at Visakhapatnam since its announcement;

(b) the current status of land acquisition and administrative infrastructure development as on February 2026; and

(c) the details of the timeline for the phased operationalization of the zone?

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

(a) to (c) : For setting up headquarters of new South Coast Railway (SCoR), 52.2 Acre land at Mudasarlova, Visakhapatnam has been handed over by Government of Andhra Pradesh to Railways in August 2024. Foundation stone for new South Coast Zone has been laid in Jan 2025.

The work of "Setting up of South Coast Railways' Zone HQ" has been sanctioned at cost of ₹106.89 Cr. Tender for SCoR HQ office building has been awarded and the construction for this new headquarters office building has been taken up. Foundation work has been completed and balance works are in progress. An allocation of ₹55.0 Cr. was made during year 2025-26 and an expenditure of ₹32.31 Cr. has been incurred so far.

In addition, works costing about ₹157.93 Cr. for construction of associated works, residential accommodation etc. have also been sanctioned.

In the meanwhile, to operationalise SCoR HQ, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Vishakhapatnam Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (VMRDA)/Government of Andhra Pradesh for hiring of

building for makeshift SCoR HQ. This makeshift office accommodation at “The Deck” at VMRDA is also ready for occupation.

Other steps taken to operationalise SCoR HQ are as under:

- General Manager and Senior officers from various disciplines have been posted.
- Control Office setup has also been created at the makeshift SCoR headquarter.
- Options have been invited from non-gazetted staff for posting to the new zone.

Further, to improve railway infrastructure in Andhra Pradesh state, following steps have been taken:

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 (including Telangana)
2025-2026	₹9,417 Cr. (more than 10 times)

Track Construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh during 2009-14 and 2014-25 is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	363 Km	72.6 Km per year
2014-25	1,582 Km	143.82 Km per year (Nearly 2 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 39 projects (12 New Line and 27 Doubling), covering a total length of 4,499 Km length, costing ₹70,232 Cr., falling fully/partly in Andhra Pradesh, have been sanctioned, out of which 1,178 Km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹28,039 Cr. has been incurred upto March 2025. The status of the work is summarized as:

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

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

Recently completed Projects:

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

SN	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Vijaywada – Gudivada – Bhimavaram - Narsapur, Gudivada-Machlipatnam and Bhimavaram-Nidadavolu doubling (221 Km)	4,688
2	Guntur-Tenali doubling (24 Km)	205

3	Nandyal-Yerraguntla new line (126 Km)	1,050
4	Jaggayyapeta-Mellacheruvu-Janpahad new line (48 Km)	737
5	Obulavaripalle-Krishnapattnam new line (113 Km)	2,300
6	Vizianagaram-Kottavalsa 3rd Line (35 Km)	285
7	Raichur-Guntakal doubling (81 Km)	388
8	Guntakal-Kalluru doubling (41 Km)	410
9	Yelahanka-Penukonda doubling (123 Km)	1,104
10	Gooty-Dharmavaram doubling (90 Km)	1,800

Ongoing Projects:

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

S.N	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Kotipalli-Narsapur new line (57 Km)	2,120
2	Nadikude-Srikalahasti new line (309 Km)	3,122
3	Rayadurg-Kalyandurg-Tumkur new line (207 Km)	2,496
4	Marikuppam-Kuppam new line (24 Km)	297
5	Malugur – Palasamudram new line (18 Km)	342
6	Malkangiri- Bhadrachalam - Pandurangapuram new line (174 Km)	3,592
7	Kottavalasa-Koraput Doubling (189 Km)	2,500
8	Vijaywada- Gudur 3rd line (287 Km)	6,509
9	Guntakal- Guntur Doubling (401 Km)	4,306
10	Pennukonda-Dharmavarm Doubling (42 Km)	308
11	Gooty-Pendekallu Doubling(29 Km)	352
12	Duvvada - Simhachalam North 3rd and 4th line (21 Km)	356
13	Kottavalasa - Vizianagram 4th line (35 Km)	493
14	Gudur-Renigunta 3rd Line (83 Km)	877
15	Nergundi - Palasa- Vizianagaram 3rd line (385 Km)	4,963

In addition to these, to improve connectivity of Amravati, following projects have been taken up:

Errupalem-Amravati- Namburu new line (57 Km)

Errupalem-Namburu (57 km) new line project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹2047 Cr. An outlay of ₹171 Cr. has been provided for this project for the year 2025-26. Project is declared as “Special Railway Project” and Competent Authority for Land Acquisition(CALA) is nominated for land acquisition. Land acquisition has been taken up.

Guntakal- Guntur doubling (401 Km)

Guntakal- Guntur (401 Km) doubling project has been sanctioned at a cost of ₹4306 Cr. An expenditure of ₹3974 Cr. has been incurred upto March 2025 and an outlay of ₹149 Cr. has been provided for this project for the Financial Year 2025-26.

Sections Commissioned: 344 Km

Status of the project is as under:

- Guntakal-Panyam (129 Km): Commissioned.
- Guntur-Diguvametta (215 Km): Commissioned.
- Panyam-Diguvametta (57 Km), status is as under:

SN	Activities	Scope	Status
1	Major Bridge	14	9 Completed and work has been taken up in balance 5 bridges.
2	Station	5	3 Completed and work has been taken up in balance 2 stations.

Guntur- Bibinagar doubling (239 Km)

Guntur-Bibinagar (239 Km) doubling project has been sanctioned at a cost of

₹2853 Cr. An expenditure of ₹103 Cr. has been incurred upto March 2025 and an outlay of ₹452 Cr. has been provided for this project for the Financial Year 2025-26. Project is declared as “Special Railway Project” and CALA is nominated for land acquisition.

In last three Years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 65 surveys (15 New Line, 50 Doubling) covering a total length of 6,985 Km has been taken up falling fully/partly in the State of Andhra Pradesh. 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 projects.

HIGH SPEED RAIL CORRIDORS IN BUDGET 2026

***374. DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:**

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

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

- (a) the details of the high speed rail corridors proposed in Budget 2026-27 to connect key growth cities and regions particularly in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh including Hyderabad-Bengaluru and Hyderabad-Chennai and the criteria used for their selection;
- (b) the details of the regions/railway stations in Andhra Pradesh that are proposed to be covered under these high speed rail corridors;
- (c) the details of the timeline, funding pattern/total fund allocated/released and implementation roadmap envisaged for each of the high speed rail corridors;

- (d) the details of the role of Central, State Governments, private sector participation and international collaborations in execution of these corridors;
- (e) the details of the expected impact on travel time, regional connectivity, economic development and modal shift from conventional transport; and
- (f) the manner in which high speed rail initiatives align with country's broader infrastructure, mobility and sustainable transport objectives?

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

(a) to (f) : 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 and Nagar Haveli with 12 stations planned at Mumbai, Thane, Virar, Boisar, Vapi, Billimora, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Anand, Ahmedabad and Sabarmati.

Entire land (1389.5 Ha.) for MAHSR project has been acquired. All Statutory Clearances have been obtained. All 1651 utilities have been shifted. The delay in land acquisition in the State of Maharashtra has impacted the project till 2021. The land acquisition picked up in 2022 in Maharashtra.

The progress of various major items so far is as under:

Item	Progress
Piers	430 kms.
Girder	341 kms.
Track Bed	174 kms.
OHE Masts	153 kms.

The progress of stations is given below:-

S. No.	Station	Status
1	Sabarmati	Foundation works completed, Platform slab and 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 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.

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.

राजस्थान में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाएं

***375. श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा:**

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

- (क) मंत्रालय द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में, विशेष रूप से जयपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वित की जा रही नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत चार वर्षों के दौरान देश में कार्यान्वित की गई ऐसी योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) इस संबंध में अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और इससे लाभान्वित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है?

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

(क) और (ख) : नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य सहित देश में कार्यान्वित की जा रही प्रमुख चल रही योजनाओं/कार्यक्रमों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

- (i) पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई) फरवरी, 2024 में शुरू की गई थी, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक आवासीय क्षेत्र में एक करोड़ घरों

में 75,021 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय से रूफटॉप सोलर स्थापना का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना है।

- (ii) फीडर-स्तर सौरीकरण सहित विकेंद्रीकृत सौर या अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों को लगाने, स्टैंड-अलोन सौर कृषि पंपों की स्थापना करने और मौजूदा ग्रिड कनेक्टेड कृषि पंपों के सौरीकरण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) योजना। यह योजना न केवल किसानों के लिए, बल्कि राज्यों और डिस्कॉमों के लिए भी लाभदायक है। 34,422 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय से 10,000 मेगावाट विकेंद्रीकृत सौर या अन्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों और 49 लाख कृषि पंपों की स्थापना/सौरीकरण के लक्ष्य की व्यवस्था है।
- (iii) सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए योजना। इस योजना के तहत भूमि, सड़क, विद्युत निकासी प्रणाली, जल की सुविधाएं जैसा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों/अनुमोदनों के साथ विकसित किया जाता है। इस प्रकार, यह योजना देश में उपयोगिता-स्तर की सौर परियोजनाओं के शीघ्र विकास में मदद करती है। इस योजना में 8,100 करोड़ रु. के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ 40,000 मेगावाट क्षमता की व्यवस्था है।
- (iv) सरकारी उत्पादकों द्वारा स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए अथवा सरकार/सरकारी संस्थाओं के उपयोग के लिए सीधे अथवा वितरण कंपनियों (डिस्कॉमों) के माध्यम से व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) सहायता के साथ ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर फोटोवोल्टेक (पीवी) विद्युत परियोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रम (सीपीएसयू) योजना चरण-II (सरकारी उत्पादक योजना)। इस योजना में 8,580 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय से सरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा 12 गीगावॉट सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं की क्षमता की व्यवस्था है।
- (v) उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों (ट्रांश-I और II) में गीगावाट स्तर की विनिर्माण क्षमता

प्राप्त करने के लिए “राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम” नामक उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना। इस योजना में 24,000 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय से उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों की पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से एकीकृत विनिर्माण क्षमता स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

- (vi) नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए इन्ट्रा-स्टेट पारेषण प्रणाली तैयार करने हेतु ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर (जीईसी) चरण I एवं II इस योजना के चरण-I के अंतर्गत 8 राज्यों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और तमिलनाडु में 3164.70 करोड़ रुपए के बजटीय परिव्यय से 9700 सीकेएम (सर्किट किलोमीटर) ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना विकसित की जानी है। योजना के दूसरे चरण के तहत 7 राज्यों अर्थात् गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश में 3947.34 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय से 7919 सीकेएम ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना का विकास किया जाना है।

- (vii) राष्ट्रीय जैव ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम:

- अपशिष्ट से ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम: शहरी, औद्योगिक और कृषि अपशिष्ट/अवशिष्ट से ऊर्जा संबंधी कार्यक्रम। बजटीय आवंटन: 600 करोड़ रु.
- बायोमास कार्यक्रम: ब्रिकेट्स और पैलेट्स के विनिर्माण में सहायता और उद्योगों में बायोमास (गैर-खोई) आधारित सह-उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए योजना। बजटीय आवंटन: 158 करोड़ रु.
- बायोगैस कार्यक्रम: पारिवारिक प्रकार के बायोगैस संयंत्रों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 10 करोड़ रु. का परिव्यय:

- (viii) जनवरी, 2023 में राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन की शुरुआत की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और उसके डेरिवेटिवों के उत्पादन, उपयोग तथा निर्यात के

लिए वैश्विक हब बनाना है। इस योजना में 19,744 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय परिव्यय के साथ वर्ष 2030 तक कम से कम 5 एमएमटी (मिलियन मीट्रिक टन) वार्षिक ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन क्षमता की व्यवस्था है।

- (ix) जहाँ ग्रिड के माध्यम से बिजली की आपूर्ति तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य नहीं है, ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर लाइटिंग प्रदान करने के प्रावधान के साथ प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमान) और धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत 915 करोड़ रु. के बजटीय परिव्यय सहित नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजाति (PVTG) बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए)।

(ग) : वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (फरवरी, 2026 तक) सहित पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान चल रही प्रमुख योजना/कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत मंत्रालय द्वारा व्यय की गई कुल धनराशि निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रुपये में)

योजना	कुल राशि
पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना	22402.97
पीएम-कुसुम	8191.39
सौर पार्क योजना	2194.40
सीपीएसयू योजना	1815.92
जीईसी	1614.54
राष्ट्रीय जैवऊर्जा कार्यक्रम	455.13
राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन	250.06
नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए)	40.58

वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 (फरवरी, 2026 तक) सहित पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, पीएम-कुसुम घटक ख और ग, बायोगैस कार्यक्रम और नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए) के तहत लाभार्थी परिवारों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

योजना/कार्यक्रम	लाभार्थी परिवारों की संख्या
पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना	30.67 lakh
पीएम-कुसुम घटक 'ख' और 'ग'	22.89 lakh
बायोगैस कार्यक्रम	34,913
नई सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय और पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गांवों के लिए)	11,106

'प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना' (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत एक करोड़ घरों को सौर ऊर्जा युक्त करना

***376. श्री आलोक शर्मा:**

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में सौर ऊर्जा प्रणालियों की स्थापना के माध्यम से 'प्रधानमंत्री सूर्य घर: मुफ्त बिजली योजना' (पीएम-एसजीएमबीवाई) के अंतर्गत 28 लाख घरों को सौर ऊर्जा से जोड़ने का अपना अंतरिम लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसमें अब तक छत (रूफटॉप) पर स्थापित सौर प्रणालियों की संख्या और इससे लाभान्वित परिवारों का राज्य/संघ राज्यक्षेत्र-वार और श्रेणी-वार (शहरी और ग्रामीण) विशेषकर राजस्थान, आंध्र प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, मध्य प्रदेश और झारखंड राज्यों तथा विशेषकर भरतपुर, पलनाडु जिला, बस्तर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) मार्च 2027 तक 1 करोड़ परिवारों के लक्ष्य तक पहुँचने के लिए निर्धारित रूपरेखा और कार्ययोजना क्या है;
- (घ) उपर्युक्त स्थानों में निम्न-आय वाले शहरी और ग्रामीण परिवारों को छत (रूफटॉप) पर सौर प्रणाली लगाए जाने के लिए बिना किसी गारंटी (कोलैटरल-फ्री) के ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए

ऐसी सौर प्रणाली हेतु आवंटित 22,000 करोड़ रुपये के बजटीय आवंटन का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जा रहा है;

- (ड.) सौर कांच (सोलर ग्लास) के लिए कच्चे माल पर सीमा शुल्क में कटौती का घरेलू स्तर पर निर्मित 'सोलर मॉड्यूल' की लागत पर पड़ने वाले विशिष्ट प्रभाव का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) क्या सरकार का विचार छत (रूफटॉप) पर सौर प्रणाली लगाने वालों को दिन के समय ऊर्जा का अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सौर-घंटों के अनुरूप 'टाइम-ऑफ-डे' टैरिफ को एकीकृत करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (MNRE) फरवरी 2024 से पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना (PMSG: MBY) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है, जिसका उद्देश्य वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक आवासीय क्षेत्र में एक करोड़ घरों में रूफटॉप सोलर (RTS) की स्थापना करना है।

पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई एक मांग-संचालित योजना है, जिसके अंतर्गत देश के सभी आवासीय उपभोक्ता, जिनके पास स्थानीय डिस्कॉम से जुड़ा ग्रिड-कनेक्टेड बिजली कनेक्शन है, वे योजना के राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल पर आवेदन करके आरटीएस सिस्टम लगवाने के लिए इस योजना का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

इस योजना के तहत, फरवरी 2024 में इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से, ग्रामीण और शहरी, दोनों क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर में कुल 25,87,685 आरटीएस सिस्टम स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिससे दिनांक 16.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 32,02,697 परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं। राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भरतपुर, पलनाडु, बस्तर, नबरंगपुर और देवास-शाजापुर जिलों में स्थापित आरटीएस प्रणालियों और लाभान्वित परिवारों का विवरण इस प्रकार है: -

राज्य	जिला	स्थापनाएं (संख्या)	लाभान्वित परिवार (संख्या)
राजस्थान	भरतपुर	1,301	1,301
आंध्र प्रदेश	पलनाडु	3,612	3,612
छत्तीसगढ़	बस्तर	484	484
ओडिशा	नबरंगपुर	199	199
मध्य प्रदेश	देवास	3,044	3,044
	शाजापुर	603	603

नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा, जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने, डिस्कॉम अधिकारियों का क्षमता निर्माण, राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल को उन्नत बनाने, वेंडर आधार में वृद्धि और विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ अधिक जुड़ाव सहित किए गए प्रयासों के द्वारा आरटीएस स्थापना की प्रगति में तेजी आई है और फरवरी 2026 के महीने के दौरान, औसत प्रति दिन आरटीएस स्थापनाओं से लगभग 8391 घरों को लाभ हुआ है अर्थात् 12 दिनों से भी कम समय में एक लाख घरों को शामिल किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, एमएनआरई ने पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के तहत RESCO/उपयोगिता आधारित एकत्रीकरण (ULA) मॉडल को शामिल किया है ताकि डिस्कॉमों/राज्य सरकारों/राज्य द्वारा नामित संस्थाओं को मुख्य रूप से कम आय वाले घरों/परिवारों के लिए RESCO और ULA मॉडल के तहत RTS विकास के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके।

पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के यूएलए मॉडल के तहत, एमएनआरई ने पहले ही 10 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, ओडिशा, केरल, जम्मू और कश्मीर, अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह, लद्दाख, डीएनएच और डीडी, तेलंगाना, बिहार और त्रिपुरा में 12.58 लाख स्थापनाओं के लिए स्वीकृति दी है।

इसके अलावा, स्थापना दर में वृद्धि करने के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 तक एक करोड़ घरों में RTS स्थापना का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल के माध्यम से पंजीकरण से लेकर आवासीय उपभोक्ता के बैंक खाते में

सब्सिडी के सीधे वितरण तक की ऑनलाइन प्रक्रिया।

- राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से रेपो रेट प्लस 50 बीपीएस अर्थात् वर्तमान के लिए 5.75 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष की रियायती ब्याज दर पर 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कोलेट्रल-फ्री ऋण की उपलब्धता।
- तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता आवश्यकता को माफ करके और 10 किलोवाट तक ऑटो लोड वृद्धि की शुरुआत करके विनियामक अनुमोदन प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया।
- राष्ट्रीय पोर्टल में नेट मीटरिंग करार को आवेदन का एक हिस्सा बनाया गया।
- वेंडरों के पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया है ताकि पर्याप्त और योग्य वेंडर उपलब्ध हो सकें।
- कुशल मेनपावर तैयार करने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण (कैपेसिटी बिल्डिंग) और प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।
- प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन के प्रकाशन, टी.वी. विज्ञापन अभियानों, एफएम स्टेशनों सहित क्षेत्रीय चैनलों पर रेडियो अभियानों आदि के माध्यम से देश में जागरूकता और आउटरीच कार्यक्रम द्वारा योजना के बारे में जागरूकता पैदा की जा रही है।
- राज्यों/डिस्कॉमों सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर योजना की नियमित मॉनीटरिंग की जा रही है।
- समय-समय पर क्षेत्रीय समीक्षा बैठकें आयोजित की गईं।
- शिकायतों के समयबद्ध तरीके से समाधान के लिए शिकायत समाधान तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है। टेलीफोन नंबर 15555 वाला कॉल सेंटर 12 भाषाओं में कार्यरत है।

इसके अलावा, MNRE और REC लिमिटेड, पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (NPIA) के रूप में, योजना के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सभी

डिस्कॉमों के साथ निकट समन्वय में काम करते हैं।

(घ): पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए एमएनआरई को 22000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट अनुमान (BE) आवंटित किया गया है। यह आवंटन मुख्य रूप से इस योजना के तहत रूफटॉप सौर प्रणाली स्थापित करने वाले परिवारों के लिए केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) के व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए है।

सीएफए के अलावा, बजट में अन्य उप-घटकों पर होने वाले व्यय जैसे, डिस्कॉम और स्थानीय निकायों के लिए प्रोत्साहन, मॉडल सौर गांवों का विकास, नवीन परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता, आईईसी गतिविधियां, क्षमता निर्माण पहल और कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को सेवा शुल्क भी शामिल है।

यह योजना उपभोक्ताओं को रूफटॉप सौर प्रणाली अपनाने की भी सुविधा देती है ताकि वे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों से कम ब्याज दर वाले ऋण प्राप्त कर सकें, जो वर्तमान में 2 लाख रुपये तक के ऋण पर 5.75% की ब्याज दर पर उपलब्ध हैं।

दिनांक 16.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, इस योजना के तहत लगभग 25.87 लाख रूफटॉप सौर प्रणालीयां स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। इसके अलावा, 12.72 लाख आवेदकों के लिए ऋण स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 10.24 लाख आवेदनों के लिए ऋण वितरित किए जा चुके हैं।

(ड.) : सोलर ग्लास के निर्माण में उपयोग किए जाने वाले इनपुट्स में से सोडियम एंटीमोनेट एक है; हालाँकि, वर्तमान में, सोलर ग्लास के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक सोडियम एंटीमोनेट के उत्पादन के लिए देश में कोई कार्यशील उत्पादन क्षमता मौजूद नहीं है। तदनुसार, सौर ग्लास के विनिर्माण में प्रयोग के लिए सोडियम एंटीमोनेट के आयात पर मूल सीमा शुल्क (बीसीडी) को 7.50% से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है। सोडियम एंटीमोनेट पर बीसीडी की इस कटौती से स्वदेशी सौर कांच निर्माण क्षेत्र पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ने की आशा है, क्योंकि इससे इसकी किफायतता बढ़ेगी, जिससे बदले में स्वदेशी सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल विनिर्माताओं की किफायतता में वृद्धि होगी।

(च) : विद्युत मंत्रालय ने दिनांक 14.06.2023 को 'विद्युत (उपभोक्ताओं के अधिकार) संशोधन नियम, 2023' अधिसूचित किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत विद्युत उपभोक्ताओं के लिए एक 'मांग प्रतिक्रिया तंत्र' (Demand Response Mechanism) के रूप में 'दिन के समय' (ToD) टैरिफ की शुरुआत की गई है। ToD फ्रेमवर्क के तहत, बिजली शुल्क दिन के विभिन्न समय खंडों में भिन्न होते हैं ताकि बिजली की उपलब्धता और प्रणाली की मांग को दर्शाया जा सके और घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं सहित सभी उपभोक्ताओं को बिजली की खपत को दिन के समय पर स्थानांतरित करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके, जब सौर उत्पादन अधिक होता है। ये शुल्क संबंधित राज्य विद्युत विनियामक आयोगों (SERCs) द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं, जो स्थानीय मांग और सौर उत्पादन प्रोफाइल को दर्शाने के लिए कार्यान्वयन को अनुकूलित करते हैं। सौर-घंटे टीओडी टैरिफ संरचना के सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए उपभोक्ता स्तर पर प्रति घंटा उपभोग पैटर्न का अध्ययन करने के लिए स्मार्ट मीटर की स्थापना भी महत्वपूर्ण है।

विवरण

पीएमएसजी: एमबीवाई के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र वार प्रगति: (दिनांक 16.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	स्थापनाएं (सं.)	लाभान्वित परिवार (सं.)
1	गुजरात	5,90,294	8,50,984
2	महाराष्ट्र	4,85,502	7,71,862
3	उत्तर प्रदेश	4,14,632	4,19,400
4	केरल	2,07,646	2,12,971
5	राजस्थान	1,56,955	1,61,387
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,12,333	1,15,464
7	मध्य प्रदेश	1,03,177	1,06,658
8	असम	1,00,681	1,01,246
9	उत्तराखंड	71,040	71,975
10	तमिलनाडु	59,612	69,991
11	हरियाणा	62,898	70,083
12	ओडिशा	48,361	48,709

13	तेलंगाना	32,019	43,717
14	छत्तीसगढ़	38,924	40,345
15	कर्नाटक	17,077	26,262
16	जम्मू और कश्मीर	26,494	26,502
17	बिहार	16,472	17,120
18	पंजाब	11,893	12,003
19	राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली	6,735	10,617
20	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7,833	7,834
21	पुदुचेरी	2,766	2,766
22	त्रिपुरा	2,577	2,588
23	गोवा	2,040	2,403
24	झारखंड	1,907	1,909
25	लद्दाख	1,473	1,473
26	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,347	1,410
27	चंडीगढ़	1,101	1,101
28	मिजोरम	969	971
29	लक्षद्वीप	927	927
30	मणिपुर	892	892
31	दादरा नगर हवेली तथा दमन एवं दीव	622	622
32	अंडमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह	226	245
33	नगालैंड	184	184
34	मेघालय	46	46
35	सिक्किम	29	29
36	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	1
	कुल	25,87,685	32,02,697

OBJECTIVES OF ISM 2.0

***377. DR. HEMANG JOSHI:**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA:

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

(a) the primary objectives of the India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) 2.0

launched in Budget for the Financial Year 2026-27 and the manner in which it is different from the initial phase; (b) whether any semiconductor ecosystem proposals have been received from Karnataka including Dakshina Kannada district;

- (c) the details of allocation made under the Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS);
- (d) whether the allocation has resulted in an increase in domestic value addition in smartphone manufacturing and if so, the details thereof including the manufacturing units located in Karnataka;
- (e) the manner in which the Government is supporting the 24 semiconductor design startups currently under the Design Linked Incentive (DLI) scheme to reach global market;
- (f) whether the Government has identified new States including Karnataka particularly Dakshina Kannada district for setting up semiconductor clusters following the successful approvals in Odisha, Gujarat and Maharashtra and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) whether there is DRAM shortage in manufacturing of mobile phones in the country; and
- (h) if so, the details thereof including the measures taken to reduce the price surge in mobile phones as a result of this shortage?

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

(a) to (h) : India's electronic manufacturing strategy is driven by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of AtmaNirbhar Bharat and Making India a global manufacturing hub. The Government adopted a structured and targeted policy for electronics manufacturing across the entire value chain including semiconductors.

As a result of these policies, electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years. It can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs.)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~12 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	38 thousand Cr	~3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	18 thousand Cr	5.45 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	1,500 Cr.	2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times
Mobile Phone imported (units)	75% of the total demand	0.02% of the total demand	

Semicon India Programme

Semiconductors is a foundational and strategic industry. Semiconductor chips are used in almost every device. To promote the development of its

manufacturing ecosystem in India, the Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022.

In a short span of four years, the Government has approved 10 projects with investment commitments of about ₹1.6 lakh crore. Commercial production from one of the plants (Micron) has commenced along with pilot production underway in 3 more plants.

Design Linked Incentive Scheme

24 projects have been approved for the design of semiconductor chips and SoCs, with a total project value of Rs. 900 crore. These projects cover chips relating to various critical sectors such as video surveillance, drone detection, energy metering, microprocessors, satellite communications, broadband and IoT SoCs.

Government is providing support to these companies in the form of:

1. “Product Design Linked Incentive” of up to 50% of the eligible expenditure subject to a ceiling of ₹15 Crore per application
2. “Deployment Linked Incentive” of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over 5 years subject to a ceiling of ₹30 Crore per application.

This includes 11 projects in the state of Karnataka. The list of these projects is at **Statement-I**.

Chip to Startup (C2S) Programme

In addition, the Government is also providing infrastructure support for chip design to eligible applicants, including access to EDA tools, IP cores, and fabrication facilities. These advanced designing tools are now available to

students of 315 universities/institutes. So far, their usage has exceeded 185 lakh hours.

This includes 34 universities/institutions/startups in the State of Karnataka (list at **Statement-II**).

Using the EDA tools and IPs, 146 chips designs have been taped out by 49 institutions across India out of which SCL, Mohali has successfully fabricated and packaged 94 student-designed chips.

India Semiconductor Mission 2.0

Building on the success of Semicon India Programme, India Semiconductor Mission 2.0 was announced in the Union Budget 2026-27, to produce equipment and materials, design full stack, Indian IP and fortify supply chains.

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

Government launched ECMS to further deepen the supply chain ecosystem and develop robust electronics component ecosystem in the country.

It aims to attract investments across key components such as Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), passive components, electro-mechanical components, sub-assemblies, camera modules, optical transceivers, and capital goods required for electronics manufacturing.

The goal is increase domestic value addition (DVA) in electronics product and ultimately increase India's exports share in global electronic trade by integrating with the Global Value Chains (GVCs).

The scheme has received overwhelming response from industry so far.

Against the investment target of Rs 59,350 crores, investment commitments of Rs 1.15 lakh crores have been received.

Taking cognizance of the strong industry response, in Budget 2026, the Government enhanced the budgetary outlay of the scheme from Rs 22,919 crores to Rs 40,000 crores.

Till date, 46 applications have been approved across 11 states under the ECMS scheme.

Out of these approved applications, 9 applicants have proposed their manufacturing facility in Karnataka. The list of approved projects in the state of Karnataka with their locations is **Statement-III**.

The production of these components would not only cater to the domestic demand, thereby reducing import dependency but also enhance export capability for many of these components.

Because of this conducive policy environment comprising of schemes such as PLI schemes for mobile manufacturing and ECMS, the production and export of smartphones in Bharat has witnessed a significant growth.

Smartphones emerged as the top most category in the exported goods in Calendar Year 2025.

#	HS Code	Item	Export value (in USD)
1	85171300	Smartphones	30.13 Billion
2	27101944	Automotive diesel fuel, not containing biodiesel, conforming to standard is 1460	16.34 Billion

3	71023910	Diamond (other than industrial diamond) cut or otherwise worked but not mounted or set	12.47 Billion

(Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics)

Industry assessments indicate that the rapid expansion of AI applications has led to a sharp increase in demand for high-performance memory used in AI servers and data centres. As a result, a larger share of global memory output is being directed towards AI infrastructure.

This may have temporarily tightened the availability for other digital applications, including smartphones. Smartphone manufacturers are responding to the scenario through portfolio rationalisation, optimisation of hardware specifications and adjustments in product mix.

STATEMENT-I

List of Projects approved under DLI in the State of Karnataka

S. No.	Company Name	Project Name
1	Fermionic Design Pvt. Ltd.	A 4-channel Mux-Demux Gain Phase Shifter for Hybrid Beamformer in 8-12GHz for satellite communication and 5G Antenna Array systems
2	Morphing Machines Pvt. Ltd.	SoC, IP and Accelerator card powered by REDEFINE architecture and Ecosystem
3	Calligo Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	SoC with RISC V and POSIT Coprocessor based Accelerator Card with Software Ecosystem
4	Sensesemi Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	SenseSoC-200 SoC for IOT and Medical Applications
5	Saankhya Labs Pvt. Ltd.	SoC for Baseband Processing for 5G Telecom infrastructure
6	Aryabhata Circuits and	Next Generation IC for Advanced Tire Monitoring

	Research Labs Pvt. Ltd.	System (TMS)
7	BigEndian Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.	SoC for Video Audio Surveillance Unit, Design and Development
8	C2i Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd.	A Digital Multiphase Controller IC for Enterprise Server Power
9	MMRFIC Technology Pvt. Ltd.	Indigenous Ka-Band Beamformer RADAR Chip
10	Sophrosyne Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	High-precision, Ultra-low-power SoC for real-time monitoring of cardiac activity and other vital health parameters
11	Aagyavision Pvt. Ltd.	Radar RF chips for edge applications

STATEMENT-II

List of Universities / Institutions / Startups approved under C2S

Programme for access to Design Infrastructure

S. No.	Institute
1	Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
2	Cambridge Institute of Technology, Bengaluru
3	BMS College of Engineering, Bengaluru
4	REVA University, Bengaluru
5	PES University, Bengaluru
6	Acropotis Technology and Research
7	KLE Technological University, Hubballi
8	International Institute of Information Technology Bangalore
9	Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad
10	M/s Morphing Machines Pvt. Ltd
11	M/s TSilicon Design Pvt. Ltd
12	M/s Chipspirit Technologies Pvt. Ltd
13	M/s Sandlogic Technologies Pvt. Ltd
14	M/s IntSemi Technologies Pvt. Ltd
15	M/s Semi-Ksha Semiconductor India Pvt. Ltd.
16	Amrita School of Engineering Bengaluru

17	NIT Surathkal
18	New Horizon College of Engineering, Bengaluru
19	IIIT, Dharwad
20	Sri Krishna Institute of Technology, Bangalore
21	Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore
22	Dayananda Sagar Academy of Technology and Management, Bangalore
23	S J C Institute of Technology, Chickballapur
24	Dayananda Sagar College of Engineering (DSCE), Bangalore
25	School of Engineering and Technology, Christ University, Kengeri Campus, Bangalore
26	Alliance University, Bangalore
27	RV College of Engineering, Bengaluru
28	Siddaganga Institute of Technology, Tumakuru
29	Akshaya Institute of Technology, Tumkur
30	Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, Bangalore
31	Shri Madhwa Vadiraja Institute of Technology and Management, Udupi
32	MVJ College of Engineering, Bangalore
33	B M S Institute of Technology and Management, Bengaluru
34	Moodlakatte Institute of Technology, Kundapura (MITK)

STATEMENT-III

List of approved projects in the state of Karnataka under ECMS

S. No.	Company	Product Segment	Location
1.	Aequs Consumer Products Private Limited	Enclosures for Mobile, IT Hardware products and related devices	Dharwad, Karnataka
2.	Amphenol High Speed Technology India Private Limited	Connectors	Bengaluru, Karnataka
3.	AT and S India	HDI PCB	Mysore,

	Private Limited		Karnataka
4.	AT and S India Private Limited	Multi-layer PCB	Mysore, Karnataka
5.	BPL Limited	Multi-layer PCB	Bengaluru, Karnataka
6.	Ehoom IOT Private Limited	Multi-layer PCB	Mysore, Karnataka
7.	Micropack Private Limited	Multi-layer PCB	Bengaluru, Karnataka
8.	Rakon India Private Limited	Oscillators	Bengaluru, Karnataka
9.	Wipro Global Engineering and Electronic Materials Private Limited	Laminate	Bengaluru, Karnataka

SAFETY AUDIT OF RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE

*378. DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken a comprehensive safety audit of railway infrastructure including tracks, signalling systems, bridges and rolling stock alongside ongoing modernisation initiatives;
- (b) if so, the total allocation made towards passenger safety measures in the current and five previous financial years;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to prioritise upgradation of existing tracks, implementation of automatic train protection systems such as Kavach, elimination of unmanned level crossings and recruitment of safety-critical staff before undertaking further expansion and

- modernisation projects and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of accidents reported during the last three years along with action taken reports and accountability fixed, zone-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted an independent review to assess that the pace of modernisation is aligned with passenger safety preparedness and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that passenger safety remains the foremost priority amid rapid technological and infrastructural modernisation of the Railways?

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

(a) to (f) : Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. Regular Safety Inspections of Track, OHE, Signalling assets, Rolling stock, etc are carried out by designated officials and necessary action is taken accordingly. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.

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

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (upto 28.02.2026)	14 (90% lesser)

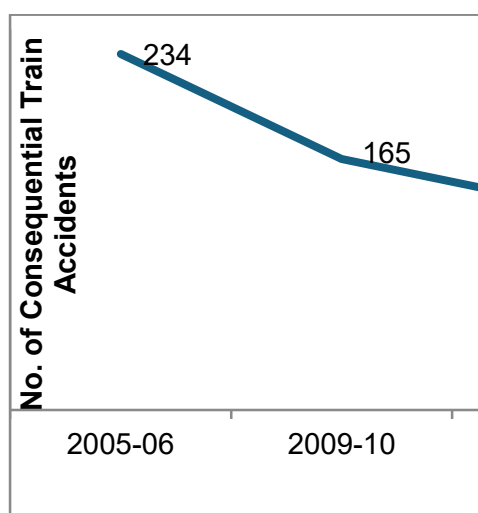
Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accident Index, the details of which are as under:-

Consequential Accident Index:-

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

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

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



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

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

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

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,665 stations up to 28.02.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.
3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,153 Level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2026 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 6,669 stations up to 28.02.2026.
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 SandT 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 and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
22. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
23. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
24. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
25. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
26. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment

of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

27. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

28. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines)

General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/ repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

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

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14:	In 2024-25:	More than 88%

		2548 Nos.	289 Nos.	reduction
Better Maintenance Practices				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

Implementation of Kavach:

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

- d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
 7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
 8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yards, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.
 9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 1452 Route Kilometres, covering the high-density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	Delhi-Mumbai route:	
i	Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura –Nagda section	667

ii	Vadodara - Ahmedabad section	96
iii	Vadodara - Virar section	336
(2)	Delhi – Howrah route:	
i	Gaya Sarmatanr section	93
ii	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 24,427 RKM covering all GQ, GD, HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.
11. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi– Mumbai and Delhi– Howrah corridors as on 14.03.26 are as under:

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	8570 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1100 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 stations
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	6776 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	4211 nos

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 8979 Locomotives and 1200 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 55,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology.

This includes about 47,500 Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots.

Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

14. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs.50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs.80 Lakh/Loco.
15. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Feb'26 is Rs. 2,763.90 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1,673.19 Crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

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 2024-2025	5.08 lakh
2025-26 till date	41,343

Occurrence and filling up of vacancies are continuous processes on Indian Railways considering its size, spatial distribution and criticality of operation. Adequate and suitable manpower is provided to cater to the regular operations, changes in technology, mechanisations and innovative practices. The vacancies are filled up primarily by placement of indents by Railways with Recruitment agencies as per operational and technological requirements.

The RRB examinations are quite technical in nature entailing large scale mobilization of men and resources and training of manpower. Railway

overcame all these challenges and successfully conducted the recruitment in a transparent manner following all laid down guidelines. No instance of paper leakage or similar malpractice has occurred during the entire process.

Further, as system improvement, the Ministry of Railways has introduced a system of publishing the annual calendar from 2024 for recruitment to various categories of Group 'C' posts. The introduction of the annual calendar is benefitting the aspirants in the following manner:

- More opportunities for candidates;
- Opportunities to those becoming eligible every year;
- Certainty of exams;
- Faster Recruitment process, Training and Appointments

Presently, recruitment against 1,43,086 vacancies of non-gazetted personnel has been taken up on Indian Railways as per Annual Calendar 2024 and 2025.

During January to December 2024, ten Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 92,116 vacancies were notified for filling up of posts of Assistant Loco Pilots (ALPs), Technicians, Sub-Inspectors, Constables in Railway Protection Force (RPF), Junior Engineers (JEs)/ Depot Material Superintendent (DMS)/ Chemical and Metallurgical Assistant (CMA), Paramedical Categories, Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate), Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate), Ministerial and 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
1 st Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	18,40,347	156	15
CBT for the post of Technician (14,298 vacancies)	26,99,892	139	15
1 st Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	11,01,266	146	15
CBT for the post of RPF-SI (452 vacancies)	15,35,635	143	15
CBT for the post of RPF-Constable (4,208 vacancies)	45,30,288	147	15
CBT for Paramedical Categories (1,376 vacancies)	7,08,321	143	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	58,41,774	141	15
1 st Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)	63,27,473	157	15
CBT for Ministerial and Isolated categories (1,036 vacancies)	4,46,013	139	15
CBT for level-1 post (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 and Under-Graduate) have also been completed. Details are as under: -

Exam	Candidates	Cities	Languages
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of ALP (18,799 vacancies)	2,66,363	112	15
2 nd Stage CBT for the post of JE/DMS/CMA (7,951 vacancies)	1,17,339	118	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) (8,113 vacancies)	1,21,931	129	15
2 nd Stage CBT for Non-Technical Popular	51,978	79	15

Categories (Under-Graduate) (3,445 vacancies)			
Total Candidates	5,57,611		

Computer Based Aptitude Test (CBAT) for the post of ALP and Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate) and Computer based Skill Test for the post of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate and Under Graduate) and Ministerial and 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 post of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate-level)	30,341	58	2
Computer Based Typing Skill Test (CBTST) for the post of Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate-level)	13,145	44	2
Total Candidates	1,90,379		

Panels for more than 41,000 candidates for various posts including the posts of Technicians, Junior Engineers, Paramedical Categories, Sub-Inspectors and Constable (RPF) and Assistant Loco Pilots have been finalised. Majority of them are in safety categories.

In addition, as per Annual Calendar for the year 2025, nine Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 50,970 vacancies have also been issued.

Details are as under:

CEN No.	Post Name	No. of Vacancies notified	Month of Notification
01/2025	Assistant Loco Pilots	9,970	March 2025
02/2025	Technician	6,238	June 2025
03/2025	Paramedical categories	434	July 2025
04/2025	Section Controller	368	August 2025
05/2025	Junior Engineer/ Depot Material Superintendent	2,585	October 2025
06/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Graduate)	5,810	October 2025
07/2025	Non-Technical Popular Categories (Under-Graduate)	3,058	October 2025
08/2025	Isolated Categories	312	December 2025
09/2025	level-1	22,195	December 2025

First stage/Single stage Computer Based Tests (CBTs) for 2,953 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 JE/DMS (2585 vacancies)	5,74,351	133	15
Total Candidates	10,08,099		

VANDE BHARAT FROM CHENNAI TO KANYAKUMARI

***379. SHRI TAMILSELVAN THANGA:**

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a Vande Bharat train from Chennai to Kanyakumari via Madurai and Chennai to

Kanyakumari via Coimbatore; and

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

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

(a) and (b) : To facilitate the passengers of Chennai – Madurai - Kanniyakumari sector, 16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express (via Madurai and Nagercoil Town) has been introduced w.e.f. 23.01.2026.

In addition, 20627/20628 Chennai Egmore - Nagercoil Vande Bharat Express has also been introduced to facilitate the passengers of Chennai – Madurai - Kanniyakumari sector. Accordingly, Chennai – Madurai - Kanniyakumari sector is presently served by the following 24 train services:

Sl.	Train No. and Name
1	20627/20628 Chennai Egmore - Nagercoil Vande Bharat Express
2	16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
3	12633/12634 Chennai Egmore - Kanniyakumari Express
4	12641/12642 Kanniyakumari - Hazrat Nizamuddin Express
5	12665/12666 Howrah - Kanniyakumari Express
6	12667/12668 Tambaram - Kanniyakumari Express
7	12689/12690 MGR Chennai Central - Kanniyakumari Express
8	16127/16128 Chennai Egmore - Guruvayur Express
9	16367/16368 Kanniyakumari - Banaras Express
10	20635/20636 Chennai Egmore - Kollam Express
11	20691/20692 Tambaram - Nagercoil Express
12	22657/22658 Tambaram - Kanniyakumari Express

Further, Chennai – Coimbatore sector is served by 48 train services

while Coimbatore – Kanniyakumari sector is served by 18 train services as listed below.

Chennai – Coimbatore sector:

Sl.	Train No. and Name
1	12243/12244 MGR Chennai Central - Coimbatore Shatabdi Express
2	12507/12508 Silchar - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
3	12511/12512 Gorakhpur - Thiruvananthapuram North Express
4	12515/12516 Coimbatore - Silchar Express
5	12521/12522 Barauni - Ernakulam Express
6	12623/12624 MGR Chennai Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
7	12671/12672 MGR Chennai Central - Metupalaiyam Express
8	12673/12674 MGR Chennai Central - Coimbatore Express
9	12675/12676 MGR Chennai Central - Coimbatore Express
10	12679/12680 MGR Chennai Central - Coimbatore Express
11	12681/12682 MGR Chennai Central - Coimbatore Express
12	12695/12696 MGR Chennai Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
13	12969/12970 Coimbatore - Jaipur Express
14	13351/13352 Dhanbad - Alappuzha Express
15	16159/16160 Chennai Egmore - Mangalore Central Express
16	20643/20644 MGR Chennai Central - Coimbatore Vande Bharat Express
17	22207/22208 MGR Chennai Central - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
18	22637/22638 MGR Chennai Central - Mangalore Central Express
19	22639/22640 MGR Chennai Central - Alappuzha Express
20	22641/22642 Thiruvananthapuram Central - Shalimar Express
21	22643/22644 Ernakulam - Patna Express
22	22645/22646 Indore - Thiruvananthapuram North Express
23	22647/22648 Korba - Thiruvananthapuram North Express

24	22669/22670 Ernakulam - Patna Express

Coimbatore – Kanniyakumari sector:

Sl.	Train No. and Name
1	12659/12660 Nagercoil - Shalimar Express
2	16317/16318 Kanniyakumari - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Express
3	16321/16322 Nagercoil - Coimbatore Express
4	16381/16382 Pune - Kanniyakumari Express
5	16525/16526 Kanniyakumari - KSR Bengaluru Express
6	20603/20604 New Jalpaiguri - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
7	22503/22504 Kanniyakumari - Dibrugarh Express
8	22619/22620 Bilaspur - Tirunelveli Express
9	22667/22668 Nagercoil - Coimbatore Express

Besides, introduction of new trains including Vande Bharat 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

डाक विभाग को बड़े पैमाने पर सार्वजनिक लॉजिस्टिक्स संगठन में बदलने के लिए राष्ट्रीय
रोडमैप

***380. श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ :**

श्री भोजराज नाग :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) राष्ट्रीय रोडमैप के तहत डाक विभाग को बड़े पैमाने पर सार्वजनिक लॉजिस्टिक्स और ई-कॉमर्स सहायता संगठन में बदलने के लिए किए जा रहे विशिष्ट उपायों का, विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के संबंध में, ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में जलगांव और कर्नाटक में बेंगलुरु सहित डाकघरों, डाक प्रसंस्करण केंद्रों और पार्सल हब के आधुनिकीकरण का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ई-कॉमर्स की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय डाक की पार्सल प्रबंधन क्षमता, स्वचालित छंटाई, बुनियादी ढांचे और अंतिम छोर तक विवरण नेटवर्क में हुई वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या बाजार में हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने और सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एमएसएमई), ई-कॉमर्स विक्रेताओं और किसानों को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में कोई नए प्रतिस्पर्धी पार्सल या डाक उत्पाद शुरू किए गए हैं या प्रस्तावित हैं;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो बुनियादी ढांचे के उन्नयन, प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण और निजी भागीदारी सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) एक एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नेटवर्क के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए भारतीय डाक के रूपांतरण रोडमैप को पूरा करने और बेंगलुरु जैसे प्रमुख शहरों में बुनियादी ढांचे के विस्तार हेतु क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और महाराष्ट्र विशेषकर जलगांव में तथा कर्नाटक विशेषकर बेंगलुरु में एमएसएमई के लिए निर्यात सुविधा पर इसका क्या अपेक्षित प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

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

- (क) : डाक विभाग ने 'पार्सल वैल्यू चेन' में कार्यप्रवाहों को रीडिजाइन करने तथा दक्षता में सुधार करने हेतु मेल पार्सल ऑप्टिमाइजेशन प्रोजेक्ट (एमपीओपी) आरंभ किया है। इस पहल के हिस्से

के रूप में, पार्सल नेटवर्क और डिलीवरी केंद्रों का युक्तिकरण किया गया है तथा बढ़ते हुए पार्सल एवं ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्र की सहायता करने के लिए अखिल भारतीय सड़क परिवहन नेटवर्क संचालित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, डाक वस्तुओं की रियल-टाइम ट्रैकिंग करने तथा सेवाओं का डिजिटलीकरण करने हेतु वर्ष 2025 में उन्नत डाक प्रौद्योगिकी (एपीटी) प्लेटफॉर्म आरंभ किया गया है। इन पहलों को महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में कार्यान्वित किया गया है।

(ख) : विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभाग ने कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र के जिलों में स्थित डाकघरों और मेल तथा पार्सल प्रोसेसिंग केंद्रों सहित सभी जिलों में अवसंरचनाओं को अपग्रेड करने और उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें आरंभ की हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों में, महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक डाक सर्कलों में अपग्रेड किए गए मेल/पार्सल प्रोसेसिंग केंद्रों का व्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। इन उपायों से पार्सल हैंडलिंग क्षमता में सुधार हुआ है और यह वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में 9.72 करोड़ पार्सल से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में 14.5 करोड़ पार्सल हो चुकी है।

(ग) और (घ) : जी, हां। मार्च, 2026 में शुरू की गई '24 और 48 घंटे में गारंटीड डिलीवरी मेल' तथा '24-घंटे में डिलीवरी पार्सल' उत्पादों के अंतर्गत चिन्हित घरेलू मार्ग कवर किए गए हैं। अंतरराष्ट्रीय ई-कॉमर्स सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए वर्ष 2017 में अंतरराष्ट्रीय ट्रैकड पैकेट सेवा आरंभ की गई थी। एमएसएमई, ई-कॉमर्स विक्रेताओं, किसानों और अन्य के लिए निर्यात प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने के लिए डाकघर निर्यात केंद्रों (डीएनके) की स्थापना भी की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त विभाग ने विभिन्न बड़ी ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों तथा 'डिजिटल कॉमर्स के लिए ओपन नेटवर्क' (ओएनडीसी) प्लेटफॉर्म के साथ रणनीतिक साझेदारियां की हैं। ये वर्ष 2025 में शुरू की गई उन्नत डाक प्रौद्योगिकी (एपीटी) द्वारा समर्थित है।

(ङ) : डाकघर निर्यात केंद्र नेटवर्क के सहयोग से भारतीय डाक के 'एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय लॉजिस्टिक्स नेटवर्क' के रूप में चरणबद्ध रूपांतरण से सुलभता, बेहतर सेवा डिलीवरी और कस्टमर सपोर्ट के माध्यम से देश भर में (जलगांव और बेंगलूर सहित) एमएसएमई के लिए निर्यात प्रक्रिया और

अधिक आसान हो गई है।

विवरण

विगत तीन वर्षों में अपग्रेड किए गए मेल/पार्सल प्रोसेसिंग केंद्रों का ब्यौरा

महाराष्ट्र डाक सर्कल						
क्र. सं.	राज्य	जिला	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	कुल
1.	महाराष्ट्र	मुम्बई	4	2	7	13
2.	महाराष्ट्र	ठाणे	1	0	1	2
3.	महाराष्ट्र	पुणे	19	17	9	45
4.	महाराष्ट्र	सांगली	1	1	1	3
5.	महाराष्ट्र	कोल्हापुर	1	1	1	3
6.	महाराष्ट्र	रत्नागिरी	1	1	1	3
7.	महाराष्ट्र	सतारा	1	1	1	3
8.	महाराष्ट्र	सिंधुदुर्ग	1	1	1	3
9.	महाराष्ट्र	नागपुर	0	1	4	5
10.	महाराष्ट्र	अकोला	0	1	0	1
11.	महाराष्ट्र	अमरावती	0	1	0	1
12.	महाराष्ट्र	चन्द्रपुर	0	1	0	1
13.	महाराष्ट्र	धुले	1	1	0	2
14.	महाराष्ट्र	जलगांव	1	0	0	1
15.	महाराष्ट्र	छत्रपति संभाजीनगर	1	1	1	3
16.	महाराष्ट्र	नांदेड़	1	1	1	3
17.	महाराष्ट्र	परभनी	1	0	0	1
18.	महाराष्ट्र	नासिक	1	1	0	2
19.	कुल		35	32	28	95
कर्नाटक डाक सर्कल						
1.	कर्नाटक	बेंगलूरु	1	2	5	8
2.	कर्नाटक	बेलगावी	1	0	0	1
3.	कर्नाटक	धारवाड़	0	1	0	1
4.	कर्नाटक	मंगलुरु	0	1	0	1
5.	कर्नाटक	मैसूर	0	1	0	1
6.	कर्नाटक	हसन	0	1	0	1
7.	कर्नाटक	बगलकोट	0	1	0	1
8.	कर्नाटक	कलबुर्गी	0	1	0	1
9.	कर्नाटक	रायचूर	0	1	0	1
10.	कर्नाटक	विजयनगर	0	1	0	1

11.	कर्नाटक	दावणगेरे	0	1	0	1
12.	कर्नाटक	तुमकुर	0	1	0	1
13.	कर्नाटक	कोलार	0	1	0	1
14.	कर्नाटक	उत्तर कन्नड़	0	1	0	1
15.	कर्नाटक	शिवमोगा	0	1	0	1
16.	कुल		2	15	5	22

(ii) Unstarred Question Nos. 4141 to 4370

जलवायु अनुकूल रणनीतियाँ

4141. श्रीमती रुचि वीरा:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने बढ़ती लू, असामान्य वर्षा, जल संकट की घटनाओं और उनके संयुक्त प्रभावों के संदर्भ में पूरे देश में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले में किसानों, शहरी आबादी और संवेदनशील समूहों के लिए जलवायु अनुकूलन और आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण उपायों की तैयारी और प्रभावशीलता की समीक्षा की है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस जिले में जलवायु अनुकूल रणनीतियों, घटना पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों, ग्रीष्म-कार्य योजनाओं, जल संरक्षण उपायों और जिला-स्तरीय क्षमता निर्माण पहलों के रूप में सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : जी हाँ। भारत सरकार ने पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय (MoES) के संस्थानों और भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) के माध्यम से, देश के विभिन्न लक्षित संवेदनशील समूहों/समुदायों—जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले के समूह भी शामिल हैं—के लिए जलवायु अनुकूलन और आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण उपायों की तैयारी और प्रभावशीलता की निरंतर निगरानी और गहन समीक्षा का कार्य शुरू किया है जो स्थानीय/राज्य सरकार के संबद्ध विभागों और एजेंसियों के साथ निकट सहयोग से किया जा रहा है, ताकि बढ़ती लू (हीट वेव), अनियमित वर्षा, जल संकट और संबंधित जलवायु जोखिमों के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाले बहुआयामी प्रभावों और चुनौतियों का

सामना किया जा सके।

मंत्रालय के अधीन भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्रवाईयों ने किसानों, मछुआरों, कमजोर समुदायों और आम जनता के लिए विशेष रूप से आपदा-संभावी और जलवायु-संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का मुरादाबाद जिला भी शामिल है, में सामाजिक-आर्थिक लाभ पहुंचाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। ये लाभ निम्न प्रकार से उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं:-

बेहतर कृषि योजना और उत्पादकता: जिला-स्तरीय और ब्लॉक-स्तरीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान, कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाह और मौसमी पूर्वानुमान किसानों को बुवाई, सिंचाई, उर्वरक अनुप्रयोग, कटाई और फसल सुरक्षा के बारे में सूचित निर्णय लेने में सक्षम बनाते हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप फसल नुकसान कम हुआ है, इनपुट लागत अनुकूलित हुई है और पैदावार में सुधार हुआ है।

जान-माल के नुकसान में कमी: चक्रवात, भारी वर्षा, लू, शीत लहरों, गरज के साथ तूफान और बिजली गिरने से संबंधित प्रारंभिक चेतावनियों ने समय पर निकासी तैयारी के उपाय और आकस्मिक योजना बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है। इससे हताहतों की संख्या और जीविकोपार्जन में होने वाले नुकसान में काफी कमी आई है।

लू और शीत लहर संबंधी कार्य योजनाएँ: पूर्वानुमान-आधारित एडवाइजरीज ने स्थानीय प्रशासन को हीट एक्शन प्लान को लागू करने, काम के घंटों को समायोजित करने और पेय जल व शरण-स्थल तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने में सक्षम बनाया है, जिससे बाहरी श्रमिकों, बुजुर्गों और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों की रक्षा होती है।

आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों को सहायता: प्रभाव-आधारित पूर्वानुमान और वास्तविक समय की निगरानी राहत और प्रतिक्रिया कार्यों की योजना बनाने में राज्य और जिला प्रशासन की सहायता करती है। पूर्व कार्रवाई से रिकवरी लागत में कमी आती है और कमजोर समुदायों की सुरक्षा होती है।

जलवायु जोखिम के विरुद्ध दीर्घकालिक रोध-क्षमता और अग्रिम कार्रवाई के लिए जलवायु सेवाएं: जलवायु डेटा सेवाएं और मौसमी पूर्वानुमान नीति निर्माताओं को जल संसाधन प्रबंधन,

फसल बीमा योजना, जलाशय संचालन और अवसरंचना की तैयारी में सहायता करते हैं, जो दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक रोध-क्षमता में योगदान करते हैं।

मापनीय लाभो में आपदा से संबंधित मृत्यु दर में कमी, फसल के कम नुकसान, बेहतर समुद्री सुरक्षा और सामुदायिक और प्रशासनिक स्तरों पर बढ़ी हुई तैयारियों में परिलक्षित होते हैं। पूर्वानुमान प्रणालियों का निरंतर आधुनिकीकरण और मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन, एसएमएस अलर्ट और राज्य एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय के माध्यम से प्रसार चैनलों का विस्तार प्रभावित आबादी तक पहुंच को और मजबूत करता है।

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने देश भर के विभिन्न अनुसंधान केंद्रों के साथ मिलकर, चरम मौसम की घटनाओं की निगरानी और पूर्व चेतावनी बढ़ाने के लिए कई पहल की हैं। इन प्रयासों ने लू सहित चरम मौसम की घटनाओं के दौरान जान-माल के नुकसान को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। इनमें शामिल है:-

- राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) द्वारा राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से, हीटवेव की स्थिति से प्रभावित 23 राज्यों में हीट एक्शन प्लान (HAP) को संयुक्त रूप से कार्यान्वित किया गया।
- मौसमी और मासिक परिदृश्य जारी करना, उसके बाद तापमान और लू की स्थिति का विस्तृत पूर्वानुमान जारी करना। जनता तक समय पर सूचना पहुंचाने के लिए विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से भी पूर्व चेतावनी और पूर्वानुमान की जानकारी प्रसारित की जाती है।
- भारत में जिलावार हीटवेव संवेदनशीलता एटलस से राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और आपदा प्रबंधन एजेंसियों को योजना बनाने में मदद मिलेगी
- भारत के गर्म मौसम के खतरे के विश्लेषण मानचित्र में तापमान, हवा के पैटर्न और आर्द्रता के स्तर पर दैनिक डेटा शामिल किया गया है।

- ग्रीष्म ऋतु के शुरू होने से काफी पहले राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर विभिन्न हीटवेव तैयारी बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं, तथा ऋतु के दौरान समय-समय पर नियमित समीक्षा बैठकें भी आयोजित की जाती हैं।

IMD ने व्यापक क्षति और आर्थिक, मानवीय और पशु हानि का कारण बनने वाली तेरह सबसे खतरनाक मौसम संबंधी घटनाओं के लिए एक वेब-आधारित ऑनलाइन "क्लाइमेट हैजर्ड एंड वल्नरेबिलिटी एटलस ऑफ इंडिया" भी जारी किया है। इसे https://imdpune.gov.in/hazardatlas/about_hazard.html पर देखा जा सकता है। इस एटलस से प्राप्त जानकारी से राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों और आपदा प्रबंधन एजेंसियों को संभावित हॉट-स्पॉट की पहचान करने और चरम मौसमी दशाओं से निपटने के लिए पर्याप्त उपायों के संबंध में योजना बनाने में मदद कर सकता है। यह उत्पाद जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सजग बुनियादी ढाँचे के निर्माण में सहायक है।

IMD अपनी पहुँच को बेहतर बनाने के लिए उपलब्ध सभी आधुनिक संचार प्रणालियों का उपयोग कर रहा है। आधिकारिक IMD वेबसाइटों, API-आधारित प्रत्यक्ष उपयोगकर्ता सेवाओं, कॉमन अलर्टिंग प्रोटोकॉल (CAP), व्हाट्सऐप समूहों, मोबाइल ऐप्स, वेब पोर्टलों, SMS अलर्ट और आपदा प्रबंधन अधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ समन्वय के माध्यम से प्रारंभिक चेतावनी के प्रसार को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। IMD द्वारा YouTube, Facebook, X और Instagram जैसे सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म का व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया गया है। इसके अलावा, IMD निम्नलिखित ऐप्स का उपयोग करता है:

- मौसम पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनी के लिए मौसम ऐप।
- कृषि मौसम सेवाओं के लिए मेघदूत ऐप।
- बिजली गिरने की चेतावनी के लिए दामिनी ऐप (आईआईटीएम द्वारा विकसित)।
- मौसम पूर्वानुमान और चेतावनी के लिए उमंग ऐप (इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना

प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय (माइटी) द्वारा विकसित)।

दूरदराज और संवेदनशील इलाकों में मौसम के अपडेट की स्थानीय प्रासंगिकता और 'लास्ट-माइल कनेक्टिविटी' (अंतिम छोर तक पहुँच) सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने पंचायती राज मंत्रालय (MoPR) के सहयोग से हाल ही में पंचायत-स्तर के मौसम पूर्वानुमान शुरू किए हैं जो भारत की लगभग सभी ग्राम पंचायतों को कवर करते हैं। इन पूर्वानुमानों को ई-ग्रामस्वराज (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>), मेरी पंचायत ऐप, पंचायती राज मंत्रालय के ई-मानचित्र, और आईएमडी, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के मौसमग्राम (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in>) जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं। ग्राम पंचायत-स्तरीय मौसम पूर्वानुमान (GPLWF) का मुख्य उद्देश्य और लक्ष्य ग्राम पंचायत स्तर तक मौसम का पूर्वानुमान उपलब्ध कराना है जिसमें तापमान, वर्षा, आर्द्रता, हवा और बादलों की स्थिति जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मापदंड शामिल हैं जिसकी किसानों को बुवाई, कटाई और सिंचाई के संबंध में सोच-समझकर निर्णय लेने के लिए आवश्यकता होती है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म पूरे देश में पंचायत स्तर पर मौसम के पूर्वानुमान की जानकारी को कभी भी और कहीं भी सुलभ बना रहा है। मौसम संबंधी यह जानकारी कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्यरत 'पशु सखियों' और 'कृषि सखियों' के माध्यम से लोगों तक बड़ी संख्या में पहुँचती है।

भारत में मौसम और जलवायु सेवाओं को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, IMD विभिन्न राज्य सरकारी विभागों के साथ मिलकर कई राज्य-स्तरीय हितधारक परामर्श कार्यशालाएँ संचालित करता है। इन आयोजनों में कृषि, जल संसाधन, ऊर्जा, आपदा प्रबंधन, परिवहन, विमानन, मीडिया, स्वास्थ्य, शहरी नियोजन और स्थानीय समुदायों के उपयोगकर्ता शामिल होते हैं। इन चर्चाओं से व्यावहारिक कमियों, बढ़ती ज़रूरतों और पूरे देश में मौसम और जलवायु सेवाओं की उपयोगिता, पहुँच और विस्तार को बेहतर बनाने के अवसरों की पहचान करने में मदद मिलती है। भारत सरकार ने आईएमडी और पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के अन्य संस्थानों के माध्यम से प्रभावी पूर्व चेतावनी

प्रणालियों, हीट-एक्शन प्लान, क्षेत्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजनाओं और जिला-स्तरीय तैयारियों के ज़रिए जलवायु लचीलेपन को मज़बूत करने के लिए कई प्रयास किए हैं। विस्तृत जानकारी **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

बहु-जोखिम प्रभाव-आधारित पूर्वानुमान और जोखिम-आधारित पूर्व चेतावनी सेवाएँ: भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD), अपने प्रचालन अधिदेश के एक भाग के रूप में, न केवल मुरादाबाद सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के मौसम की निगरानी और विश्लेषण के लिए दीर्घकालिक डेटाबेस के आधार पर राज्य जलवायु सारांश, जलवायु सामान्य स्थितियाँ, जलवायु एटलस, वार्षिक जलवायु विवरण, UP का जलवायु जोखिम और संवेदनशीलता एटलस, मानसून रिपोर्ट आदि के रूप में विभिन्न मौसम संबंधी मोनोग्राम तैयार और प्रकाशित करता है बल्कि वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप सभी स्थानिक-सामयिक पैमानों को कवर करते हुए, एक निर्बाध तरीके से बहु- जोखिम प्रभाव-आधारित मौसम पूर्वानुमान और जोखिम-आधारित पूर्व चेतावनी सेवाएँ भी प्रदान करता है। निर्बाध पूर्वानुमान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, IMD क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर वर्षा के साथ-साथ अधिकतम और न्यूनतम तापमान के लिए गुणात्मक मासिक और मौसमी आउटलुक जारी करता है, जिसमें लू और शीत लहरों पर आउटलुक भी शामिल होते हैं; इसके बाद आंचलिक/उप-विभागीय स्तर पर 02 सप्ताह के लिए साप्ताहिक विस्तारित श्रेणी का पूर्वानुमान जारी किया जाता है; इसके बाद जिला/उप-जिला स्तर पर एक सप्ताह के लिए दैनिक मध्यम श्रेणी का पूर्वानुमान और अति-स्थानीय स्तर पर सब-डेली 'नाउकास्ट' (तत्काल पूर्वानुमान) जारी किए जाते हैं, ताकि विभिन्न हितधारकों, आपदा प्रबंधकों और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को तत्पर रहने, प्रतिक्रिया-तंत्र स्थापित करने, प्रत्याशित कार्यों की योजना बनाने और जलवायु-संबंधी जोखिमों को उपयुक्त रूप से कम करने में सक्षम बनाया जा सके।

मौसम विज्ञान संबंधी बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास और उन्नयन: उत्तर प्रदेश (UP) राज्य में

अत्यधिक वर्षा, लू और बाढ़ जैसी चरम मौसम और जलवायु घटनाओं की निगरानी और उन पर नज़र रखने के लिए, तथा राज्य की आपदा तैयारियों और मौसम पूर्वानुमान में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से, हाल ही में IMD (भारत सरकार) और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक संयुक्त पहल की है और उत्तर प्रदेश में मौसम प्रेक्षण नेटवर्क को बेहतर बनाने के लिए दोनों पक्षों के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन (MoU) पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इसी क्रम में, मुरादाबाद ज़िले में IMD नेटवर्क के पहले से मौजूद 01 AWS और 01 PTO के अतिरिक्त, 22 स्वचालित उपकरण (06-AWS + 16-ARG) (सभी उपकरण तापमान, आर्द्रता और वर्षा को मापने वाले सेंसर से सुसज्जित) स्थापित और चालू कर दिए गए हैं।

आउटरीच की दिशा में तकनीकी प्रगति: पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय ने अपने संस्थानों के साथ मिलकर, हाल के वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सहित देश भर में—अत्यधिक वर्षा, लू और चक्रवात जैसी चरम मौसमी और जलवायु संबंधी घटनाओं के कारणों को समझने से संबंधित अध्ययन करने के लिए 'मॉनसून मिशन' और हाल ही में शुरू किए गए 'मिशन मौसम' जैसी विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को भी वित्तपोषित किया है। प्रभावी आउटरीच सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम के रूप में, IMD ने हाल ही में एक GIS-सक्षम (डिजीजन सपोर्ट सिस्टम) शुरू की है जिसमें विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए डिज़ाइन किए गए एप्लिकेशन शामिल हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य लक्षित क्षेत्रों/अंतिम उपयोगकर्ताओं को समय पर और कार्रवाई योग्य प्रतिक्रियाएँ प्रदान करना है। इसे UPSDMA, UPCAR और राज्य कृषि विभाग द्वारा स्थानीय अधिकारियों और आपदा प्रबंधकों के बीच अपने बुलेटिनों, न्यूज़लेटर्स और कार्यवाहियों के माध्यम से इसकी मूल भावना के अनुरूप कुशलतापूर्वक लागू करने के लिए लोकप्रिय बनाया जा रहा है।

जलवायु-अनुकूल रणनीतियाँ और क्षमता निर्माण: इस दिशा में एक पहल के तौर पर, विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं—जैसे कि ग्रामीण कृषि मौसम सेवा (GKMS) योजना के अंतर्गत—प्रशासकों, आपदा प्रबंधकों और संभावित हितधारकों के लिए समय-समय पर सामुदायिक स्तर के जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, ऑनलाइन वेबिनार आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं, AMFU मेरठ और SAMC

लखनऊ द्वारा मुरादाबाद में समय-समय पर किसानों के लिए जागरूकता कार्यक्रम भौतिक (physical) और वर्चुअल (virtual) दोनों माध्यमों से संचालित किए जा रहे हैं।

EXTRACTION OF REE FROM MINING WASTE

4142. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHARANDAS MAHANT:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware of recent studies and initiatives by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) identifying significant potential for extracting Rare Earth Elements (REE) from coal mine waste (overburden dumps) in Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the detailed roadmap including the timeline and proposed investment for the scientific exploration and commercialisation of these critical mineral resources in the said State;
- (c) whether the Union Government plans to establish a specialised 'Critical Mineral Processing Hub' or Industrial Park in Chhattisgarh to ensure that the value-addition of these minerals occurs locally rather than exporting raw waste and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the specific skill development programmes and employment mandates are being designed to ensure that the local youth and workforce are prioritized for the high-tech jobs generated by this new mining frontier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a) to (d): Ministry of Mines has formulated a "Policy for Exploration of Critical Minerals in New Projects and Recovery of Critical Minerals from Overburden, Dumps and Tailings of Existing Mines, 2025" which aims at ensuring systematic identification, assessment and recovery of critical and strategic minerals from the new exploration projects as well as existing mines. Based on this policy and Ministry of Coal directives, all Coal India Limited (CIL) subsidiaries implement the identification and exploration of valuable minerals, including rare earth elements, during coal exploration and in coal mine overburden (OB) dumps as per standard operating procedures (SoPs) formulated for this purpose.

In the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) command area, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) has successfully completed sampling of two boreholes from coal blocks.

Further, Union Cabinet has approved the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) on 29 January, 2025 to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals (including REEs) and strengthen India's critical mineral value chain encompassing all stages from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of life products.

NCMM also includes promotion of recovery of Critical Minerals from tailings/dumps etc. In this context, the Ministry of Mines has issued guidelines on 14.11.2025 for setting up pilot projects for recovery of critical minerals (including REEs) from overburden, tailings, fly ash, red mud, etc. by encouraging collaborations between industry, academia and research

institutions. Under this scheme, one project of Non-Ferrous Technology Development Centre (NFTDC) related to REE separation from multiple feedstock has already been approved.

Additionally, under NCMM, ₹500 crore has been earmarked to support domestic critical mineral processing capabilities by developing mineral processing parks using existing infrastructure, for ensuring processing of critical minerals within the country and promoting local value addition. These initiatives support the development of technical skills and employment opportunities associated with mineral processing and allied activities.

पीएमजीकेएवाई के लाभार्थी

4143. श्री अशोक कुमार रावत:

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

- (क) वर्तमान में प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के अंतर्गत कवर किए गए लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या इन संख्याओं में कमी के संबंध में कोई आकलन किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पीएमजीकेएवाई योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक किया गया कुल व्यय कितना है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना की अवधि बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (ड.) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) और (ख) : प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई), लक्षित सार्वजनिक

वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) के अंतर्गत 75% तक ग्रामीण जनसंख्या और 50% तक शहरी जनसंख्या को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जाता है, जो जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार लगभग 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति हैं। पीएमजीकेवाई के अंतर्गत कवरेज काफी अधिक है ताकि समाज के सभी कमजोर और जरूरतमंद वर्गों को इसका लाभ मिल सके।

वर्तमान में, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 81.35 करोड़ की अभीष्ट कवरेज की तुलना में 79.40 करोड़ व्यक्तियों की पहचान की है, जो अभीष्ट कवरेज अर्थात् 81.35 करोड़ व्यक्ति का लगभग 97.60% है। फिर भी, पीएमजीकेवाई के तहत 1.95 करोड़ अतिरिक्त लाभार्थियों की पहचान की गुंजाइश है।

केंद्र सरकार ने सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय-समय पर परामर्शिका जारी की है ताकि एनएफएसए के तहत शामिल करने के लिए समाज के कमजोर वर्गों सहित सभी पात्र और गरीब व्यक्तियों/परिवारों की पहचान की जा सके। राज्य अपने लाभार्थी डाटाबेस को अद्यतन करते हैं ताकि अपात्र राशन कार्ड हटाए जा सकें और सही लाभार्थियों को उचित तरीके से लक्षित किया जा सके। इस प्रकार, इस अधिनियम के तहत अपात्र लाभार्थियों को हटाना और पात्र लाभार्थियों को जोड़ना एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

(ग) : खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग (डीएफपीडी) द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेवाई) के अंतर्गत वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से अब तक (दिनांक 12.03.2026 तक) जारी की गई कुल खाद्य सब्सिडी निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
2020-21	541126.77
2021-22	288718.54
2022-23	272501.69
2023-24	211394.39
2024-25	199499.67
2025-26*	192535.13

*-दिनांक 12.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार

अप्रैल 2020 से दिसंबर 2022 तक प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना

(पीएमजीकेएवाई) के तहत, सभी एएवाई और पीएचएच लाभार्थियों को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति माह 5 किलोग्राम अतिरिक्त निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरित किया गया था।

इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को केंद्र प्रायोजित योजना "एनएफएसए के तहत राज्य एजेंसियों को खाद्यान्न की अंतरा-राज्यीय आवाजाही और एफपीएस डीलरों के मार्जिन के लिए सहायता" के तहत भी धनराशि जारी की जाती है, ताकि राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा खाद्यान्न की अंतरा-राज्यीय आवाजाही और हैंडलिंग तथा इस अधिनियम के तहत लाभार्थियों को वितरित खाद्यान्न पर उचित दर दुकान (एफपीएस) डीलरों के मार्जिन पर किए गए व्यय की भरपाई की जा सके। वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 से दिनांक 12.03.2026 तक राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को जारी की गई निधि का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्तीय वर्ष	राशि (करोड़ रुपए में)
2020-21	6482.54
2021-22	6000.00
2022-23	8572.03
2023-24	8704.46
2024-25	6945.39
2025-26*	4595.68

*-दिनांक 12.03.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार

(घ) और (ङ) : केंद्र सरकार ने गरीब लाभार्थियों पर वित्तीय बोझ कम करने और राष्ट्रव्यापी एकरूपता सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के तहत दिनांक 1 जनवरी 2023 से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए लाभार्थियों अर्थात् अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) परिवारों और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों (पीएचएच) के लाभार्थियों को निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरित किया था। निःशुल्क खाद्यान्न वितरण की अवधि को दिनांक 1 जनवरी 2024 से पांच वर्षों के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है, जिसका अनुमानित वित्तीय परिव्यय 11.80 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, जिसका वहन पूर्ण रूप से केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किया जाएगा। वर्तमान में, 31 दिसंबर 2028 के बाद पीएमजीकेएवाई के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

कोयला उत्पादन लक्ष्य

4144. श्री दिनेशभाई मकवाणा:

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो:

श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्री मनोज तिवारी:

श्री रमेश अवस्थी:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री अनन्त नायक:

श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित:

श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री मनीष जायसवाल:

डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

श्री शंकर लालवानी:

श्री जनार्दन मिश्रा:

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश चौधरी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने ओडिशा की खदानों, विशेषकर क्योँझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और मध्य

प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले के योगदान सहित वर्ष 2025 के लिए 117 मिलियन टन (एमटी) के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) वर्ष 2025 में सम्मिश्रण के लिए कोयला आयात में 54 प्रतिशत की कमी से ओडिशा और मध्य प्रदेश में कार्यरत संयंत्रों सहित ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों (टीपीपी) के लिए वित्तीय बचत में किस प्रकार परिवर्तन हुआ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र के लिए उचित मूल्य निर्धारण पर नए कोलसेतु (कोलएसईटीयू) विंडो के प्रभाव का आकलन किया है;

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

(ङ) विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले, ओडिशा के क्योझर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र और झारखंड के गिरिडीह, बोकारो, रामगढ़ और धनबाद क्षेत्रों जैसे घनी आबादी वाले खनन क्षेत्रों में वनीकरण, धूल नियंत्रण और जल संरक्षण सहित रिकॉर्ड स्तर के उत्पादन से होने वाले पर्यावरणीय क्षरण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए विभिन्न ठोस उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में देश में घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन 1047.52 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) था। ओडिशा राज्य के जिलों और मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले में उत्पादित कोयले की मात्रा निम्नानुसार है:

[आंकड़े मिलियन टन में]

राज्य	जिला	वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25
ओडिशा	अंगुल	114.11
ओडिशा	झारसुगुडा	58.98
ओडिशा	संबलपुर	17.20
ओडिशा	सुंदरगढ़	79.07
मध्य प्रदेश	छिंदवाड़ा	1.623

(ख) : वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान, देश में कुल कोयला आयात 243.62 मि.ट. था, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 में यह 264.53 मि.ट. था, जिससे वित्त वर्ष 2023-24 की तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2024-2025 के दौरान लगभग ₹60,681.67 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई।

विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत सम्मिश्रण के मामले में कोयले के मूल्य, मालभाड़ा प्रभारों और मिश्रित आयातित कोयले के मूल्य पर भी निर्भर करती है। आयातित कोयले की कीमत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सूचकांकों, उत्पत्ति के स्रोत और समुद्री माल ढुलाई, बीमा आदि जैसे कारकों से जुड़ी होती है जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मांग आपूर्ति परिदृश्य के साथ बदलती रहती हैं। इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक उत्पादन कंपनी अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार आयातित कोयले की खपत करती है। वर्ष 2025-26 (अप्रैल-दिसंबर, 2025) के दौरान, सम्मिश्रण के लिए आयात किया गया कोयला पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान 12.0 मि.ट. की तुलना में 5.59 मि.ट. है, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में लगभग 54 प्रतिशत कम है, जिससे ओडिशा और मध्य प्रदेश में प्रचालित घरेलू कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए निविष्टि ईंधन लागत कम हो गई है।

(ग) और (घ) : कोल सेतु विंडो के तहत सभी कोयला लिंकेज कार्यपद्धति और नीति दस्तावेज के अनुसार नीलामी-आधारित होंगे ताकि पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित की जा सके और सभी पात्र उपभोक्ताओं को समान अवसर प्रदान करके बाजार संचालित मूल्य खोज की सुविधा मिल सके। कोलसेतु के तहत लिंकेज नीलामी कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा एनआरएस लिंकेज नीलामी के आगामी 10वें दौर में आयोजित की जाएगी।

(ङ) : पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (एमओईएफएंडसीसी) खनन प्रचालनों के पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए पर्यावरण अनुकूल उपायों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं हेतु जारी पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृतियों में विभिन्न शर्तें निर्धारित करता है। सभी खानों का प्रचालन प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड द्वारा प्रचालन के लिए दी गई वैध सहमति से किया जाता है। समय-समय पर अनुपालन रिपोर्ट पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के साथ-साथ संबंधित राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्डों को प्रस्तुत की जाती है, जिससे निर्धारित मानकों का पालन

सुनिश्चित होता है। मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले, ओडिशा के क्योँझर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, झारखंड के गिरिडीह, बोकारो, रामगढ़ और धनबाद क्षेत्रों सहित घनी आबादी वाले खनन क्षेत्रों में पर्यावरणीय क्षरण को दूर करने के लिए कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए उपाय इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. कोल बेड मीथेन (सीबीएम) और कोयला गैसीकरण के निष्कर्षण सहित स्वच्छ कोयला प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाना।
- ii. फर्स्ट माइल कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाओं सहित सड़क परिवहन को कम करना और मशीनीकृत कोयला लदान तथा परिवहन में वृद्धि।
- iii. सतही खनिकों, एक्स-केंद्रित रिप्पर्स के माध्यम से विस्फोट-मुक्त खनन प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाना।
- iv. फिक्स्ड स्प्रिंकलर, मिस्ट स्प्रिंकलर, मोबाइल वाटर स्प्रिंकलर, फॉग कैनन, रोबोटिक नोजल वाटर स्प्रेयर, मैकेनिकल रोड स्वीपर, व्हील वॉशिंग सिस्टम, विंड बैरियर आदि का उपयोग करके धूल प्रदूषण को कम करना।
- v. धूल के नियंत्रण, कार्बन पृथक्करण, निम्नीकृत भूमि के पुनरुद्धार के लिए खनन क्षेत्रों में और उसके आसपास व्यापक वृक्षारोपण।
- vi. उचित स्थिरीकरण के बाद खनित क्षेत्रों में इको-पार्कों का विकास।
- vii. प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों द्वारा नियमित पारिस्थितिकीय मूल्यांकन/अध्ययन का उद्देश्य पारिस्थितिकी के और संवर्धन के लिए आधारभूत परिस्थितियां और कार्य योजना तैयार करना है।
- viii. पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के स्थिरीकरण और पुनरुद्धार के लिए अस्थायी डंप पर घास, बांस वृक्षारोपण जैसी हरियाली संबंधी गतिविधियां।
- ix. धूल उत्पादन को कम करने के लिए समय-समय पर रखरखाव सहित कोयला परिवहन सड़कों की ब्लैक-टॉपिंग करना या पक्का रास्ता बनाना।
- x. भूमिगत कोयला खनन को बढ़ावा देना।

- xi. वास्तविक समय वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी के लिए सतत परिवेशी वायु गुणवत्ता निगरानी स्टेशनों (सीएक्यूएमएस) और ऑनलाइन पीएम10 विश्लेषक की स्थापना।
- xii. खानों को वैज्ञानिक रूप से बंद करना।

DRAFT LEGAL METROLOGY

4145. SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed the Draft Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) 2025 to enforce greater transparency and consumer empowerment in the ecommerce sector and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the specific provisions requiring e-commerce entities to provide "searchable and sortable filters" for Country of Origin to enable consumers to easily identify the source of products;
- (c) the manner in which this strategic amendment strengthens the 'Vocal for Local' and 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' initiatives by ensuring domestic products are easily discoverable and compete fairly with imported goods;
- (d) the details of the public consultation process undertaken to ensure that

the views of all stakeholders are incorporated into this progressive regulatory framework; and

- (e) the manner in which these measures contribute to building a transparent, consumer-centric digital marketplace that safeguards the "Right to Information" for online shoppers?

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 draft amendment to the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 was placed on the website of the Department of Consumer Affairs on 23.10.2025 inviting public comments from all stakeholders. The consultation period was initially up to 22.11.2025 and on request of stakeholders, was further extended till 08.12.2025.

The Government has amended the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 through the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 2026 notified on 13 February 2026. The amendment will come into force with effect from 1st July 2026 and inserts sub-rule (10A) in Rule 6, as follows:

“(10A) Every e-commerce entity selling imported products shall provide the product listings of such imported products in a searchable and sortable filter specifying the country of origin.

The e-commerce entities already provide various filters on their

platforms for enhancing consumer experience for speedy discovery of product as per consumer's choice. The amendment ensures that they shall also provide searchable and sortable filters for country of origin.

SACHAR COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

4146. SUISHRI S. JOTHIMANI:

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

- (a) the status of implementation of the Sachar Committee recommendations including key initiatives taken to improve the socio-economic conditions of Muslims;
- (b) whether the Government has undertaken any new surveys or studies to assess the current status of Muslims since the Sachar Committee report and if so, the findings thereof;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilised for educational and economic development schemes recommended by the Sachar Committee such as scholarships, skill development programmes and employment opportunities;
- (d) whether the Government has introduced any alternative policies or schemes after the Sachar Committee report to address the concerns of the Muslim community and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to improve Muslim representation in Government jobs, public sector enterprises and higher education as recommended by the Sachar Committee?

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

(a) to (e) : The government accepted 72 out of 76 recommendations of the Sachar Committee, and clubbed the similar nature of recommendations and took 43 decisions in the following focus areas:

- i. Education (15 decisions)
- ii. Skill Development of Minorities (2 decisions)
- iii. Access to credit (6 decisions)
- iv. Special development initiatives (2 decisions such as Multi-sectoral Development Programme and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission)
- v. Measures for affirmative action (4 decisions such as Setting up of Expert group on Equal Opportunity Commission and Diversity Index; and Setting up of National Data Bank and Assessment and Monitoring Authority)
- vi. Protection and Management of Waqf Properties (4 decisions), and
- vii. Miscellaneous (10 decisions such as Prevention of Communal Violence, Delimitation Act, Sensitization, Multi-Media campaign etc.)

The responsibility for implementation of these decisions has been given to Ministry of Minority Affairs and the concerned Ministries/Departments, whereby schemes/programmes were introduced to improve socio-economic conditions of the Muslims. The Ministry of Minority Affairs has adopted multi-pronged strategy by way of implementation of various schemes in pursuance

of the Sachar Committee Report, which aim at the socio-economic development of the notified Minority communities including employability through educational empowerment, employment-oriented skill development, infrastructure support, etc. These schemes of the Government have enabled the Minority Communities in securing employment in various organisations including private sectors. The details of funds allocated and utilised is not centrally maintained.

FOODGRAIN STORAGE CAPACITY

4147. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE:

SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL:

DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any recent gap analysis of foodgrain storage capacity in Maharashtra, particularly in drought-prone, tribal and flood-affected districts;
- (b) the availability of covered Cover and Plinth (CAP) and silo-based storage capacity with the Food Corporation of India (FCI), State agencies and cooperatives in Maharashtra, district-wise;

- (c) whether instances of excessive reliance on open or temporary storage, leading to quality deterioration, transit losses or delayed procurement operations have been reported in the said State and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether regional imbalances exist between procurement volumes and storage infrastructure in Maharashtra; and
- (e) the details of the time-bound measures proposed by the Government to expand scientific warehousing, modern silos, decentralised storage at block level and public–private partnerships to reduce wastage and improve food security in Maharashtra?

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

(a) : The Government, through Food Corporation of India (FCI), has undertaken an assessment of foodgrain storage capacity across country, including Maharashtra, to examine the gap between available storage infrastructure and storage requirements in view of the evolving procurement and offtake scenario.

The assessment is carried out on the basis of factors such as procurement trends, offtake under the Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes, stock holding norms, and regional logistics requirements. The analysis also takes into account district-level demand patterns, including high-turnover and deficit areas.

(b) and (c): As on 01.02.2026, total Storage Capacity available with FCI and State agencies throughout the country for storage of Central Pool foodgrains stock is 945.84 LMT. Wherein, 25.97 LMT storage capacity available in Maharashtra including 0.5 LMT Silo storage at Navi Mumbai.

Currently there is no CAP (open or temporary) storage capacity in Maharashtra. Food grains are stored in covered in scientific storage facilities i. e. godowns and silos.

(d) and (e): The requirement of Storage capacity in FCI depends upon the level of procurement, requirement of buffer norms and PDS operations for Rice and Wheat mainly. FCI continuously assesses and monitors the storage capacity and based on the storage gap assessment, storage capacities are created/hired through following schemes:-

PEG Scheme 2008/09 in PPP Mode: Under the PEG Scheme, construction of conventional godowns has been undertaken in 24 States by attracting private investment. PEG Scheme was initiated in 2008. Total capacity sanctioned for godowns as on 01.02.2026 is 151.58 LMT. Out of this, 148.61 LMT has been completed.

Modified PEG Scheme for NE and Hilly States in PPP Mode: For creation of new capacities in North Eastern/ Hilly states, suitable modifications were made in the PEG Scheme to attract investors to North Eastern/Hilly states. Total 4.32 LMT capacity is assessed to be created under this scheme.

Construction of Silos in PPP Mode: To improve operational efficiency in storage of food grains with the participation of private sector, and to upgrade

and modernize the storage facilities, Government of India has approved construction of Steel Silos for bulk storage of food grains across the country under PPP mode.

Accordingly, Silos at 57 locations with capacity 32.25 Lakh MT are functional (as on 01.02.2026).

Asset Monetization: Under this scheme, additional capacity is created on FCI's owned existing depots in PPP mode. Total 58,950 MT capacity has been taken over as on 01.02.2026.

Hiring of godown from CWC/ SWCs/ State Agencies/ Private parties: FCI hires storage capacity from CWC, SWCs, State Agencies and Private Parties (under PWS scheme) as per the requirement.

Furthermore, the godowns are constructed by FCI in accordance with the BIS standards, CPWD specifications and manuals issued by CPWD for ensuring uniformity, safety and compliance with established engineering practices.

The Government has also undertaken the following initiatives to expand scientific warehousing and modern silos :

Smart Warehouse Project: The Government is in the process of converting its 150 owned Depots to smart warehouses on pilot basis. Under this project, traditional depots are proposed to be converted to smart warehouses which are equipped with different sensors like smoke sensors, fire sensors and gate opening sensor etc. for monitoring key parameters such as CO₂, phosphine levels, fire hazards, humidity, unauthorized entry and temperature on real time

basis.

This initiative is to ensure real-time visibility, timely intervention, data-driven decision-making and standardized operations across all depots contributing to ensure safe, secure, and efficient food grain storage and distribution.

Depot Darpan Portal: Depot Darpan Portal is a digital platform launched by DFPD to enhance the monitoring, transparency and efficiency of food-grain storage depots and warehouses under PDS.

Key features and purpose of Depot Darpan:

- a. Depot/warehouse managers upload geo-tagged data regarding infrastructure, operations, and financial performance of the depot.
- b. Portal uses a composite scoring system, assessing depots on two broad categories: infrastructure (safety, storage conditions, technology use, compliance) and operational parameters (stock turnover, losses, space utilisation, manpower costs etc.).
- c. Based on the scores, each depot receives a star rating, which is meant to provide a quick assessment of depot performance.
- d. Validation of data is built into the process via 100% supervisory officer verification and some random third-party audits to ensure reliability.
- e. All the FCI's owned and hired warehouses are covered under Depot Darpan portal.

Anna Chakra" Inter-state Route optimization tool:-

Inter-state movement optimization has been undertaken to streamline

and enhance the interstate movement operations of foodgrains, primarily by rail, undertaken by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). These movements are planned to meet Public Distribution System (PDS) requirements in consuming states while simultaneously managing storage space in procuring or surplus regions. The daily planning and execution of these operations is carried out by FCI using the tool developed for this purpose.

CCTV and IoT technologies:-

This technologies transform depot operations by ensuring:-

- I. Real-time visibility
- II. Timely intervention
- III. Data-driven decision-making

FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND CITIZEN-CENTRIC SERVICES

4148. SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:

SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

DR. HEMANT VISHNU SAVARA:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

SHRI CHINTAMANI MAHARAJ:

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

(a) the role played by Post Office Savings Banks in promoting financial

- inclusion, particularly through Mahila Samman Savings Certificates;
- (b) the manner in which India Post network is being utilised to provide essential citizen-centric services such as Aadhaar enrolment and Passport service centres;
 - (c) whether the Government has entered into strategic partnerships with various banks to enhance the reach of Jan Suraksha schemes;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof;
 - (e) the timeline for further upgrading technology-based grievance redressal systems such as CPGRAMS to strengthen customer satisfaction and feedback mechanisms; and
 - (f) the details of the post offices serving to provide essential citizen-centric services and Mahila Samman Savings Certificate in Palghar district in Maharashtra and proposal of increasing their number and its service in the said district?

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

(a) : The Department of Posts, through a network of over 1.64 lakh post offices, serves more than 47 crore Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) account holders. POSB plays an important role in financial inclusion through its Savings Schemes such as Post Office Savings Account (POSA), Time Deposit Account (TD), Recurring Deposit Account (RD), Monthly Income Account (MIS), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), Public Provident Fund (PPF), Sukanya

Samriddhi Account (SSA), National Savings Certificate (NSC), Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP), and the PM CARES for Children Scheme.

It has been instrumental in distributing funds under social security schemes, pensions, DBT and subsidies through beneficiaries' Post Office Savings Accounts. Moreover, the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) and Mahila Samman Savings Certificate (MSSC), with 3.83 crore and 37.3 lakh accounts respectively, as of February 28, 2026, have played a vital role in contributing towards securing the future of the girl child and the empowerment of women.

(b) :

- (i) India Post has established 13,352 Aadhaar Centres nationwide, utilizing both fixed locations and mobile kits to provide biometric and demographic updates in remote areas. This initiative has processed over 14.72 crore transactions to date, specifically benefiting elderly and rural populations by eliminating the need for long-distance travel. By integrating these services into the postal network, the Department ensures streamlined access to essential identification and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) facilities.
- (ii) In collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs, the Department of Posts operates 452 Post Office Passport Sewa Kendras (POPSKs) with the strategic goal of establishing a center in every Lok Sabha constituency. These centers offer comprehensive services, including document verification and biometric capture, and

have successfully processed more than 2.09 crore applications and Police Clearance Certificates. This partnership significantly improves the accessibility of passport services for citizens especially in tribal, semi-urban, and rural regions.

- (iii) India Post Payment Bank (IPPB) also offers the citizen-centric services such as Digital Life Certificates (DLC), Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AePS), mobile number updates in Aadhaar for any citizen, and Child Enrolment Lite Client (CELC) services for any child under 5 years old.

(c) and (d) : Does not arise as the Department of Posts itself offers Jan Suraksha Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, and Atal Pension Yojana through Post Office Savings Accounts in Post Offices, with total no. of Accounts being more than 23.68 lakhs, as on 28.02.2026.

(e) : The Department of Posts has upgraded its technology-based Complaint Management System (CMS), which was rolled out on 07.03.2025 under Advanced Postal Technology (APT) 2.0. The upgraded system introduces a customer-interactive complaint resolution process, wherein complaints are closed only after sharing the resolution with the complainant and obtaining their consent, with provisions for automatic escalation in case of disagreement.

(f) : In Palghar District, the Department operates 26 Aadhaar Centres and 1 POPSK through its postal network. The Mahila Samman Savings Certificate was available in all Post offices for a period of 2 years from April 2023 till its

discontinuation on 31.03.2025 by Ministry of Finance. All Post Offices in Palgarh District offer financial inclusion through existing Post Office Savings Bank Schemes.

**DEMAND FOR SKILLED WORKERS IN ELECTRONICS
MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

4149. SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM:

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED:

SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

- (a) the total value of electronics exports from India since 2015 and the share of domestic value addition in these exports;
- (b) the total value and volume of imported electronic components particularly semiconductor chips, display units and precision electronics since 2015, year and country-wise;
- (c) the total domestic requirement for such components during the same period, year and sector-wise;
- (d) the estimated demand for skilled workers in the electronics manufacturing

sector over the next five years; and

- (e) the current availability of skilled workforce including details of skilling initiatives undertaken, number of beneficiaries trained and finally placed during the last ten 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 (e) : Guided by the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi for Make in India and Aatmanirbhar Bharat, the Government is committed to developing a comprehensive and globally competitive electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the country.

The strategy aims to deepen manufacturing capabilities from finished products to sub-assemblies, and further to components, machinery and tools, thereby increasing the domestic value addition and also reducing import dependence.

To promote manufacturing of electronic goods, the Government has launched several flagship schemes, including the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (2020), the Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) (2020), and the PLI Scheme for IT Hardware (2023).

In addition, the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme has been implemented to provide plug-and-play infrastructure with

ready land, utilities and common facilities, thereby reducing project implementation time and improving manufacturing efficiency.

For semiconductor manufacturing, the Government launched Semicon India Programme to build manufacturing capability across all the value chain of semiconductors.

Growth in electronics manufacturing:

As a result of these initiatives, electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years (tabulated ahead). Industry estimates indicate that domestic value addition in electronics manufacturing has improved significantly over the years and is currently 18%-20%.

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

Import of electronics components:

Electronics manufacturing value chain is extremely complex. It involves multiple processes such as design, manufacturing of active and passive components, assembly, testing, packaging and final production.

Multiple organizations/companies operating in different countries

undertake these processes. It may further be noted that over 75% of global electronics trade operates through Global Value Chains (GVCs) which source their components both domestically and internationally. As electronics manufacturing increases in India, our country integrates with GVCs.

The year-wise production and exports of electronics and imports of electronic components (including semiconductors and display module) from 2014-15 to 2024-25 is placed at **Statement**.

India Semiconductor Mission:

Further, Semiconductors constitute almost 70% share of electronic component imports. Therefore, with a view to developing domestic manufacturing capability across the semiconductor value chain, the Government has launched the Semicon India Programme to promote semiconductor and display manufacturing.

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme:

For manufacturing components other than the semiconductors the government launched Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) in April 2025 with an aim to further deepen the electronics manufacturing, reduce import of components and develop a robust electronics component supply chain ecosystem.

The scheme aims to develop manufacturing of key components which, inter-alia, include Printed Circuit Board (PCB), Display modules, Camera modules, Capacitors, Resistors Electro-Mechanicals, Li-ion Cells for digital applications, etc.

Response to ECMS scheme:

The scheme has received enthusiastic response from industry. A total of 249 applications have been received.

Against the investment target of Rs. 59,350 crores, investment commitments of Rs. 1.15 lakh crores have been received. Taking cognizance of the strong industry response Government also enhanced budgetary outlay of the scheme from Rs. 22,919 crores to Rs. 40,000 crores.

As per the NITI Aayog (Trade Watch Quarterly Report), India's electronics manufacturing is expected to reach USD 500 billion by FY30. This growth is projected to create around 6 million direct and indirect jobs.

Skill development:

To enable skill development in the ESDM sector, MeitY implemented two schemes, namely:

- “Scheme for Financial Assistance to select States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector” (Scheme-1)
- “Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India” (Scheme-2)

The scheme concluded on 30.08.2025.

Under both the Schemes, 4,93,919 candidates were enrolled/trained and 3,75,289 candidates have been certified.

The National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) through its wide network of own centres and Accredited Training Partners/Facilitation Centres, has trained more than 43 Lakh candidates in last

5 years under various Degree/Diploma Level Courses and Skill-Based Courses (Long Term and Short Term), including the Digital Literacy and Cyber Security Programmes across the country.

NIELIT has also launched the NIELIT Digital University (NDU) Platform under MeitY to deliver online and blended skill-based courses in emerging technology areas. This Platform is designed to offer future-ready, industry-aligned programs in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, and other frontier domains. This platform also features built-in virtual labs for real-time experimentation in Semiconductor Design, cybersecurity, Cyber Forensics, Industry 4.0, and other emerging domains.

Through the NDU platform, every learner can have access anytime-anywhere to NSQF-aligned courses. So far more than 55,000 candidates have registered through NDU Platform.

Govt has taken the following steps to develop a strong semiconductor talent pipeline through academic programmes, industry partnerships and national skilling initiatives:

- i. Under the Chips to Start-up (C2S) Programme, advanced Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools from leading companies are made available to 315 academic institutions, enabling students and start-ups to undertake chip design, research and training activities. The programme aims to generate 85,000 industry-ready professionals, of which over 68,000 students have already been trained.

- 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. The India Semiconductor Mission (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 next 10 years.
- iv. Further, under the FutureSkills PRIME programme, implemented by MeitY in partnership with NASSCOM, online courses are offered for skilling, reskilling and upskilling in emerging technologies including semiconductors. Portal can be accessed at <https://futureskillsprime.in>, anytime-anywhere to earn skill certificates in line with their aptitude and aspirations.

STATEMENT

Electronics Production and Exports and imports of electronic components

Years	Electronic Production (in Rs. Cr)	Electronic Exports (in Rs. Cr)	Electronic Component Imports (in Rs. Cr)
2014-15	1,90,366	38,263	32,935
2015-16	2,43,263	39,064	46,772
2016-17	3,17,331	39,980	56,373
2017-18	3,88,306	41,220	65,621
2018-19	4,58,006	61,908	1,10,393
2019-20	5,33,550	82,929	1,15,558
2020-21	5,54,461	81,822	1,12,927
2021-22	6,40,810	1,16,895	1,93,745
2022-23	8,25,000	1,89,934	2,01,921
2023-24	9,52,000	2,41,157	2,84,601
2024-25	11,32,752	3,27,187	3,11,508

Source: Export-MeitY Annual report, DGCIS and MoC trade analytics portal)

Semiconductor

Financial Year	Imports Value (in Rs. Cr)	Volume (Million)
2014-15	8,798	2,809
2015-16	10,305	3,770
2016-17	11,656	4,432
2017-18	15,051	5,165
2018-19	61,473	10,596
2019-20	71,581	12,188
2020-21	67,497	11,256
2021-22	1,01,739	17,892
2022-23	1,29,702	14,644
2023-24	1,71,483	18,434
2024-25	2,08,612	21,228

Source: DGCIS

Display module (HSN Code 8524*)

Financial Year	Imports Value (in Rs. Cr)	Volume (Million)
2022-23	15,727	183
2023-24	25,920	409
2024-25	41,192	1,105

Source: DGCIS

**Note: HSN Code 8524 was introduced/created with effect from FY 2022-23.*

REDEVELOPMENT OF KOVILPALAYAM RAILWAY STATION**4150. SHRI ESWARASAMY K.:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Kovilpalayam railway station on the Coimbatore-Pollachi line has remained non-functional since the broad-gauge conversion and if so, the details thereof;
- (a) whether any proposal has been received/considered for the reconstruction of a passenger platform and providing of a stoppage for the Coimbatore-Pollachi passenger train at Kovilpalayam and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has examined the feasibility of executing such works under the Station Redevelopment Programme or through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the estimated cost and timeline for the proposed revival of the Kovilpalayam station and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite it?

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

(a) to (d) : Kovilpalayam station was earlier existing on Podanur-Pollachi Meter Gauge section. It was closed during Gauge Conversion of this section due to low patronage. However, the feasibility of providing a new station at Kovilpalayam has been taken up.

Tamil Nadu:-

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 Tamil Nadu is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹879 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 6,626 crore (more than 7.5 times)

Project sanctioned:-

As on 01.04.2025, 15 projects (09 new line, 03 gauge conversion and 03 doubling) of 1,700 km length, costing ₹22,808 Crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu, are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of sanctioned projects	Total Length (in km)	Length Commissioned upto Mar'25 (in km)	Expenditure upto Mar' 25 (₹ in Cr.)

New Line	9	812	24	1,337
Gauge Conversion	3	748	604	3,471
Doubling /Multitracking	3	140	37	2,783
Total	15	1,700	665	7,591

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

Recently Completed Projects:-

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

S.N.	Project	Cost (₹in Crores)
1	Dindigul-Palani-Pollachi gauge conversion (121 km)	610
2	Pollachi-Palghat gauge conversion (56 km)	350
3	Pollachi-Podhanur gauge conversion (40 km)	400
4	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
5	Mayiladuturai-Thiruvavur-Karaikkudi gauge conversion (187 km)	1,338
6	Madurai-Bodiyakannur gauge conversion (90 km)	593
7	Chengalpattu-Villupuram doubling (102 km)	670
8	Tiruvallur-Arakkonam 4th line (27 km)	83
9	Chennai Central-Basin Bridge doubling (2 km)	31
10	Thanjavur-Ponmalai doubling (48 km)	370
11	Villupuram-Dindigul doubling (273 km)	2,000
12	Chennai Beach-Korukkupet 3rd line (5 km)	168
13	Chennai Beach-Attipattu 4th line (22 km)	293
14	Omalur-Metturdam Patch doubling (29 km)	327
15	Chengalpattu - Villupuram and Tambaram-Chengalpattu - 3rd line (133 km)	1,122
16	Salem-Magnesite Junction-Omalur doubling (11 km)	115
17	Madurai- Maniyachi-Tuticorin doubling (160 km)	1,891
18	Maniyachi-Nagercoil doubling (102 km)	1,752
19	Chennai Beach-Chennai Egmore doubling (4 km)	272
20	Karaikal-Peralam new line (23 km)	373
21	Northern End Port connectivity to Karaikal Port (1 km)	18

Ongoing Projects:-

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

S.N	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tindivanam-Nagari new line (184 km)	3,631
2	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	359
3	Nagapattinam - Tiruturaipundi new line (43 km)	742
4	Trivandrum-Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	3,785
5	Arakkonam yard 3rd and 4th line (6 km)	98
6	Perambur - Ambattur 5th and 6th lines (6 Km)	178
7	Irugur-Podanur doubling (11 Km)	277
8	Tambaram-Chengalpattu 4th Line (30 km)	757
9	Attipattu - Gummidipundi 3rd and 4th line (23 km)	375
10	Tirupati - Pakala - Katpadi doubling (105 km)	1,332
11	Tindivanam-Gingee-Tiruvannamalai New Line (71 Km)	1,400
12	Atipattu – Puttur New Line (88 Km)	1,700
13	Chennai – Cuddalore via Mahabalipuram New Line (179 Km)	2,670

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Tamil Nadu are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in Tamil Nadu is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Tamil Nadu	4,326 ha
Land Acquired	1,052 ha (24%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,274 ha (76%)

Support of the Government of Tamil Nadu is needed to expedite the land acquisition.

Details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition

are as under:-

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in ha)	Land acquired (in ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in ha)
1.	Tindivanam - Tiruvannamalai new line (71 km)	276	33	243
2.	Attiputtu - Puttur new line (88 km)	189	0	189
3.	Morappur-Dharmapuri new line (36 km)	92	45	47
4.	Mannargudi-Pattukkottai new line (41 km)	196	0	196
5.	Thanjavur-Pattukottai new line (52 km)	152	0	152

Further, Rameshwaram – Dhanushkodi new line (18 km) was sanctioned at a cost of ₹734 Cr. The Foundation Stone of the project was laid on 01.03.2019. However, the project could not be started because the land acquisition has not been undertaken by the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

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

Sanction of any railway project 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.

ALLOCATION OF PRS/UTS BOOKING CENTRES

4151. SHRI KUNDURU RAGHUVeer:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that many Railway Passenger Reservation System (PRS) and Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS)

booking centres in the country are being allotted predominantly to agents/operators who were already functioning earlier and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government has examined the possibility of allotting such booking centres to educated unemployed youth under a transparent selection process to promote self-employment and reduce unemployment and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of booking centres allotted in the last five years and the criteria adopted for their allocation, year-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a special scheme/youth-focused franchise model to enable wider participation of unemployed youth in railway ticketing services particularly in rural and semi-urban areas 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) : With a view to facilitating passengers in booking both reserved and unreserved tickets, Indian Railways has introduced various technological solutions, such as the RailOne App, which is in addition to the conventional modes of booking through counters of Indian Railways. Through this app., passengers can book reserved as well as unreserved tickets on mobile phone. This, in effect, brings the Passenger Reservation System (PRS) facility as well as Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) to passengers' palm. The RailOne App

has advanced security and privacy measures.

The total number of downloads of RailOne App and number of daily average tickets booked (both reserved and unreserved) through it (till 15-03-2026) are tabulated below:

Total number of downloads	2.57 Cr.
Average daily number of tickets booked	7.64 Lakh

The App combines all the public facing services of Indian Railways like reserved ticketing, unreserved ticketing and platform ticketing, train enquiry, PNR enquiry, Railmadad, etc. into a single platform. The users can avail all these services in integrated manner through single login. The RailOne App can be downloaded from Android Play Store and Apple App Store and registration is user friendly. In addition, passengers also have the facility to book reserved tickets through the app/website of Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation. At present approximately 88% of reserved tickets are being booked online.

Further, Indian Railways also engages various types of agents which are as follows:

Unreserved tickets

- i. Halt agents
- ii. Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sevak (JTBS)
- iii. Station Ticket Booking Agents (STBA)
- iv. M-UTS Sahayaks

Reserved as well as unreserved tickets

i. Yatri Tickets Suvidha Kendra Licensee (YTSKL)

In addition, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) engages E-ticketing agents for issuing reserved e-tickets.

There is no condition for having experience in issuing railway tickets for getting engaged as Halt agent, JTBS, STBA and M-UTS Sahayak. As such, these schemes are open to eligible individuals including educated unemployed youth and hence promote self-employment and improve access to railway ticketing facilities especially in rural and semi-urban area. Since in addition to unreserved tickets, YTSKLs also issue reserved tickets, which require a basic understanding of Railway Ticketing, for YTSKLs, a minimum of 02 years' experience in Railway Ticketing is required.

Agents are appointed for a fixed tenure in accordance with the scheme's terms and conditions and may be terminated for any breach of those terms. Renewal of appointments and the invitation of fresh applications upon expiry of tenure is a continuous and ongoing process.

पीबी-शब्द समाचार साझाकरण सेवा

4152. श्रीमती शोभनाबेन महेन्द्रसिंह बारैया:

श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री योगेन्द्र चांदोलिया:

श्री विनोद लखमशी चावड़ा:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

कैप्टन बृजेश चौटा:

श्री कोटा श्रीनिवास पूजारी:

श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

सुश्री कंगना रनौत:

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह:

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

श्री बंटी विवेक साहू:

श्री प्रवीण पटेल:

श्री प्रताप चंद्र षडङ्गी:

श्री राजकुमार चाहर:

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने वेक्स ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया है और यदि हां, तो इसे शुरू किए जाने के मुख्य उद्देश्य और मार्च 2026 तक मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले सहित पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ताओं की लक्षित संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या प्रसार भारती-प्रसारण और प्रसार के लिए प्रसार भारती साझा ऑडियो-विजुअल (पीबी शब्द) समाचार साझाकरण सेवा पूरे देश में विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं में समाचारों के प्रसार को सुगम बनाएगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या प्रसार भारती की पुरालेख सामग्री नए शुरू किए गए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से दर्शकों को उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) पीबी-शब्द सेवा के उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए प्रारंभिक 'निःशुल्क' अवधि के पूरा होने की समय-सीमा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या उपर्युक्त सेवाओं (वेक्स ओटीटी और पीबी-शब्द) के अंतर्गत छत्तीसगढ़ के सरगुजा क्षेत्र

के लिए कोई विशेष प्रसारण, स्थानीय समाचार या क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं/बोलियों में सामग्री उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (ड) : प्रसार-भारती द्वारा नवंबर, 2024 में रेडियो और टीवी चैनलों, टीवी शो, वेब सीरीज, फिल्मों, लाइव इवेंट, रेडियो सेवाओं, सांस्कृतिक सामग्री, शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों और प्रसार भारती की अभिलेखीय सामग्री सहित विविध सामग्री के प्रसार के लिए एक डिजिटल स्ट्रीमिंग प्लेटफॉर्म के रूप में वेक्स ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म लॉन्च किया गया है। इस प्लेटफॉर्म के 84 लाख से अधिक पंजीकृत उपयोगकर्ता हैं, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश के छिंदवाड़ा जिले के उपयोगकर्ता भी शामिल हैं।

प्रसार भारती – प्रसारण और प्रसार के लिए साझा ऑडियो-विजुअल (पीबी-शब्द) मार्च 2024 में लॉन्च किया गया था। यह देश भर में 15 भारतीय भाषाओं अर्थात् असमिया, बंगाली, अंग्रेजी, गुजराती, हिंदी, कन्नड़, कश्मीरी, मलयालम, मराठी, उड़िया, पंजाबी, तमिल, तेलुगु, डोगरी और उर्दू में समाचारों के प्रसार की सुविधा प्रदान करता है। प्रारंभ में इसे यूजर्स के लिए एक वर्ष के लिए निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराया गया था, जिसे मार्च 2027 तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

टेलीविजन शो, वृत्तचित्र फिल्मों और अन्य कार्यक्रमों सहित प्रसार भारती से अभिलेखीय सामग्री का एक बड़ा भंडार वेक्स ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म पर उपलब्ध कराया गया है। खोज क्षमता बढ़ाने और दर्शकों की भागीदारी को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए अभिलेखीय कार्यक्रमों का प्रकाशन चरणबद्ध तरीके से किया जा रहा है।

वेक्स ओटीटी और पीबी-शब्द प्लेटफॉर्म प्रसार भारती की विविध सामग्री तक पहुंच प्रदान करते हैं, जिसमें हिंदी और विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम और समाचार शामिल हैं, जो छत्तीसगढ़ के सरगुजा क्षेत्र सहित देश भर में उपलब्ध हैं।

DELAY IN KEY APPOINTMENTS TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES

4153. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

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

- (a) the specific reasons for the prolonged delay in appointing the Chairperson and key members of the National Commission for Minorities despite vacancies and directions from the Delhi High Court;
- (b) the steps being taken to expeditiously fill all existing vacancies or making arrangements for interim appointments to ensure the Commission functions with its full statutory strength; and
- (c) whether the Government has a timeline for such appointments and measures in place to avoid any scope of ambiguity and future lapses in the Commission's functioning and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) : As per Section 3 (2) of the NCM Act 1992, Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members of the Commission is to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity.

The Central Government has appointed two members in the National Commission for Minorities, vide notification dated 06.03.2026.

REGULATION OF ONLINE MATRIMONIAL AND DATING PLATFORMS

4154. SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of complaints relating to identity fraud, impersonation, financial scams, harassment and misuse of personal data on online matrimonial and dating platforms;
- (b) if so, the total number of such complaints received during the last five years, classified crime-type-wise, State and year-wise including segregation into domestic and cross-border cases;
- (c) the number of FIRs registered, charge sheets filed, arrests made and convictions secured in such cases, classified, State-wise;
- (d) whether such platforms are mandated under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 to undertake mandatory user verification/KYC and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes any additional measures, policy frameworks or guidelines to further regulate online matrimonial and dating platforms, enhance user verification and prevent misuse or fraud 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 Government of India are aimed at ensuring open, safe, trusted and accountable cyberspace for users in the country. It is

cognizant of the risks and harms arising from the misuse of digital technologies including online matrimonial and dating platforms.

IT Act 2000:

The Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”) and the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (“IT Rules”), together, provide a framework to deal with unlawful content in the digital space.

The IT Act provides penal provisions against various cybercrimes that may arise from abuse, fraud, and misuse on online platforms, including online matrimonial and dating platforms. The relevant provisions under IT Act are as follows: -

- Section 66C: Punishment for identity theft (e.g., creating fake profiles using personal data).
- Section 66D: Punishment for cheating by personation using computer resources.
- Section 66E: Punishment for violation of privacy through capturing, publishing or transmitting private images
- Section 67: Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene content in electronic form
- Section 67A: Punishment for publishing or transmitting sexually explicit material
- Section 72: Penalty for breach of confidentiality and privacy by intermediaries or associated personnel

Online matrimonial and dating platforms are intermediaries and must follow due diligence requirements under the IT Rules. They are required to make reasonable efforts to ensure that users do not post or share content that is obscene, violates privacy, harasses or insults on the basis of gender, or violates any law.

Intermediaries must remove unlawful content within 3 hours (2 hours for non-consensual sexual/intimate content) of being notified by the government or court order.

DPDP Act 2023:

The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ("DPDP Act"), together with the Digital Personal Data Protection Rules, 2025 ("DPDP Rules"), establishes a comprehensive framework governing the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes.

The DPDP Act requires personal data to be processed for lawful purposes on the basis of free, specific, informed, unconditional and unambiguous consent, preceded or accompanied by a notice describing the personal data to be collected and the purpose of its processing.

The DPDP Act also provides individuals with certain rights in relation to their personal data and requires Data Fiduciaries to establish grievance redressal mechanisms in matters concerning the processing of such data.

The framework established under the DPDP Act is technology-agnostic and principle-based, enabling organisations operating digital platforms to adopt

safeguards and verification mechanisms appropriate to their services and risk environment while complying with statutory obligations relating to data protection, transparency, and accountability.

Advisory:

The Ministry has also issued an advisory dated 06.06.2016 to all matrimonial websites and matrimonial mobile applications on functioning of matrimonial websites in accordance with the IT Act and the rules framed thereunder.

Coordination with state governments:

‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, the primary responsibility for prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cases is of the state government.

Therefore the matters regarding complaints relating to identity fraud, impersonation, financial scams, harassment, and misuse of personal data on online matrimonial and dating platforms, concern the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (“NCRP”) (<https://cybercrime.gov.in>) has been launched, as a part of the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre(“I4C”), to enable public to report incidents pertaining to all types of cyber crimes, with special focus on cyber crimes against women and children.

Cyber crime incidents reported on this portal, their conversion into FIRs and subsequent action thereon are handled by the State/UT Law Enforcement Agencies concerned as per the provisions of the law.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes the statistical data on crimes in its publication "Crime in India". The latest published data pertains to year 2023. Details can be accessed in their website <https://www.ncrb.gov.in/>

STOPPAGE FOR TRAIN AT PETTAVAITHALAI RAILWAY STATION

4155. SHRI DURAI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of passengers from Pettavaithalai and surrounding villages in Tiruchirappalli district depend on Train No. 16231/16232 Mysuru – Cuddalore Port Express for travelling towards Mysuru, Salem, Vriddhachalam and Cuddalore and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the said train presently passes through Pettavaithalai railway station without a scheduled stop and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received representations from the public/elected representatives requesting a stoppage of the said train at Pettavaithalai railway station and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government is considering to provide a stoppage for Train No. 16231/16232 Mysuru–Cuddalore Port Express at Pettavaithalai railway station considering passenger demand, connectivity needs and

public convenience and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d) : At present, Pettaivayatalai station is being served by following 10 train services:

Sl.	Train No. and Name
1.	16811 Mayiladuturai - Salem Express
2.	16812 Salem - Mayiladuturai Express
3.	16843 Tiruchchirappalli - Palakkad Town Express
4.	16844 Palakkad Town - Tiruchchirappalli Express
5.	56105 Tiruchchirappalli - Erode Passenger
6.	56106 Erode - Tiruchchirappalli Passenger
7.	56809 Tiruchchirappalli - Erode Passenger
8.	56810 Erode - Tiruchchirappalli Passenger
9.	76809 Tiruchchirappalli - Karur Passenger
10	76810 Karur - Tiruchchirappalli Passenger

These train services are providing inter alia connectivity to cities like Salem, Erode, Tiruchchirappalli, etc. 16231/16232 Mysuru–Cuddalore Port Express has scheduled stoppage at Kulitalai 9 km from Pettaivayatalai.

Proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal inter alia for provision of stoppage of trains are received from Members of Parliament, elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/ requests/suggestions is a continuous and

dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained. However, these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time, which is an on-going process.

Besides, provision of stoppages of train services depends on the traffic justification, operational feasibility including availability of extra time on the section and availability of matching infrastructure such as Platform length etc.

PASSENGER FACILITIES AT KARUR RAILWAY STATION IN TAMIL NADU

4156. SHRI MATHESWARAN V. S.:

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

- (a) the details of timeline to complete the construction of lift at Karur railway station in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the names of railway officials along with designation who have been given complimentary travel in Palace on Wheels and Maharaja Express from 2012 to till date; and
- (c) the rationale of allowing railway officials who are on official duty to take their spouse on complimentary travel in luxury trains at the cost of public money?

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

(a) to (c) : Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach. Karur Junction station,

located in Tamil Nadu has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Facilities like high level platforms, platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement and Foot Over Bridge etc. are available. In addition to this, 03 lifts are available at Platform No. 1, 2/3 and 4/5 of Karur Junction station.

Development works at Karur Junction station under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme have been taken up at good pace. The works of improvement of station building, main entrance arch, platform widening and surfacing of platform no. 1, platform shelter at platform no. 2/3 and 4/5, AC waiting hall, general waiting hall, toilet at platform no. 1, 2/3 and 4/5, circulating area and parking have been completed. The works of platform surfacing at platform no. 2/3 and 4/5, water booth, seating arrangement, lift, escalator and 12meter Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.

Further, Railway officials are entitled to travel in Indian Railways trains with their families in accordance with Railway Servants (Pass) Rules, 1986 only.

Amrit Bharat Station scheme in Tamil Nadu:

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building

- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,338 stations have been identified for development under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. Out of these, 77 stations including Karur Junction station, are located in Tamil Nadu. The name of stations identified under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Tamil Nadu are as following:

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

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Tamil Nadu have been taken up at a good pace. Till now, works of 20 stations have been completed. The name of stations completed in Tamil Nadu are as following:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
Tamil Nadu	20	Bommidi, Chennai Park, Chidambaram, Chinna Salem, Karaikkudi Jn, Kulitturai, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mannargudi, Morappur, Pollachi Jn, Polur, Samalpatti, Sholavandan, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St. Thomas Mount, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Vriddhachalam Jn.

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up

at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- Palani station: The works of improvement of station building, platform shelter, waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, parking, entry/exit arch, lift at existing Foot Over Bridge, coach indication board and train indication board have been completed. The works of Divyangjan facilities and 6 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- Virudhunagar Junction station: The works of circulating area, parking, entry/exit arch, Divyangjan facilities, coach indication board and train indication board have been completed. The works of improvement of station building and 6 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- Thanjavur Junction station: The works of portico, improvement of concourse, platform shelter, improvement of booking office, circulating area, exit arch and signages have been completed. The works of parking, lift, escalator, coach indication board and train indication board have been taken up.
- Villupuram Junction station: The works of new arrival building, platform shelter, improvement of platform surface, booking counter, parcel office, improvement of parking and signages have been completed. The works of improvement of concourse, circulating area, parking, entrance arch, coach indication board, train indication board, escalator and 6 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.

Development / Upgradation of stations is complex in nature involving

safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time.

Development / Upgradation / Modernization of stations including Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head-53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. Tamil Nadu is covered under the jurisdiction of two railway zones, namely, Southern Railway and South Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 1,697 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 1,626 crore (up to February, 2026) has been incurred so far.

DEVELOPMENT OF SATELLITE LAUNCH FACILITIES IN INDIA

4157. SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) the number of new satellite launch facilities and launch pads approved, under construction and operational in the country during the last five years

along with their designed payload capacities and expected timelines for full commissioning, year and State-wise;

- (b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised for establishment or expansion of such facilities during the said period;
- (c) the details of upcoming launch missions planned from these facilities including the types of launch vehicles and payload categories;
- (d) whether any proposal for the development of such facilities from States including Andhra Pradesh for a launch facility near Kakinada is under consideration of the Government;
- (e) if so, the status thereof including approvals, payload capacity and funding pattern;
- (f) whether private participation and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) have been permitted in development of launch infrastructure; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof including regulatory safeguards adopted?

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

- (a) : As of now, two launch pads i.e. First Launch Pad (FLP) and Second Launch Pad (SLP) are operational at Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC),

Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. FLP caters to the launches of PSLV and SSLV and SLP caters to the launches of PSLV, GSLV and LVM3. Establishment of a Third Launch Pad (TLP) at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota has been approved by the Government of India in the year 2025 which will cater to the launch of Next Generation Launch vehicles of ISRO. TLP is targeted to be established by 2029-30 timeframe.

In order to carry out the launches of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle to Sun-synchronous Polar Orbit (SSPO) that is mostly preferred for Earth Observation, a second launch site i.e., SSLV Launch Complex (SLC) in Kulasekarapattinam, Tamil Nadu is being established. The second launch site is expected to be commissioned during FY 2026-27 timeframe.

(b) : The funds sanctioned, released and utilised for establishment or expansion of launch pad and related facilities during the last five years is as in **Statement.**

(c) : Three missions each of PSLV and SSLV, mostly earth observation satellites are planned to be launched from First Launch Pad (FLP) during 2026-27 timeframe. Two missions each of GSLV and LVM3, mostly for communication and navigation satellites are planned to be launched during 2026-27 timeframe.

The first developmental flight of NGLV from TLP is planned during 2031-32 timeframe. The launches of SSLV from the Second launch site at Kulasekarapattinam, Tamil Nadu is expected during 2027-28 timeframe.

(d) and (e) : As of now, the Department of Space (DoS) has no proposal to

establish any other launch site elsewhere in the country.

(f) : Yes. The Space sector reforms announced by the Government of India during June, 2020 permits end to end space activities including development of launch infrastructure. Following these Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (IN-SPACe) was created in Department of Space for promoting, authorizing and overseeing the activities of Non-Governmental Entities (NGEs) in Space sector. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted in development of launch infrastructure as notified by Gazette notification dated 16.04.2024 by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

(g) : IN-SPACe has brought out the Norms, Guidelines and Procedures (NGP) for Implementation of Indian Space Policy-2023 in respect of Authorization of Space Activities, which provides guidelines and criteria for authorization including accountability, national security, sustainable and safe space operations, and provides transparency and predictability to the non-government entities seeking authorisation from IN-SPACe. Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedure including regulatory safeguards to be followed in automatic as well as government routes for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in space sector are already issued by the Department.

Financial year 2023-24 to 2025-26**(Rs. in crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	2023-24			2024-25			2025-26		
		BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals	BE	RE	Actuals (Feb 2026)
1	Realization of Second Vehicle Assembly Building	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant	2450.00	2450.00	2106.13	550.00	700.00	499.39	100.00	14.50	13.84
3	PSLV Integration Facility	4000.00	1500.00	711.41	2280.00	1700.00	930.91	100.00	7.00	5.31
4	Launch Pad for SSLV	10000.00	1000.00	36.78	10883.00	16270.00	13896.56	30000.00	230.00	148.65
5	Third Launch Pad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	3.00	0.80
6	Augmentation of Infrastructure towards enhancement of launched capacity of LVM 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2375.00	29.00	2.33

BUFFER STOCKS OF FOODGRAINS**4158. SHRI G. LAKSHMINARAYANA:**

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

- the total quantity of foodgrains maintained in the Central Pool during the last five financial years, year and commodity-wise;
- the details of the prescribed buffer norms and strategic reserve requirements for the corresponding period, quarter and year-wise;
- whether actual stock levels exceeded the prescribed buffer norms during the said period and if so, the extent of excess stock maintained, year-

wise;

- (d) the details of the total expenditure incurred on maintenance of buffer stocks by Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last five financial years, year-wise along with a break-up under major heads including storage, interest, handling, transportation and stock rotation;
- (e) whether the Government has assessed the additional carrying cost attributable to maintenance of stocks above the prescribed buffer norms and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) whether the Government proposes to rationalise procurement and storage levels in order to reduce the fiscal burden and improve efficiency in foodgrain management 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 (c) : Total stock of foodgrains, Foodgrain stocking Norms for central pool and Excess stocks during the last five years are as below:

(Fig. in Lakh MT)

As on	Stock of Wheat and Rice			Foodgrain Stocking Norms (Buffer Stocks)	Excess stock
	Wheat	Rice	Total		
1st April, 2021	273.04	291.18	564.22	210.40	353.82
1st April, 2022	189.90	323.22	513.12	210.40	302.72
1st April, 2023	83.45	248.60	332.05	210.40	121.65
1st April, 2024	75.02	301.57	376.59	210.40	166.19
1st April, 2025	117.94	382.09	500.03	210.40	289.63

(b) : Foodgrain stocking Norms for central pool (Buffer Norms) with effect from 22.01.2015 are as follows;-

Fig. In lakh MT

As on	Operational Stock		Strategic Reserve		Total
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	
1st April	115.80	44.60	20.00	30.00	210.40
1st July	115.40	245.80	20.00	30.00	411.20
1st October	82.50	175.20	20.00	30.00	307.70
1st January	56.10	108.00	20.00	30.00	214.10

(d) : The details of the buffer cost incurred during the last five financial years are enclosed as **Statement**.

(e) : The additional carrying cost of FCI attributable to maintenance of stocks mainly involves storage and interest. Based on the audited FY 2024–25 buffer carrying cost calculation, the rate of storage is Rs. 163.04 per Qtl and rate of interest is Rs. 220.44 per Qtl.

(f) : The Government policy of procurement has broad objectives of ensuring MSP to the farmer and availability of food to the weaker section at affordable prices. State Government agencies and Food Corporation of India (FCI) purchase wheat and paddy conforming to prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) specifications and offered by farmers for procurement so that farmers get remunerative price for their produce and do not have to resort to distress sale. However, if producer/ farmer gets better price in comparison to MSP, they are free to sell their produce in open market. Procurement in a State depends not only upon production but also upon other factor like marketable surplus,

MSP, prevailing market rate, demand and supply situation and participation of private traders etc”.

STATEMENT

Carrying cost of buffer stocks

Amount Rs. Lakh

Details of cost	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Handling	23,866.95	35,655.25	4,459.76	48,825.15	82,509.55
Storage Charges	81,027.81	1,11,278.12	16,344.94	1,41,387.77	3,14,543.69
Interest	1,11,105.23	2,04,528.04	-843.35	2,27,503.58	4,25,303.06
Freight	83,576.95	94,051.85	45,736.20	1,17,625.70	1,60,433.14
Administrative Overheads	10,923.60	19,479.38	2,740.30	35,961.17	69,964.85
Transit Shortages	3,685.65	4,078.66	1,859.29	3,343.12	4,548.77
Storage shortages	17,289.92	18,531.23	3,699.79	10,741.26	18,741.06
Total	3,31,476.11	4,87,602.53	73,996.93	5,85,387.75	10,76,044.12

4G BASED MOBILE SERVICES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4159. SHRI BASTIPATI NAGARAJU:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of villages selected for providing 4G based mobile services, State-wise and district-wise for Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the number of villages where such towers have been commissioned, State and district-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh and year-wise, since the project's inception;

- (c) the details of amount of funds sanctioned and released to implementing agencies under this project, State and year-wise; and
- (d) the details of the customer usage from the commissioned towers, State and district-wise particularly Andhra Pradesh and year-wise?

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

(a) : Government has undertaken several projects through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) to provide 4G mobile services to the uncovered villages/locations across the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

5,016 villages/locations of Andhra Pradesh have been selected for providing the 4G mobile services under various projects funded by DBN.

District wise details of villages/locations selected for Andhra Pradesh is available on DBN website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).

(b) : As on 28.02.2026, 2,035 4G based towers have been made on air in the Andhra Pradesh under the various projects funded by DBN.

District-wise and year wise number of towers made on air in Andhra Pradesh is available on DBN website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).

(c) : As on 28.02.2026, total fund of Rs. 1,182.88 crore has been released under various mobile projects of DBN in Andhra Pradesh.

Year wise fund released to the implementing agencies is available on DBN website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).

(d) : A total 4,527 terabyte (TB) data has been consumed by the customers

served by DBN funded mobile towers in the month of February 2026 in Andhra Pradesh, which translate to 24.6 gigabyte (GB) data consumed per user for month of February 2026.

District wise details of data consumption by the users for the month of February 2026 for Andhra Pradesh is available on DBN website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION SCHEME

4160. SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of implementation of the Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme;
- (b) the number of startups across the country that have received funding under the scheme, along with State/UT-wise details and the amount of funding disbursed;
- (c) the major projects undertaken under the scheme in the energy sector, deep technology, artificial intelligence and the digital economy; and
- (d) the steps undertaken by the Government to expand and strengthen the digital agriculture sector 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) to (c) : The Department of Science and Technology (DST), as the nodal Ministry for the RDI Scheme, has formulated and finalized the Implementation Guidelines for the Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Fund, in consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) and the Department of Expenditure (DoE). These guidelines have been approved by the Executive Council of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF). DST has also notified Anusandhan National Research Foundation (Utilization of Research, Development and Innovation Fund) Financial Rules 2026.

The scheme being operationalized through a Special Purpose Fund (SPF) established within the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF), uses a two-tiered funding structure. Under this mechanism, the SPF will be the first level custodian of RDI Fund and will channel funds to Second Level Fund Managers (SLFMs). As per the approved framework, the Technology Development Board (TDB) and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) have been designated as Second-Level Fund Managers (SLFMs) and launched calls for project proposals on 4 February 2026 and 13 February 2026, respectively.

Further, a call inviting applications from additional eligible entities, including Fund of Funds, to act as SLFMs was issued, which closed on 31

January 2026. Applications have been received and the selection process is currently underway.

The SLFMs will provide funding to eligible technology entities, including startups, companies, and industry-led RandD projects, for development of technologies at Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 4 and above in sunrise sectors. These include energy security, energy transition and climate action; deep technologies such as quantum computing, robotics and space; artificial intelligence and its applications in agriculture, health and education; biotechnology, biomanufacturing, synthetic biology, pharmaceuticals and medical devices; and the digital economy, including digital agriculture.

(d) : With regard to strengthening the digital agriculture sector, the Scheme supports relevant sub-sectors such as Digital Agriculture (AgriTech), precision agriculture and soil health, AI-enabled agriculture solutions, remote sensing, smart irrigation, climate-smart input optimization, digital soil health monitoring and advisory systems, agri-data and yield analytics platforms, drone-based solutions for crop monitoring, spraying and land mapping, digital farm-to-market value chains, blockchain-based produce traceability and contract farming platforms, and other technology-driven interventions aimed at improving productivity, sustainability and resilience in the agriculture sector. The Scheme also provides flexibility to include additional sub-sectors, based on the recommendations of the concerned Ministries/Departments and subject to necessary approvals.

A 'Krishi Sewa' mobile application has also been developed to support

farmers in agricultural activities. advanced AI, sensor systems, and UAVs have been integrated for farm mechanization, processing, and value addition. Additionally, the 'Kisan-Sarathi' portal, a multimedia, multilingual digital agricultural advisory platform has been implemented through 731 KVKs under ICAR to provide localized extension services.

RAIL CONNECTIVITY TO WAYANAD

4161. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA GANDHI VADRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering proposals to improve inter and intra State rail connectivity to Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the Nanjangud-Nilambur railway line has been finalized and if so, the details thereof including the timeline for submission;
- (c) the details of railway overbridges and underpasses sanctioned to replace level crossings in Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency including the current progress; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to introduce special tourist trains to promote the unique heritage of Wayanad Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) : Wayanad district is already connected with railway network and served by Nilambur Road Station which is catered by the following 16 train services:

SN	Train No. and Name
1	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express
2	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express
3	16349 Thiruvananthapuram North - Nilambur Road Express
4	16350 Nilambur Road - Thiruvananthapuram North Express
5	56322 Nilambur Road - Shoranur Passenger
6	56323 Shoranur - Nilambur Road Passenger
7	56607 Palakkad - Nilambur Road Passenger
8	56608 Nilambur Road - Palakkad Passenger
9	56609 Shoranur - Nilambur Road Passenger
10	56610 Nilambur Road - Shoranur Passenger
11	56611 Shoranur - Nilambur Road Passenger
12	56612 Nilambur Road - Shoranur Passenger
13	56613 Shoranur - Nilambur Road Passenger
14	56614 Nilambur Road - Shoranur Passenger
15	66325 Nilambur Road - Shoranur Passenger

16	66326 Shoranur - Nilambur Road Passenger

For providing connectivity of Nilambur road station with Karnataka, the Survey of Nilambur-Nanjangud new line was carried out in 2007-08 but project could not be taken forward due to low traffic projections.

However, on public demand, a fresh Final Location Survey (FLS) for Nilambur-Nanjangud new line project (236 Km) has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). The field survey has been completed.

After preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

Keralam :-

Railway Budget:-

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

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 372 crore/year
2025-26	₹3,042 crore (more than 8 times)

Recently Completed Projects:-

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

S.N	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigul - Pollachi - Palghat and Pollachi - Coimbatore gauge conversion (217 km)	1,360
2	Quilon – Tirunelveli - Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
3	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara doubling (24 km)	303
4	Chenganur-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	436
5	Ambalapuzha-Haripad doubling (18 km)	346
6	Kuruppanthara-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	749

Ongoing Projects:-

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

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tirunnavaya –Guruvayur new line (35 Km)	138
2	Angamali-Sabarimala new line (111 km)	3,801
3	Ernakulam-Kumbalam doubling (8 km)	595
4	Kumbalam - Thuravur Patch doubling (16 km)	803
5	Trivandrum- Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	3,786
6	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	367
7	Palakkad Town to Parli Bypass Line (2 Km)	164
8	Alappuzha-Ambalapuzha doubling (13 Km)	324
9	Turavur – Mararikulam doubling (21 Km)	451

Project sanctioned:-

As on 01.04.2025, 06 projects (02 new line and 04 doubling) of 266 km length,

costing ₹9,415 crore falling fully/partly in Keralam are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Balance to complete	Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹in Crore)
New line	02	146 km	0 km	146 km	309
Doubling /multitracking	04	120 km	26 km	94 km	2,941
Total	06	266 km	26 km	240 km	3,250

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

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of Keralam are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Keralam is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Keralam	476 ha
Land Acquired	65 ha (14%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 ha (86%)

Railway had deposited ₹1,975 crore for land acquisition to Government of Keralam. Support of the Government of Keralam is needed to expedite the land acquisition. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Angamali - Sabarimala new line (111 km)	416	24	392
2.	Ernakulam – Kumbalam Patch doubling (8 km)	4	3	1
3.	Kumbalam – Turavur Patch doubling (16 km)	10	9	1
4.	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	5	0	5

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

Sanction of any railway project 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.

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 its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains and 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 Jan'26) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-25 (Upto Jan'26)	14,024 Nos. (including 121 Nos. in the State of Keralam)

As on 01.02.2026, 4,802 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 1,14,196 Cr on Indian Railways including 138 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 4,835 Cr in Keralam which are at various stages of planning and execution.

01 No. Level Crossing (LC No. 10) exists in Wayanad Lok Sabha Parliamentary and the work for construction of ROB has been sanctioned at this location. General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) has been approved.

106 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are delayed on account of the State Govt. The details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs/RUBs (in No.)
1.	Delay in Land Acquisition by State Govt.	38
2.	Finalization of Alignment by State Govt.	63
3.	Law and order/ Public Protest/Court cases etc.	2
4.	Agency yet to be fixed	3

Completion of any ROB/RUB work depends on various factors like, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, number of working months in a year for particular project / work sites due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

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

i. Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before

finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.

- ii. Periodic meetings of Railway and State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- iii. Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

Tourism:-

Indian Railways have issued 'Bharat Gaurav Trains' policy in November' 2021, under which theme based tourist circuit trains are being run with the objective to showcase Indian's rich cultural heritage and magnificent historical places to the people of India and the world. As per this policy, service providers have full flexibility to decide the themes/itineraries for operation of Bharat Gaurav tourist circuit trains, which may include tourist circuits of any part of India including Wayanad, based on market demand, commercial viability etc.

POSTAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS

4162. SHRI YUSUF PATHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the postal buildings given the status of 'Heritage Buildings', circle-wise;

- (b) the funds allocated, released and utilised towards maintenance and preservation of such postal heritage buildings since 2014, year and building-wise details; and
- (c) whether any Public Sector Enterprises or private entities have supported any restoration activities of such postal heritage buildings and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) and (b) : The details of the postal buildings given the status of 'Heritage Buildings', circle- wise and funds allocated and utilised towards maintenance and preservation of such postal heritage buildings since 2014, is at **Statement**.
- (c) : No, sir.

The details of funds allocated and utilised towards maintenance and preservation of such postal heritage buildings since 2014, year and building-wise is as under:

S No.	Name of Circle/State	Name of Building	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
			Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)
1.	Bihar	Patna GPO	4,30,000	4,26,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	0	0	0	0
2.		Bhagalpur HO	2,00,000	2,00,000	0	0	0	0	20,00,000	20,00,000
3.		PTC Darbhanga	5,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	0	0	10,00,000	10,00,000
4.	Delhi	New Delhi GPO	21,93,480	21,93,480	4,62,397	4,62,397	5,07,219	5,07,219	99,534	99,534
5.		Delhi GPO	22,77,546	22,77,546	79,800	79,800	40,03,112	40,03,112	9,59,585	9,59,585
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Ambedkar Chowk PO	0	0	1,95,000	1,82,000	0	0	0	0
8.		Chhotta Shimla PO	2,00,000	1,90,000	77,600	77,600	0	0	0	0
9.		Kasauli PO	70,000	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.		Mandi HO	8,63,152	6,27,152	0	0	0	0	4,99,600	4,99,600
11.		Shimla GPO	0	0	0	0	6,89,700	6,89,700	0	0
12.		Summer Hill Post Office	0	0	0	0	27,000	27,000	0	0
13.	Karnataka	Circle Office, Bangalore	22,00,000	21,89,307	25,00,000	25,00,000	5,00,000	5,38,026	6,00,000	5,54,496
14.		Division Office, Bellary	0	0	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	4,80,405	5,00,000	4,97,675
15.		PTC, Mysuru	5,00,000	5,00,000	1,36,455	1,36,455	1,61,469	1,61,469	5,238	5,238
16.	Kerala	Circle Office, Trivandrum	40,688	38,767	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.		Kochi Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.		Thiruvananthapuram Fort Post Office	0	0	7,35,603	7,35,603	4,83,646	4,83,646	2,75,345	3,02,810
19.		Udayamperoor (Old) Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Lashkar Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	DAP, Nagpur	0	0	8,01,260	2,03,224	2,00,000	2,00,000	0	0
22.		Mumbai GPO	0	0	0	0	30,00,000	24,66,070	3,00,00,000	1,11,97,950
23.		Matheran PO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.		Nagpur GPO	0	0	5,00,000	4,99,701	0	0	0	0
25.		Panji HPO	1,50,025	1,50,025	16,500	16,500	10,00,175	10,00,175	5,02,378	5,02,378
26.		Pune GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.		Solapur HPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	North East	Tlabung Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Odisha	Jharsuguda (Old) Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.		Sambalpur Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Punjab	Amritsar HO	6,62,000	6,62,000	4,81,000	4,81,000	18,50,000	18,50,000	6,04,000	6,04,000
32.	Rajasthan	Ajmer HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.		Nagapattinam HO	0	0	5,47,100	5,61,012	2,40,200	2,62,413	9,67,418	10,34,622
35.		Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.		Red Building, Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.		Udhagamandalam HO	0	0	0	0	10,00,000	10,44,885	0	0
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.		Circle Office, Lucknow	5,24,549	3,75,934	0	0	0	0	18,93,580	18,61,443
40.		Lucknow GPO	0	0	17,16,964	21,82,122	19,98,743	20,01,199	0	0
41.		Prayagraj HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.		Varanasi City PO	99,900	99,903	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.		Varanasi HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.	West Bengal	Alipore HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.		Behrampur HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.		Cooch Behar PO	0	0	0	0	2,00,000	2,00,000	0	0
47.		Darjeeling HO	0	0	0	0	19,00,000	19,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
48.		Kolkata GPO	0	0	20,00,000	20,00,000	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	0	0
49.		RLO Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			1,09,11,340	1,05,00,114	1,15,49,679	1,14,17,414	4,82,61,264	4,78,15,319	4,19,06,678	2,31,19,331

S No.	Name of Circle/State	Name of Building	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
			Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)
1.	Bihar	Patna GPO	12,00,000	12,00,000	0	0	15,58,000	15,58,000	20,91,344	14,18,807
2.		Bhagalpur HO	0	0	10,00,000	10,00,000	0	0	14,98,000	9,09,464
3.		PTC Darbhanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	New Delhi GPO	7,42,744	7,42,744	44,02,370	44,02,370	35,53,799	25,28,250	5,09,111	5,07,620
5.		Delhi GPO	18,11,308	18,11,308	37,66,013	37,66,013	40,44,635	40,44,635	1,98,223	1,96,732
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Ambedkar Chowk PO	78,148	78,148	5,30,004	5,30,004	5,30,004	5,30,004	4,87,123	4,87,123
8.		Chhotta Shimla PO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.		Kasauli PO	7,95,222	7,95,222	6,87,671	6,87,671	4,40,171	4,40,171	0	0
10.		Mandi HO	14,61,389	14,61,389	0	0	5,00,000	2,65,516	0	0
11.		Shimla GPO	5,30,641	5,30,641	34,18,762	34,18,762	14,71,821	14,71,821	60,08,500	60,08,500
12.		Summer Hill Post Office	0	0	3,36,562	3,36,562	4,66,294	4,66,294	0	0
13.	Karnataka	Circle Office, Bangalore	12,00,000	7,19,000	20,00,000	17,19,708	38,00,000	34,71,922	19,00,000	18,81,787
14.		Division Office, Bellary	3,00,000	2,51,406	5,00,000	5,00,000	14,497	14,497	5,29,010	5,29,010
15.		PTC, Mysuru	29,811	29,811	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Kerala	Circle Office, Trivandrum	50,00,000	50,00,000	2,55,035	2,80,411	2,33,000	2,33,000	4,62,983	3,96,326
17.		Kochi Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.		Thiruvananthapuram Fort Post Office	2,02,246	2,02,227	8,67,202	9,18,633	8,61,451	7,40,317	10,90,400	8,45,197
19.		Udayamperoor (Old) Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Lashkar Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	DAP, Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.		Mumbai GPO	25,00,000	72,00,218	1,50,00,000	1,53,85,711	2,08,000	2,08,000	5,28,00,000	5,28,00,000
23.		Matheran PO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.		Nagpur GPO	0	0	0	0	1,75,000	1,75,000	1,30,000	1,30,000
25.		Panji HPO	22,700	22,700	24,66,730	24,66,730	2,03,500	1,85,260	0	0
26.		Pune GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.		Solapur HPO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	North East	Tlabung Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Odisha	Jharsuguda (Old) Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,89,94,430	1,89,94,430
30.		Sambalpur Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Punjab	Amritsar HO	8,12,000	8,12,000	4,50,000	4,50,000	13,42,000	13,42,000	23,42,000	23,42,000
32.	Rajasthan	Ajmer HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai GPO	0	0	16,67,700	16,67,700	0	0	0	0
34.		Nagapattinam HO	0	0	5,85,500	4,95,500	6,56,200	7,19,668	0	0
35.		Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.		Red Building, Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.		Udhagamandalam HO	7,50,000	9,85,645	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.		Circle Office, Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.		Lucknow GPO	16,00,000	15,97,625	10,00,000	9,99,599	21,27,000	22,26,662	0	0
41.		Prayagraj HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.		Varanasi City PO	8,69,461	8,69,629	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.		Varanasi HO	10,27,575	10,27,315	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.	West Bengal	Alipore HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.		Behrampur HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.		Cooch Behar PO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47.		Darjeeling HO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48.		Kolkata GPO	78,00,000	78,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000	68,00,000	6,81,336	1,22,90,447	1,02,52,069
49.		RLO Kolkata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			2,87,33,245	3,31,37,028	4,19,33,549	4,20,25,374	2,89,85,372	2,13,02,353	8,23,37,141	7,87,04,635

S No.	Name of Circle/State	Name of Building	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
			Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)	Fund allotted (In Rs.)	Fund utilized (In Rs.)
1.	Bihar	Patna GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.		Bhagalpur HO	6,70,000	6,70,000	0	0	0	0
3.		PTC Darbhanga	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Delhi	New Delhi GPO	97,98,164	97,98,164	68,393	64,162	64,12,516	64,10,998
5.		Delhi GPO	0	0	0	0	76,030	76,030
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad GPO	16,76,000	16,75,808	1,00,00,000	21,80,000	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Ambedkar Chowk PO					60,316	60,316
8.		Chhotta Shimla PO	1,68,960	1,68,960	91,187	91,187	5,971	5,971
9.		Kasauli PO	0	0	0	0	5,00,000	49,050
10.		Mandi HO	11,98,712	8,61,482	0	0	3,33,167	3,33,167
11.		Shimla GPO	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	0	0	0	0
12.		Summer Hill Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	Circle Office, Bangalore	20,00,000	20,00,000	80,00,000	80,00,000	14,00,000	14,08,476
14.		Division Office, Bellary	5,03,297	5,03,297	0	0	0	0
15.		PTC, Mysuru	99,00,000	99,00,000	0	0	0	0
16.	Kerala	Circle Office, Trivandrum	33,65,000	33,46,000	55,99,973	55,94,623	0	0
17.		Kochi Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.		Thiruvananthapuram Fort Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.		Udayamperoor (Old) Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.		Lashkar Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	DAP, Nagpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.		Mumbai GPO	8,00,82,082	8,00,82,082	11,30,03,746	11,30,03,746	8,65,12,098	8,65,12,098
23.		Matheran PO	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.		Nagpur GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.		Panji HPO	0	0	98,436	98,436	40,138	40,138
26.		Pune GPO	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.		Solapur HPO	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	North East	Tabung Post Office	15,00,000	14,99,702	0	0	0	0
29.	Odisha	Jharsuguda (Old) Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.		Sambalpur Head Post Office	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Punjab	Amritsar HO	13,30,000	13,30,000	10,40,000	10,40,000	3,15,000	3,15,000
32.	Rajasthan	Ajmer HO	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai GPO	40,00,000	19,56,850	54,00,000	53,07,950	50,00,000	50,94,060
34.		Nagapattinam HO	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.		Philatelic Bureau, Anna Road HO	15,00,000	1,06,300	35,00,000	34,94,620	0	0
36.		Red Building, Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.		Udhagamandalam HO	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.		Agra HO	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Circle Office, Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.		Lucknow GPO	25,00,000	0	0	0	50,00,000	46,48,143
41.		Prayagraj HO	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.		Varanasi City PO	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.		Varanasi HO	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.	West Bengal	Alipore HO	30,00,000	29,99,999	0	0	4,50,000	4,38,001
45.		Behrampur HO	30,00,000	30,00,000	0	0	0	0
46.		Cooch Behar PO	30,00,000	29,99,097	0	0	0	0
47.		Darjeeling HO	50,00,000	50,00,000	0	0	0	0
48.		Kolkata GPO	30,00,000	30,00,000	0	0	0	0
49.		RLO Kolkata	50,00,000	49,91,701	0	0	0	0
Total			15,71,92,215	15,08,89,442	14,68,01,735	13,88,74,724	10,61,05,236	10,53,91,448

MATSYA-6000**4163. SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:****SHRIMATI SANJNA JATAV:****SHRI RAVINDRA VASANTRAO CHAVAN:****SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:****SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI:**

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

- (a) whether the indigenous human submersible MATSYA-6000 is on schedule for its 500-meter shallow water dive planned for May 2026 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the successful testing of the deep-sea mining system at 5,270 meters in 2025 influence the current roadmap for commercial mineral extraction;
- (c) whether the Government has established a framework for private sector participation in the sustainable development of "Blue Economy" resources; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) : MATSYA-6000 has been successfully designed and completed wet/harbour trials demonstrating functionality (including floatation, vehicle stability, manoeuvrability, power, communication, and control devices) and human support and safety systems in January-February 2025. The 500-meter shallow-water dive requires the realisation and integration of several components, including a critical component: custom-designed syntactic foam. This foam is being designed by India and developed by a designated firm in Europe. Unfortunately, this component is not yet ready due to some manufacturing defect. It is expected to arrive in India by the end of May. After the integration and testing of this material, the shallow-water dive is scheduled to be executed in the last quarter.

(b) : The Ministry of Earth Sciences, through the National Institute of Ocean Technology in Chennai, has developed a seabed mining system to collect and crush polymetallic nodules. The mobility and system-powering trials for this system were conducted at a depth of 5,270m in 2021 in the Central Indian Ocean. Therefore, no deep-sea mining system trials have been conducted at 5,270m in 2025. Further, commercial mining is governed by the Exploitation Code, which has not yet been developed by the International Seabed Authority, entrusted with this mandate.

(c) and (d) : The Ministry is actively engaged in promoting private sector participation in the sustainable development of “Blue Economy” resources. To achieve this goal, the ministry employs a variety of methods, one of which is

tendering.

भिंड रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए सीधा रेल संपर्क

4164. श्रीमती संध्या राय:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश के भिंड जिले को राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली और राज्य की राजधानी भोपाल से सीधा रेल संपर्क प्रदान किए जाने के लिए कोई नई रेल लाइन बिछाए जाने या कोई नई एक्सप्रेस/सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी शुरू किए जाने का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या भिंड से दिल्ली और भोपाल के लिए सीधी रेलगाड़ी सेवा शुरू किए जाने या किसी विद्यमान रेलगाड़ी सेवा का विस्तार किए जाने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) पीतांबरा पीठ, रतनगढ़ माता मंदिर और अन्य प्रमुख शक्तिपीठों वाले शहर दतिया में बढ़ते धार्मिक पर्यटन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रेल संपर्क को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए तैयार की गई विशिष्ट योजनाएं क्या हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का दतिया रेलवे स्टेशन को धार्मिक पर्यटन केंद्र के रूप में विकसित किए जाने और वहां यात्री सुविधाओं का विस्तार किए जाने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उनके पूरा होने की संभावित समय-सीमा क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ङ) : भिंड स्टेशन, जो ग्वालियर-इटवा खंड पर स्थित है, वर्तमान में 07 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है, जो नीचे सूचीबद्ध हैं:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	11903/11904 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी – इटावा एक्सप्रेस
2	19811/19812 कोटा – इटावा एक्सप्रेस
3	20961/20962 उधना - बनारस एक्सप्रेस
4	21125/21126 रतलाम - भिंड एक्सप्रेस
5	64633/64634 ग्वालियर – इटावा मेमू
6	64641/64642 ग्वालियर – इटावा मेमू
7	64643/64644 ग्वालियर - भिंड मेमू

इनमें भिंड-इटावा खंड की जरूरतों को पूरा करने वाली 05 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाएँ शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इटावा 21 जोड़ी गाड़ियों द्वारा दिल्ली से जुड़ा हुआ है। भिंड-ग्वालियर क्षेत्र 07 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाती है जबकि ग्वालियर-भोपाल क्षेत्र को 55 जोड़ी गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है। इन क्षेत्रों को सेवा देने वाली गाड़ियों की सूची इस प्रकार है:

भिंड-इटावा खंड के सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	20961/20962 उधना-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस
2	64641/64642 ग्वालियर-इटावा मेमू
3	19811/19812 कोटा-इटावा एक्सप्रेस
4	64633/64634 ग्वालियर-इटावा मेमू
5	11903/11904 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी-इटावा एक्सप्रेस

इटावा-दिल्ली खंड को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	15565/15566 ललितगाम-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
2	12381/12382 हावड़ा-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
3	12303/12304 हावड़ा-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
4	12225/12223 आजमगढ़-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
5	20801/20802 इस्लामपुर-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस

6	12033/12034 कानपुर सेंट्रल-नई दिल्ली शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
7	15557/15558 दरभंगा-आनंद विहार (टी) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
8	12419/12420 लखनऊ-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
9	14151/14152 कानपुर सेंट्रल-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
10	15483/15484 अलीपुर द्वार-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
11	18309/18310 संबलपुर-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
12	18101/18102 टाटानगर-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
13	12311/12312 हावड़ा-कलका एक्सप्रेस
14	15133/15134 छपरा-आनंद विहार (टी) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
15	12505/12506 कामाख्या-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
16	12875/12876 पुरी-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
17	12003/12004 लखनऊ जं. - नई दिल्ली शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
18	15707/15708 कटिहार-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
19	14217/14218 प्रयागराज संगम-चंडीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
20	14117/14118 प्रयागराज-भिवानी एक्सप्रेस
21	15733/15734 बालुरघाट-बठिण्डा एक्सप्रेस

भिंड-ग्वालियर खंड को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	20961/20962 20961/उधना - बनारस एक्सप्रेस
2	11903/11904 11903/वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झांसी - इटावा एक्सप्रेस
3	64633/64634 ग्वालियर - इटावा मेमू
4	64641/64642 ग्वालियर - इटावा मेमू
5	21125/21126 रतलाम - भिंड एक्सप्रेस
6	19811/19812 कोटा - इटावा एक्सप्रेस
7	64633/64634 ग्वालियर - इटावा मेमू

ग्वालियर-भोपाल खंड में सेवा देने वाली गाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	11058/11057 अमृतसर-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
2	11078/11077 जम्मू तवी-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
3	11086/11085 ग्वालियर-एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरु एक्सप्रेस
4	12002/12001 नई दिल्ली-रानी कमलापति शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
5	12138/12137 फिरोजपुर कैंट-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
6	12148/12147 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-कोल्हापुर एक्सप्रेस

7	12156/12155 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-रानी कमलापति एक्सप्रेस
8	12162/12161 आगरा कैंट-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
9	12191/12192 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
10	12198/12197 ग्वालियर-भोपाल एक्सप्रेस
11	12270/12269 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल दूरंतो एक्सप्रेस
12	12406/12405 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-भुसावल एक्सप्रेस
13	12410/12409 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
14	12422/12421 अमृतसर-हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
15	12434/12433 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
16	12440/12439 श्री गंगानगर-हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
17	12442/12441 नई दिल्ली-बिलासपुर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
18	12486/12485 श्री गंगानगर-हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
19	12612/12611 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल गरीब रथ
20	12616/12615 नई दिल्ली-एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
21	12618/12617 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-एर्नाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
22	12622/12621 नई दिल्ली-एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
23	12626/12625 नई दिल्ली-तिरुवनंतपुरम सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
24	12628/12627 नई दिल्ली-केएसआर बेंगलुरु एक्सप्रेस
25	12644/12643 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-तिरुवनंतपुरम सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
26	12646/12645 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-एर्नाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
27	12648/12647 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-कोयम्बटूर एक्सप्रेस
28	12650/12649 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
29	12708/12707 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-तिरुपति एक्सप्रेस
30	12716/12715 अमृतसर-हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
31	12722/12721 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
32	12724/12723 नई दिल्ली-हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
33	12752/12751 जम्मू तवी-हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
34	12780/12779 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-वास्को दा गामा एक्सप्रेस
35	12782/12781 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-मैसूरु एक्सप्रेस
36	12804/12803 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-विशाखापत्तनम एक्सप्रेस
37	12808/12807 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-विशाखापत्तनम एक्सप्रेस
38	12920/12919 श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा-डॉ. अम्बेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
39	14314/14313 बरेली-लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
40	14320/14319 बरेली-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस
41	14622/14621 फिरोजपुर कैंट-हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस
42	16032/16031 श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा-एमजीआर चेन्नई सेंट्रल एक्सप्रेस
43	16318/16317 श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा-कन्याकुमारी एक्सप्रेस

44	16788/16787 श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा-तिरुनेलवेली एक्सप्रेस
45	18238/18237 अमृतसर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
46	20172/20171 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-रानी कमलापति वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
47	20424/20423 फिरोजपुर कैंट-सिवनी एक्सप्रेस
48	20494/20493 चंडीगढ़-मदुरै एक्सप्रेस
49	20658/20657 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-एसएसएस हुबली एक्सप्रेस
50	20806/20805 नई दिल्ली-विशाखापत्तनम एक्सप्रेस
51	22126/22125 अमृतसर-नागपुर एक्सप्रेस
52	22222/22221 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
53	22456/22455 कालका-साईनगर शिरडी एक्सप्रेस
54	22692/22691 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-केएसआर बेंगलुरु राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
55	22710/22709 अम्ब अन्दौरा-हज़ूर साहिब नांदेड़ एक्सप्रेस

भिंड भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर एक मौजूदा स्टेशन है और यह दिल्ली और भोपाल से अच्छी तरह जुड़ा हुआ है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस क्षेत्र में सम्पर्कता को सुधारने के लिए उरई और राठ के रास्ते महोबा से भिंड तक नई लाइन (217 कि.मी.) का सर्वेक्षण विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट की तैयार होने के बाद, परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि के मूल्यांकन की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति एक निरंतर और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सटीक समयसीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

दतिया

संपर्कता सुधारने और दतिया स्टेशन के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, 12409/12410 रायगढ़-हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन गोंडवाना एक्सप्रेस (10.06.2025 से) और 22469/22470 खजुराहो-हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस (13.05.2025 से) का दतिया में ठहराव प्रदान किया गया है।

तदनुसार, वर्तमान में, दतिया को 48 गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-

साथ जैसे श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा, कोलकाता, वाराणसी, भुवनेश्वर, उज्जैन आदि जैसे प्रमुख स्टेशनों से सम्पर्कता प्रदान कर रही हैं। दतिया स्टेशन को सेवा देने वाली गाड़ियों की सूची नीचे दी गई है:

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	12409 रायगढ़-हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
2	12920 श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा-डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर एक्सप्रेस
3	11058 अमृतसर-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
4	22196 बांद्रा (टी)-वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी एक्सप्रेस
5	12189 जबलपुर-हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
6	12722 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-हैदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
7	12192 जबलपुर-हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
8	18477 पुरी-योग नगरी ऋषिकेश एक्सप्रेस
9	11801 ग्वालियर-प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस
10	11108 बनारस-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
11	11807 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी-आगरा कैंट एक्सप्रेस
12	20807 विशाखापट्टनम-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
13	20976 आगरा कैंट-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
14	12176 ग्वालियर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
15	12178 मथुरा-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
16	11904 इटावा-वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी एक्सप्रेस
17	22470 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-खजुराहो वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
18	11902 आगरा कैंट-वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी एक्सप्रेस
19	12138 फिरोजपुर कैंट-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी) एक्सप्रेस
20	18238 अमृतसर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
21	18237 कोरबा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
22	11123 ग्वालियर-बारौनी एक्सप्रेस
23	12280 नई दिल्ली-वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी एक्सप्रेस
24	19666 उदयपुर सिटी-खजुराहो एक्सप्रेस
25	20808 अमृतसर-विशाखापट्टनम एक्सप्रेस
26	19665 खजुराहो-उदयपुर सिटी एक्सप्रेस
27	11077 पुणे-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
28	12137 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
29	12279 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
30	20975 हावड़ा-आगरा कैंट एक्सप्रेस
31	12177 हावड़ा-मथुरा एक्सप्रेस

32	12175 हावड़ा-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
33	11901 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी-आगरा कैंट एक्सप्रेस
34	22195 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी-बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
35	11078 जम्मू तवी-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
36	11903 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी-इटवा एक्सप्रेस
37	11802 प्रयागराज-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
38	18478 योग नगरी ऋषिकेश-पुरी एक्सप्रेस
39	11124 बारौनी-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
40	22469 खजुराहो-हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
41	12190 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
42	11808 आगरा कैंट-वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी एक्सप्रेस
43	12410 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-रायगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
44	12191 हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन-जबलपुर एक्सप्रेस
45	11057 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टी)-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
46	12721 हैदराबाद-हज़रत निज़ामुद्दीन एक्सप्रेस
47	12919 डॉ. अंबेडकर नगर-श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा एक्सप्रेस
48	11107 ग्वालियर-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस

इसके अतिरिक्त, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर नई रेलगाड़ी सेवाएं शुरू करना सतत् प्रक्रिया है जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- संबंधित खंड की क्षमता।
- पथ की उपलब्धता।
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता।
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता।
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन:

मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित दतिया स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकसित किए जाने के लिए चुना गया है। दतिया स्टेशन पर विकास कार्य अच्छी गति से किए जा रहे हैं। स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफार्म सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर पहुंच मार्ग, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार और

दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं के सुधार के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय रेल पर स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इस संबंध में कार्यों की पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार कार्य शुरू किए जाते हैं। एक स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण स्टेशन की श्रेणी/स्थिति/संभाले गए यातायात आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास हेतु अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणों में उनका कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल हैं। मास्टर प्लान में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

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

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

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध और व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है। रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1338 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, इनमें से 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चुने गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं:

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की संख्या	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	80	अकोदिया, अमला, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बानापुरा, बरगवां, ब्योहारी, बेरछा, बेतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बिजुरी, बीना, बियावरा राजगढ़, छिंदवाड़ा, डबरा, दामोह, दतिया, देवास, गाडरवारा, गंजबासौदा, घोड़ाडोंगरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, हरपालपुर, इंदौर जं, इटारसी जंक्शन, जबलपुर, जुन्नारदेव, करेली, कटनी जंक्शन, कटनी मुरवारा, कटनी साउथ, खाचरोड, खजुराहो जं, खंडवा, खिरकिया, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, मैहर, मक्सी जं., मंडला फोर्ट, मंदसौर, एमसीएस छतरपुर, मेघनगर, मुरैना, मुलताई, नागदा जं, नैनपुर जं., नर्मदापुरम (होशंगाबाद), नरसिंहपुर, नीमच, नेपालनगर, ओरछा, पांडुर्ना, पिपरिया, रतलाम, रीवा, रूठियाई, सांची, संत हिरदाराम नगर, सतना, सागर, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, शामगढ़, श्योपुर कलां, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, शुजालपुर, सिंहोरा रोड, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन, उमरिया, विदिशा, विक्रमगढ़ आलोट

कार्य पूर्ण किए गए स्टेशन:

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य अच्छी गति पर शुरू किया गया है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में निम्नलिखित स्टेशनों पर कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	15	ब्योहारी, भिंड, छिंदवाड़ा, हरपालपुर, जुन्नार देव, कटनी दक्षिण, एमसीएस छतरपुर, नैनपुर जंक्शन, नर्मदापुरम, ओरछा, सांची, सिवनी, शाजापुर, श्रीधाम, विदिशा

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास संबंधी कार्यकलाप अच्छी गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और इनमें से कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

- **भिंड स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, शौचालय सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुँच मार्ग, मुख्य प्रवेश गेट, दिव्यांगजन सुविधाएँ और 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। लिफ्ट का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- **डबरा स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन, प्रांगण, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पहुँच मार्ग के उन्नयन के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- **ग्वालियर स्टेशन:** पश्चिमी छोर पर आगमन और प्रस्थान भवनों के संरचनात्मक कार्य, कॉनकोर्स, मध्य तल, झाँसी छोर पर एयर कॉनकोर्स और पैदल पार पुल के कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। पूर्व छोर पर आगमन और प्रस्थान भवन का ब्लॉक कार्य आगरा छोर पर आगमन मार्ग, प्लेटफॉर्म नवीनीकरण, एयर कॉनकोर्स सेंट्रल रूफ और ऊपरी पैदल पुल के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- **सागर स्टेशन:** स्टेशन भवन के सुधार कार्य, नए प्रवेश और निकास प्रांगण, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 की ऊंचाई बढ़ाने और सतहकरण, प्रतीक्षालय का सुधार, नया शौचालय ब्लॉक और दिव्यांगजन सुविधाएँ पूरी कर ली गई हैं। परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग और 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल स्वरूप का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा अंतर्निहित होती है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग की स्वीकृति, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की

आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (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 ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत निर्माण कार्यों सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण, सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के तहत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के तहत आवंटन और व्यय का ब्यौरा कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार नहीं बल्कि क्षेत्रीय रेल-वार रखा जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सात क्षेत्रीय रेलों अर्थात् मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 5,801 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जिनमे से अब तक (फरवरी 2026 तक) 5,681 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएम-कुसुम में विलंब

4165. श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्री नीरज मोर्य:

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

(क) प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) के घटक 'क' और 'ग' के लक्ष्यों को विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर जिले में प्राप्त किए जाने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) पीएम-कुसुम को कम अपनाने वाले राज्यों/जौनपुर जैसे जिलों में सौर ऊर्जा का संवर्धन करने

के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

- (ग) सौर जल पंपों की, विशेषकर जौनपुर जिले में, स्थापना किए जाने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने पीएम-कुसुम के अंतर्गत किसानों की सहभागिता संबंधी जागरूकता अभियानों, भुगतान विकल्पों और बढ़ी हुई केंद्रीय सहायता के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है, और यदि हां, तो इसके प्रमुख निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ.) कृषि-फोटोवोल्टिक्स, कृषि-पीवी मॉडल और दोहरे उपयोग वाली ऊर्जा उत्पादन प्रणाली विशेषकर जौनपुर जिले में किस प्रकार घटक 'क' और 'ख' का लाभ उठाते हुए उन्हें व्यापक कृषि विकास लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखित करते हैं, साथ ही इसके अंतर्गत अपनाई जा रही कार्यनीति क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : पीएम कुसुम योजना मार्च 2019 में शुरू की गई थी, और कोविड-19 महामारी तथा आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में व्यवधानों के कारण इसे शुरुआत में कुछ परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ा। इसके बाद, घटक क और घटक ग के तहत हुई देरी के मुख्य कारण-कम लागत वाले वित्तपोषण प्राप्त न होना, बैंकों द्वारा कोलैटरल (गिरवी) की आवश्यकता, ज़मीन से जुड़ी बाधाएं आदि थे।

इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए, मंत्रालय ने सक्रिय कदम उठाए हैं और जनवरी 2024 में आसान और व्यापक रूप से संशोधित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए हैं जिनमें सबस्टेशन की पहचान, ऑनलाइन पोर्टल का विकास, लैंड बैंक बनाना, भूमि पट्टा किराया (Land lease rent) आदि से जुड़ी विस्तृत प्रक्रिया बताई गई है, जिससे भूमि और अन्य तकनीकी बाधाओं को दूर किया जा सके।

इसके अलावा, सितंबर 2024 में घटक क को AIF के तहत शामिल करने की मंजूरी दी गई, जिससे कम लागत वाले वित्तपोषण तक पहुंच आसान हो गई।

इस योजना में अब गति आई है और वर्तमान में सभी लक्ष्य, राज्यों को आवंटित कर दिए

गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों (SIA) द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, जौनपुर ज़िले में दिनांक 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

	लक्ष्य	स्थापित
घटक ख (पंपों की संख्या)	1214	1186
घटक ग (व्यक्तिगत पंपों का सौरीकरण) (पंपों की संख्या)	197	163

(ग) : घटक ख के तहत सोलर पंप लगाने में मुख्य चुनौती यह रही है कि राज्य का हिस्सा समय पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हो सका। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कुछ राज्यों ने निविदा प्रक्रिया पूरी करने में भी काफी समय लगाया है, जिसके कारण पंप लगाने के कार्य में देरी हुई।

उत्तर प्रदेश की SIAs की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, घटक ग के तहत जौनपुर ज़िले से व्यक्तिगत पंपों को सौरीकृत करने के लिए कुल 197 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। लाभार्थी के हिस्से की राशि प्राप्त होने और उसके सत्यापन के बाद, SIA ने दिसंबर 2025 में कार्य आदेश (वर्क ऑर्डर) जारी किए थे और पंप लगाने का कार्य शुरू हो गया था। आज तक, 163 पंपों को सौरीकृत किया गया है और 34 पंपों का सौरीकरण कार्य अभी भी जारी है।

(घ) : मंत्रालय ने पीएम कुसुम के तहत व्यापक स्तर पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम और IEC गतिविधियाँ की हैं। पीएम कुसुम का थर्ड-पार्टी मूल्यांकन M/s PTC India Ltd के माध्यम से किया गया है, और रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की गई है कि किसानों के बीच बढ़ती जागरूकता और विकेंद्रीकृत सौर प्रणालियों में बढ़ती रुचि इस बात का संकेत है कि इस योजना के विस्तार की प्रबल संभावना है।

(ङ) : वर्तमान में, पीएम कुसुम योजना का घटक क किसानों को उनकी अपनी ज़मीन पर स्टिल्ट तरीके से (जिसे Agrivoltaics भी कहा जाता है) विकेंद्रीकृत, ज़मीन पर लगे और ग्रिड से जुड़े सौर विद्युत संयंत्र लगाने की अनुमति देता है। एक थर्ड-पार्टी रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि Agri PV में

दोहरे उपयोग वाली ऊर्जा उत्पन्न करने की बहुत संभावना है।

वर्तमान में Agro-PV संयंत्र लगाने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है; तथापि, घटक ख के तहत, जौनपुर ज़िले में सौर पंप लगाने का कार्य चल रहा है।

DEATHS DUE TO STARVATION

4166. SHRIMATI SATABDI ROY BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on deaths due to starvation;
- (b) if so, the details of deaths due to starvation during the last eleven years, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the women and children who died due to starvation, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c) : No Ma'am. Not a single State Government/ Union Territory Administration has reported any incident of death due to starvation.

The Government has been providing food grains at highly subsidized prices to the targeted population through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) in terms of National Food Security Act, 2013 and Other Welfare Schemes (OWSs). National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 provides for coverage of upto 75% of

the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, thus covering about two-third of the population of the country for receiving foodgrains viz. rice, wheat and coarse grains under TPDS.

उत्तराखंड के लिए रेल परियोजनाएं

4167. श्री त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत:

श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) उत्तराखंड में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार कुल कितने किलोमीटर रेल नेटवर्क जोड़ा गया है;
- (ख) उक्त राज्य में वर्तमान में स्वीकृत नई रेल परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) उक्त राज्य के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को रेल नेटवर्क से जोड़े जाने के लिए तैयार की गई विशेष योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) उक्त प्रयोजन के लिए प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त निधि कितनी है;
- (ङ) क्या उक्त राज्य में नई रेल लाइनों का विस्तार किए जाने और नई रेलगाड़ियाँ शुरू किए जाने का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) उक्त राज्य को पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान नई रेल परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित कुल धनराशि का वर्ष-वार और परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च) : उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों हेतु बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	187 करोड़ रुपए प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	4,641 करोड़ रुपए (लगभग 25 गुना)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 40,384 करोड़ रु. की लागत वाली कुल 216 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 03 नई लाइनें स्वीकृत की गई हैं, जिसमें से 16 कि.मी. लंबाई कमीशन की जा चुकी है और मार्च, 2025 तक 19,898 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है। इसका संक्षिप्त विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च, 2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	03	216	16	19,898

देवबन्द-रुड़की नई लाइन (27 कि.मी.):

हाल ही में, देवबन्द-रुड़की नई लाइन परियोजना (27 कि.मी.) के पूरा किया जा चुका है। इससे दिल्ली और देहरादून के बीच की दूरी लगभग 40 कि.मी. कम हो जाएगी।

ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग रेल लाइन (125 कि.मी.)

उत्तराखंड तक रेल संपर्कता मुहैया कराने के लिए, ऋषिकेश-कर्णप्रयाग नई रेल लाइन परियोजना (125 कि.मी.) को स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है।

यह परियोजना उत्तराखंड के देहरादून, टिहरी गढ़वाल, पौड़ी गढ़वाल, रुद्रप्रयाग और चमोली जिलों से होकर गुजरती है और देवप्रयाग तथा कर्णप्रयाग जैसे धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थलों को ऋषिकेश और भारत की राष्ट्रीय राजधानी से रेल संपर्कता मुहैया कराएगी।

इस परियोजना का संरेखण मुख्यतः सुरंगों से होकर गुजरता है। इस परियोजना में 104 कि.मी. लंबी 16 मुख्य लाइन सुरंगों और लगभग 98 कि.मी. लंबी 12 पलायन सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य शामिल है। अभी तक, 99 कि.मी. लंबी मुख्य लाइन सुरंगों और 94 कि.मी. लंबी 9 बचाव

सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

कार्यों की प्रगति बढ़ाने के लिए, विभिन्न सुरंगों में 08 प्रवेश मार्गों को चिह्नित किया गया है। इन प्रवेश मार्गों द्वारा सुरंग खुदाई के अतिरिक्त कार्यक्षेत्रों का निर्माण किया गया जिससे लंबी सुरंगों के निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा करने में तेज़ी आई। सभी 8 प्रवेश मार्गों (5 कि.मी.) का कार्य भी पूरा किया जा चुका है।

परियोजना में 19 महत्वपूर्ण/बड़े पुलों का निर्माण कार्य भी शामिल है। 19 महत्वपूर्ण/बड़े पुलों में 8 पुलों का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। शेष पुलों का कार्य भी शुरू किया गया है।

परियोजना की खंडवार प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

क्र. सं.	खंड का नाम	सुरंगों की स्थिति	मुख्य पुलों की स्थिति
1	वीरभद्र - योग नगरी ऋषिकेश (4.7 किमी)	पहले ही पूरा और कमीशन कर दिया गया है।	
2	योग नगरी ऋषिकेश-शिवपुरी (13.4 किमी)	सुरंग (10.8 किमी) 94% खुदाई पूरी हो चुकी है - लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 01 बड़ा पुल है, जो पूरा हो चुका है
3	शिवपुरी-ब्यासी (14.3 किमी)	सुरंग (12.7 किमी) 02 में से 01 सुरंग पूरी हो गई है - दूसरी सुरंग की खुदाई पूरी हो गई है - लाइनिंग शुरू की गई है	इस खंड में 02 बड़े पुल हैं। दोनों के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं।
4	ब्यासी-देवप्रयाग (15 किमी)	सुरंग (13.3 किमी) 04 में से 03 सुरंगें पूरी हो गईं - चौथी सुरंग की 69% खुदाई पूरी हो गई - लाइनिंग शुरू की गई	इस खंड में 04 बड़े पुल हैं। सभी 4 पुलों का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।
5	देवप्रयाग-जनासु (14.8 किमी)	सुरंग (14.6 किमी) पूरी हो गई है	-
6	जनासु-मलेथा (4.7 किमी)	सुरंग (2.9 किमी) पूरी हो गई है	इस खंड में 01 बड़ा पुल है, जिसका कार्य पूरा हो चुका है

7	मलेथा-श्रीनगर (5.2 किमी)	सुरंग (4.1 किमी) ● पूरी हो गई है	-
8	श्रीनगर-धारी देवी (11.2 किमी)	सुरंग (9.1 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हो गई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 03 बड़े पुल हैं। 1 पुल का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और अन्य 2 पुलों का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
9	धारी देवी-तिलानी (रुद्रप्रयाग) (17.6 किमी)	सुरंग (16.6 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हुई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 01 बड़ा पुल है, जिसे शुरू किया गया है।
10	तिलानी (रुद्रप्रयाग)- घोलतिर (7.6 किमी)	सुरंग (6.6 किमी) ● 79% खुदाई पूरी हुई	इस खंड में 02 बड़े पुल हैं। दोनों पुलों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
11	घोलतिर - गौचर (7.8 किमी)	सुरंग (7.1 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हुई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	-
12	गौचर-कर्णप्रयाग (8.4 किमी)	सुरंग (6.3 किमी) ● खुदाई पूरी हुई ● लाइनिंग शुरू कर दी गई है	इस खंड में 03 बड़े पुल हैं। सभी 3 पुलों का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और वर्तमान वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, उत्तराखंड राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले कुल 441 किलोमीटर की लंबाई के 07 सर्वेक्षणों (03 नई लाइन और 04 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है।

उपरि/निचले सड़क पुल:

भारतीय रेल में समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण-कार्य की स्वीकृति देना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता एवं सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि पर इसके प्रभाव के आधार पर ऐसे कार्यों की प्राथमिकता निर्धारित की जाती है और इन्हें शुरू किया जाता है।

वर्ष 2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-26 (जनवरी 2026 तक)	14,024 अदद (उत्तराखंड राज्य में 106 ऊपरी/निचले सहित)

01.02.2026 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में 1,14,196 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 4,802 अदद उपरि/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं जिनमें उत्तराखंड राज्य में 158 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 09 अदद उपरि सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के कार्यों का पूरा होना पहुँच मार्ग संरेखण का निर्धारण, सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख (जीएडी) का अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, अतिलंघनकारी उपयोगिताओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरी, परियोजना/कार्य स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों आदि के कारण किसी विशेष परियोजना/कार्य स्थलों के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य करने वाले महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/निर्माण कार्यों के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे ने कार्य की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- (i) सुचारु कार्य निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है।
- (ii) ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।

- (iii) डिजाइन अनुमोदन के दौरान देरी से बचने के लिए रेलवे के हिस्से पर सड़क के स्पैन, तिरछापन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए अधिरचना रेखाचित्रों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे एक सार-संग्रह के रूप में जारी किया गया है, जिसे शीघ्र नियोजन के लिए रेल लाइनों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए सीधे अपनाया जा सकता है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन:

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणबद्ध रूप से इन्हें क्रियान्वित करना शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार।
- शहर के दोनों छोर के साथ स्टेशन का एकीकरण।
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार।
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था और वाटर बूथ में सुधार।
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/एस्केलेटर/रैंप का प्रावधान।
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/प्रावधान और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान।
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, मल्टीमॉडल एकीकरण।
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएँ।
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली।

- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए निर्दिष्ट स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान।

इस योजना में आवश्यकता, चरणबद्धता और व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार संवहनीय और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ आदि का प्रावधान तथा दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर का निर्माण भी शामिल है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए 1,338 स्टेशनों को चिन्हित किया गया है। इनमें से 11 स्टेशन उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थित हैं। उत्तराखंड राज्य में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत चिन्हित किए गए स्टेशनों का नाम निम्नानुसार है:-

राज्य	अमृत स्टेशनों की सं.	अमृत स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तराखंड	11	देहरादून, हरिद्वार जं., हरवाला, काशीपुर जं., काठगोदाम, किच्छा, कोटद्वार, लाल कुआं जं., रामनगर, रूड़की, टनकपुर

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से किए जा रहे हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- हरवाला स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय ब्लॉक, नए बुकिंग कार्यालय और दिव्यांगजन शौचालय का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। परिचलन क्षेत्र का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- काठगोदाम स्टेशन: प्रवेश लॉबी, प्रतीक्षालय कक्ष में सुधार, शौचालय ब्लॉक, प्रवेश/निकास मार्ग, पार्किंग और लिफ्ट का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। लैंडस्केपिंग और एस्केलेटर का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- काशीपुर स्टेशन: प्रांगण का कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 का निर्माण, आधुनिक शौचालय ब्लॉक, पार्किंग, प्रवेश/निकासी द्वार और लिफ्ट का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और एस्केलेटर के सुधार का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- लालकुआं स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन का सुधार कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 4 के प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊपर उठाने और सतह पर लाने, आधुनिक शौचालय ब्लॉक, पानी बूथ और परिचलन क्षेत्र का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म कक्ष, प्रवेश/निकासी द्वार और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- टनकपुर स्टेशन: महिला प्रतीक्षालय कक्ष, आधुनिक शौचालय ब्लॉक, पार्किंग और प्रवेश/निकासी सड़क का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। प्लेटफॉर्म कक्ष, परिचलन क्षेत्र, लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर 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 पारस्परिक प्राथमिकता और निधियों 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।

सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित 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 कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। उत्तराखंड दो क्षेत्रीय रेलों अर्थात् उत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। इन जोनों के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष (फरवरी, 2026 तक) के लिए 6,895 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 6,172 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है।

रेलवे स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल स्वरूप का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा अंतर्ग्रस्त होती है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग की स्वीकृति, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल

फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) अतिलंबनों 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 ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

गाड़ियों की शुरुआत:

चूंकि रेल नेटवर्क राज्य की सीमाओं के आर-पार फैला हुआ है, इसलिए नेटवर्क की आवश्यकता के अनुसार ऐसी सीमाओं के पार गाड़ियां शुरू की जाती हैं। बहरहाल, यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए और उत्तराखंड राज्य में स्थित स्टेशनों के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने 2023-24 से 2025-26 (फरवरी, 2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान 18 सेवाएं शुरू की हैं (जो नीचे सूचीबद्ध की गई हैं)। इन सेवाओं में 22545/46 लखनऊ-देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस (दिनांक 26.03.2024 से), 15091/92 दौराई (अजमेर)-तनकपुर एक्सप्रेस (दिनांक 30.03.2025 से) और 14625/26 हरिद्वार-फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस (दिनांक 18.06.2025 से) शामिल हैं।

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी की संख्या और नाम
1.	14625 / 26 हरिद्वार-फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
2.	15091 / 92 दौराई-तनकपुर एक्सप्रेस
3.	22543 / 44 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-लालकुआं एक्सप्रेस
4.	22545 / 46 लखनऊ-देहरादून वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
5.	15019 / 20 तनकपुर-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
6.	15015 / 16 लालकुआं-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
7.	14089 / 90 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) -कोटद्वार एक्सप्रेस
8.	19271 / 72 भावनगर-हरिद्वार एक्सप्रेस
9.	22457 / 58 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-देहरादून

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर गाड़ी सेवाओं की शुरुआत करना, जोकि एक सतत प्रक्रिया है, विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें शामिल हैं:-

- उस खंड की क्षमता
- मार्ग की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए संबंधित अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता

SPACE-BASED INITIATIVES FOR AGRICULTURE

4168. SHRI SUNIL DATTATREY TATKARE:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the details of major initiatives and programmes undertaken by the Department of Space to support and improve the agriculture sector in the country along with their objectives, timelines, financial outlays and current status of implementation;
- (b) whether space-based technologies, satellite data services and decision-support systems have been developed or deployed for crop monitoring, yield estimation, weather advisory and resource management and if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which these integrated with Central and State agencies;
- (c) the measurable and expected impact of these initiatives/interventions on crop productivity, farmers' income, agricultural planning and forecasting

and rural development; and

(d) whether any evaluation studies or impact assessments have been conducted in this regard 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 ISRO/DoS has undertaken several space-based programmes to support the agriculture sector. Major initiatives include the Forecasting Agricultural output using Space, Agrometeorology and Land-based observations (FASAL) programme, National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS), Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using Geoinformatics (CHAMAN) programme, Space technology Utilization for Food security AgricuLtural Assessment and Monitoring (SUFALAM) project, and various collaborative programmes with State and other agencies.

Details of some of the recent projects are given in **Statement**.

(b) : ISRO/DoS has developed and contributed in development of techniques and tools for crop monitoring, yield estimation and resources management. Details of recent techniques and tools developed are as follows:

- Crop monitoring: An AI-based crop mapping tool named 'SASYA' has been developed for C-band SAR from EOS-04 (RISAT-1A) and integrated into BHOONIDHI geo-portal of NRSC/ISRO. This tool has been made open to operational agencies, including MNCFC, DoA&FW.
- Agricultural productivity and Yield Estimation: ISRO/DoS has developed a Smart sampling technique for improving the Crop Cutting Experiment (CCE) locations to improve the crop yield estimation under Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YES-TECH) initiative of PMFBY. Further, ISRO/DoS has contributed in development of crop yield simulation models including semi-physical model and machine learning based model to reduce the dependence on manual CCEs in the process of crop insurance payouts under PMFBY. These techniques are transferred to MNCFC, DoA&FW for operational implementation.
- Yield Estimation: ISRO/DoS has developed an automated geospatial crop estimation system (GeoCrEST) for crop yield estimation. The GeoCrEST system is operationally implemented on VEDAS geoportal of ISRO for the utilisation by MoA&FW.
- Drought Assessment and Monitoring: ISRO/DoS in collaboration with the MoA&FW and State agencies has developed National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS). The drought

assessment and monitoring system is transferred to MNCFC, DoA&FW for operational implementation.

- Satellite Data-service: As per Indian Space Policy-2023 the remote sensing data from Indian satellite missions is made open and free for all government users. Further, remote sensing data coarser than 5m spatial resolution is provided free and open to all users.

ISRO/DoS is providing the free services of C-band SAR data of EOS-04 missions to MNCFC, DoA&FW for operational crop mapping. Further, high-resolution satellite imagery for 13 States were provided, as part of the Agristack Project, to strengthen digital infrastructure in agriculture.

- Natural Resource Management: As part of the National Agricultural Land Use Mapping programme, annual (1:250K) and quinquennial (1:50K) and decadal (1:10K) land cover and land use datasets for land use planning, food security, and environmental assessments are being generated by ISRO/DoS to support the natural resource management activities in the country.
- Value-added agro-meteorological products: ISRO/DoS operationally generates and disseminates through VEDAS geoportal (vedas.sac.gov.in), seven value-added agro-meteorological products to six Agro-Meteorological Field Units (AMFUs) covering more than 85 districts and 500 blocks under Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS).

(c) : The use of space-based agricultural monitoring systems has shown positive impact in terms of:

- Improved estimation of crop acreage and production
- Identification of suitable areas for crop and horticulture expansion
- Agriculture drought monitoring for timely reporting
- Improved risk assessment and claim settlement in crop insurance through objective satellite-based methodologies.
- Space technology intervention in YES-TECH of PMFBY led to decrease in premium rate from 17% to 12%. Moreover, the claims of more number of farmers were settled using space technology blend than with only CCEs, especially under natural calamities. The YES-TECH system also brought transparency in claim settlement through evidence-based decision making.

(d) : Evaluation and validation studies are periodically carried out for various space-based agricultural applications in collaboration with the MoAandFW, State Governments, and Research Institutions. These include accuracy assessments of crop acreage and validation of satellite-based yield estimates.

A socio-economic survey in Parbhani, Maharashtra conducted by Space Applications Centre, ISRO for Kharif season of 2022-23 showed the usage of satellite products in the advisory improved the productivity soybean and cotton farms by 2-5% with reduction of input cost by 5-10%.

STATEMENT

SPACE-BASED INITIATIVES FOR AGRICULTURE

Project Information		Status
Title:	Crop Intensification	Completed
Objectives:	Mapping rice fallow in six eastern states	
Timeline:	2016-19	
Financial Outlay:	112 Lakhs funded by MoAFW	
Title:	CHAMAN (Coordinated Horticulture Assessment and Management using Geoinformatics)	Completed
Objectives:	Satellite based estimation of area of major horticultural crops in selected districts.	
Timeline:	Phase-I (2012–2016)	
Financial Outlay:	Implemented jointly with Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare under programme funding.	
Title:	Bioenergy from Crop Residues (Remote Sensing Based Assessment)	Completed
Objectives:	Assessment of crop residue generation and spatial availability for bioenergy applications using satellite data and geospatial modelling.	
Timeline:	2018-2021	
Financial Outlay:	21 Lakhs, Funded by DST	
Title:	Crop Insurance Decision Support System – Odisha	Currently operational at Odisha.
Objectives:	Development of geospatial decision support tools for crop insurance including crop area mapping, smart sampling for CCEs and yield estimation support using satellite data.	
Timeline:	2018–2020	
Financial Outlay:	Implemented through collaborative project funding with	

Project Information		Status
Government of Odisha.		
Title: Crop Insurance Support– West Bengal Objectives: Use of remote sensing and geospatial analytics for crop area mapping, yield estimation support and composite yield index development to strengthen crop insurance implementation. Timeline: 2017-2021 Financial Outlay: Supported through collaborative project with Government of West Bengal.	Operational in West Bengal under Bango Sasya Beema Yojna	
Title: MahaAgriTech Project (Maharashtra) Objectives: Development of geospatial platform for agricultural monitoring including crop mapping, crop condition monitoring, yield assessment and disaster impact assessment using satellite data and analytics. Timeline: 2021- Ongoing. Financial Outlay: Implemented through collaborative project funding with Government of Maharashtra	Operational decision support system developed; satellite-based crop information being generated	
Title: MP-AgriGIS (Madhya Pradesh) Objectives: Development of a comprehensive geospatial agricultural information system including crop mapping, sown area monitoring, yield estimation and digital agriculture support for state-level planning. Timeline: 2023- Ongoing Financial Outlay: Implemented through collaborative project funding with Government of Madhya Pradesh.	System under operational implementation with generation of crop maps, sown area progression and analytical products for the state.	
Title: Space technology Utilization for Food security AgricuLtural Assessment and Monitoring (SUFALAM Phase-II)	Ongoing	

Project Information		Status
Objectives:	Crop Production and Price Forecasting, Precision Agriculture, Value-Added Decision Support Systems for advisory and drought assessment	
Timeline:	December 2024 to November 2027	
Financial Outlay:	15 Cr., Funded by DoS	
Title:	India Potato Crop Monitoring (IPCM)	Ongoing
Objectives:	To develop a geospatial India Potato Crop Monitoring System with a dashboard for automated potato yield estimation using the remote sensing and in-situ data.	
Timeline:	2026 - March 2028	
Financial Outlay:	258 Lakhs, Funded by MoAandFW	
Title:	National System for Geospatial Crop Yield Estimation using Satellite Remote Sensing based Semi-Physical Model (FASAL 2.0)	Ongoing
Objectives:	To develop a geospatial yield estimation system with a dashboard for automated crop yield estimation using the remote sensing based semi-physical model. Total number of targeted crops are 10.	
Timeline:	2024- March 2029	
Financial Outlay:	340.52 Lakhs funded by MoAandFW	
Title:	Applications of Space Techniques for Agricultural Assessment in North Eastern Region (ASAAN)	Completed:
Objectives:	Satellite-based crop acreage estimation and cropping pattern analysis, crop site-suitability and fallow area mapping.	winter Rice acreage in NER estimated during 2022, 2023 and 2024
Timeline:	2022–2025	

Project Information		Status
Financial Outlay:	260 Lakhs, Funded by MoDONER/NEC.	
Title:	Space-based Support for Integrated Development of Horticulture in NER (SSDIH)	Completed: suitability analysis completed for 52 districts in NER.
Objectives:	Identification of suitable areas for expansion of horticultural crops (across NER), site suitability of post-harvest infrastructure (priority districts), geo-tagging of horticultural infrastructure (priority districts) and acreage estimation (priority crops and districts).	
Timeline:	2022–2025	
Financial Outlay:	240 Lakhs, Funded by MDoNER/NEC	

राजस्थान में ग्राम पंचायतों में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर बिछाया जाना

4169. श्री बृजेन्द्र सिंह ओला:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतनेट के आंकड़ों में बिछाए गए ऑप्टिकल फाइबर (किलोमीटर में) और प्रचालनशील इंटरनेट सेवाओं वाली ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या में कोई अंतर पाया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में उन ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी है जहां ऑप्टिकल फाइबर बिछाया जा चुका है परन्तु इंटरनेट सेवाएं अभी तक सक्रिय नहीं हुई हैं;
- (ग) क्या जिला स्तरीय आंकड़ों से झुंझुनू जिले में सेवा सक्रियण में विलंब का संकेत मिलता है; और
- (घ) क्या ऐसे मामलों में अंतिम-छोर तक संपर्क और प्रचालन सहायता के लिए केंद्रीय बजट में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग) : सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II के तहत देशभर में 7,19,241 किलोमीटर ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल (ओएफसी) बिछाई गई है और 2,14,921 ग्राम पंचायत (जीपी) सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार हो चुकी हैं।

राजस्थान में, झुंझुनू जिले के 301 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) सहित 8,746 जीपी को 30,662 किलोमीटर ओएफसी बिछाकर भारतनेट के तहत सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार किया गया है और 57,570 फाइबर टू द होम (एफटीटीएच) कनेक्शन प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं।

(घ) : सरकार द्वारा संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम के तहत, ग्रामीण ग्राहकों को वहनीय होम फाइबर कनेक्शन देने हेतु भारतनेट के माध्यम से 1.5 करोड़ होम फाइबर कनेक्शन प्रदान करने के लिए सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया गया है।

REVIEW OF SUBSIDY UNDER PM-KUSUM

4170. SHRI SRIBHARAT MATHUKUMILLI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the existing subsidy provision under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaan (PM-KUSUM) which currently extends financial assistance for installation of standalone solar agricultural pumps up to a capacity of 7.5 HP particularly in areas where groundwater levels are significantly deep and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to permit installation of higher-capacity solar pumps in regions with low groundwater availability to ensure effective irrigation access for farmers and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment regarding the affordability of solar pumps particularly for small and marginal farmers;
- (d) if so, the steps taken to promote research and development aimed at reducing the cost of solar pumping systems through innovations in design, materials and efficiency; and
- (e) whether any financial support mechanisms are being extended to encourage indigenous manufacturing, start-ups and research institutions to develop cost-effective solar pump technologies 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) : PM-KUSUM guidelines have a provision to address over-exploitation of ground water by solar pumps.

As per the scheme guidelines, new pumps are not permitted to be installed in Dark zone/Black zone/ over-exploited areas notified by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB). However, existing standalone diesel pumps, can be converted into standalone solar pumps in these areas provided they use micro irrigation techniques to save water.

No proposal is under consideration for revision of subsidy amount under PM-KUSUM Scheme as the sunset date of the scheme is 31.03.2026.

(c) : Under Component B of PM KUSUM scheme, Central Financial Assistance of 30% (or 50% for North Eastern Region/Hilly region/Islands) of the

benchmark cost or tender rates, whichever is lower, is provided. The states are also providing a minimum of 30% state share and rest up to 40% to be borne by the farmer.

However, the PM KUSUM scheme is covered under Agricultural Infrastructure Fund, which provides easy financing at 6%. With current diesel cost of around Rs 87 per litre, and assuming consumption of 4.6 litres per day (for 5 HP pumps), the farmer can achieve the breakeven in a year.

(d) and (e) : PM KUSUM Scheme mandates the use of indigenously manufactured solar panels with indigenous solar cells under Component-B and Component-C. The scheme guidelines also allow for innovative solar pumps, to be adopted under the scheme provisions. The proposed innovations need to undergo field demonstration and lab testing through NISE.

अमरोहा में डाक और संबद्ध सेवाएं

4171. श्री कंवर सिंह तंवर:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अमरोहा जिले में डाक और संबद्ध सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए डाकघरों के आधुनिकीकरण, डाक तंत्र के माध्यम से बैंकिंग एवं बीमा सेवाओं के विस्तार और नागरिकों के लिए परिदान समय में सुधार जैसे उपाय किए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान डाकघर अवसंरचना, डाक बैंकिंग सेवाओं, डिजिटल सेवा एकीकरण, डाक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन और सेवा कवरेज के उन्नयन के संबंध में की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : जी हां, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, अमरोहा जिले में दो (02) शाखा डाकघरों और दो (02) उप डाकघरों में अवसंरचना उन्नयन का कार्य किया गया है। अगस्त, 2025 में अमरोहा जिला सहित भारत के सभी डाकघरों में कार्यप्रणाली को सुचारु बनाने हेतु उन्नत डाक प्रौद्योगिकी (एपीटी) आईटी 2.0 को लागू किया गया है। अमरोहा जिले में सभी प्रधान डाकघरों, उप डाकघरों और शाखा डाकघरों द्वारा डाकघर बचत बैंक (पीओएसबी) संबंधी सेवाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं, जो कोर बैंकिंग समाधान (सीबीएस) प्लैटफॉर्म पर कार्य करती हैं और आधुनिक बैंकिंग की सेवाएं प्रदान करती हैं।

इन सेवाओं में ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मशीन (एटीएम) की सुविधा, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डीबीटी) भुगतान, इंटरनेट बैंकिंग, मोबाइल बैंकिंग, राष्ट्रीय इलैक्ट्रॉनिक निधि अंतरण (एनइएफटी)/रियल टाइम ग्रॉस सेटलमेंट (आरटीजीएस), त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया (क्यूआर) कोड के माध्यम से भुगतान, इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) – डाकघर बचत बैंक लिंकेज के माध्यम से ई-पासबुक की सुविधा और यूनिफाइड पेमेंट इंटरफेस (यूपीआई) शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, अमरोहा जिले के विभिन्न डाकघरों में **61 (इकसठ) ग्रामीण डाक सेवकों (जीडीएस)** को नियोजित किया गया है; इस प्रकार जिले में डाक गतिविधियों और सेवा कवरेज के माध्यम से रोजगार सृजन किया गया है।

(ग) : उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

UPGRADATION OF PASSENGER SAFETY MEASURES

4172. SHRI ARVIND GANPAT SAWANT:

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

(a) whether the modernisation initiative has been planned to upgrade

passenger safety measures in the country particularly signalling systems and station infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government is enhancing the capacity of dedicated freight corridors to meet growing industry demand and reduce congestion on passenger routes and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether new express/semi-high-speed trains introduced/being introduced on high-demand routes to improve connectivity and travel efficiency and if so, the details thereof?

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

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

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

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26 (upto 28.02.2026)	14 (90% lesser)

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

Consequential Accident Index:-

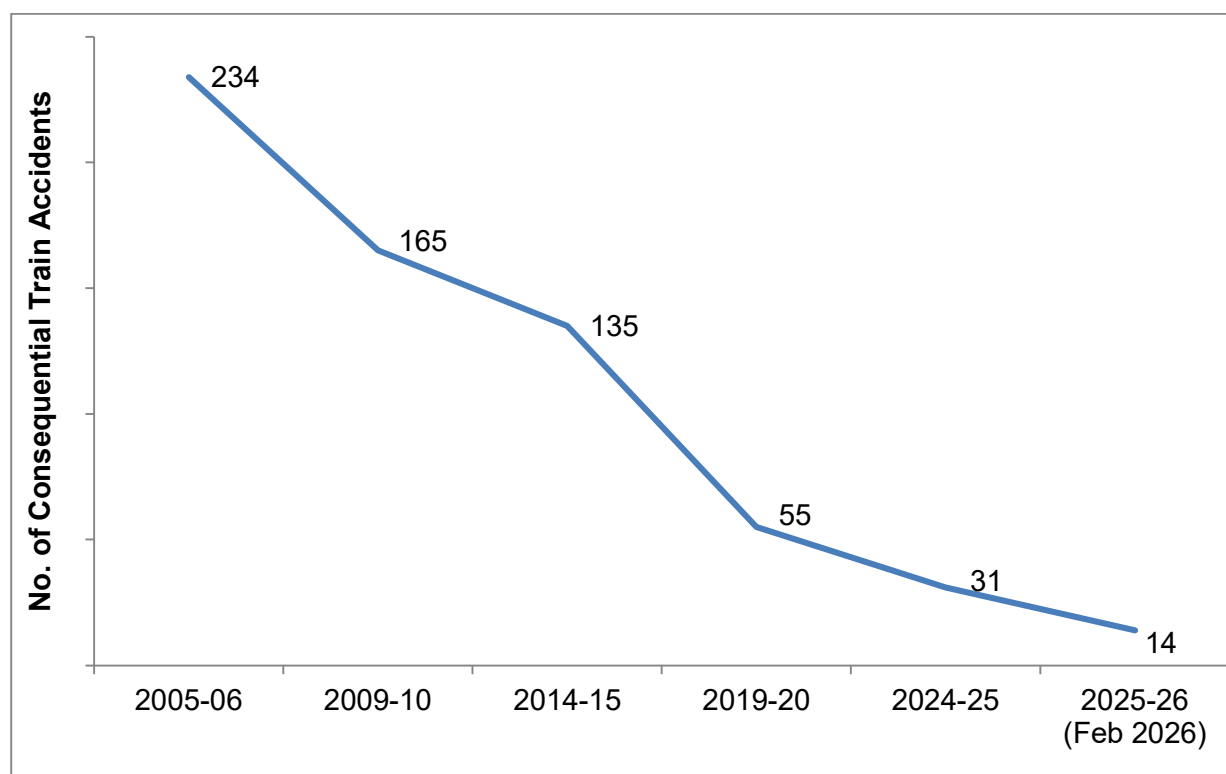
Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% lesser)

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

No. of consequential accidents

Accident Index =

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



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

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

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

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,665 stations up to 28.02.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,153 Level Crossing Gates up to 28.02.2026 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 6,669 stations up to 28.02.2026.

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 SandT 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 and Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.

22. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.

23. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.

24. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.

25. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory "Fire Notices" for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do's and Don'ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.

26. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection

system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.

27. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.

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

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

S.N.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2024-25	2014-25 Vs. 2004-14
	Technological Improvements			
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.43 Lakh Km	More than 2 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	77,522 Km	Nearly 8 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.25: 25,939 Nos.	288 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	28,301 Nos.	
	Better Maintenance Practices			
1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	49,941 Km	1.5 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2 Crore	More than 2 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3699 Nos.	In 2024-25: 370 Nos.	90 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2548 Nos.	In 2024-25: 289 Nos.	More than 88% reduction

	Better Infrastructure and Rolling stock			
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	34,428 Km	More than 2 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	13,808 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.24: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	42,677	More than 18 times

Implementation of Kavach:

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

- Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
 7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
 8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yards, Station to Station Kavach interface on 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 1452 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	Delhi-Mumbai route:	
i	Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura –Nagda section	667
ii	Vadodara - Ahmedabad section	96
iii	Vadodara - Virar section	336
(2)	Delhi – Howrah route:	
i	Gaya Sarmatanr section	93
ii	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 24,427 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

11. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi– Mumbai and Delhi– Howrah corridors as on 14.03.2026 are as under:

S	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	8570 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1100 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	6776 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	4211 nos

12. The sections mentioned above also includes sections which pass

through states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

13. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 8979 Locomotives and 1200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.
14. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 55,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 47,500 Loco Pilots and Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.
15. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.
16. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Feb'26 is Rs. 2,763.90 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1673.19 Crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme:

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning

includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,338 stations have been identified for development under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

Completed stations:

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 180 stations. Names of stations completed so far are as following:

Alnavar, Amb Andaura, Ambikapur, Amgaon, Anandpur Sahib, Anara, Angamali For Kaladi, Ayodhya Dham, Badami, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bantawala, Barabhum, Baramati, Bareilly City, Baripada, Barmer, Barpali, Begumpet, Beohari, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bhind, Bijnor, Bimalgarh, Bommidi, Bundi, Chanda Fort, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chennai Park, Chhindwara, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chinna Salem, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ferok, Gadag, Gangapur City, Godda, Godhra Jn., Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh, Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Hafizpeta, Haibargaon, Haldia, Hapa, Harpalpur, Hathras City, Hodal, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jaisalmer, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Junnor Deo, Kakinada Town, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Kanalus Jn., Karaikkudi Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Khairthal, Khambhaliya, Khalilabad, Koppal, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Kuttipuram, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lohardaga, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, Mandawar, Mahwa Road, Madhupur,

Mambalam, Manaparai, Mandi Dabwali, Mangalagiri, Mannargudi, Matunga, M.C.S. Chhatarpur, Mithapur, Morappur, Morbi, Muktsar, Munirabad, Muri Jn., Murtizapur Jn., Nainpur Jn., Nandura, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Nidadavolu Jn., Nilambur Road, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Panki Dham, Parel, Parlakhemundi, Pirpainti, Piska, Pokhrayan, Pollachi Jn., Polur, Porbandar, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramagundam, Ramghat Halt, Rayanpadu, Saharanpur Jn., Sahibzada Ajit Singh Mohali, Sahebgunj, Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sanchi, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Sholavandan, Shoranur Jn., Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Jn., Siuri, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Talcher, Tamluk, Thawe, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Tripunithura, Tuni, Ujhani, Urkura, Utran, Vadakara, Vadala Road, Vidisha, Vriddhachalam Jn., Wadakancheri, Warangal.

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- **Tirupati station:** The structural framework of new second entry station building on South side, 2 nos. air concourses and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The finishing works of new second entry station building on South side and air concourses, structural work of station building on North side, platform shelter, lift, escalator etc. have been taken

up.

- **Nellore station:** The structural framework, brickwork and plastering of station building on both East and West sides have been completed. The finishing works of station building on both East and West side and air concourse, extension work of subway, parking, water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.
- **Bangalore Cantonment station:** The works of diversion road on South side, training centre, hostel on North side, electric substation building have been completed. The works of South side station building, North side station building, circulating area and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Kota Junction station:** The structural works of front departure hall, front arrival hall and rear side station building have been completed. The finishing works of front departure hall, rear side station building, air concourse, through roof, circulating area have been taken up.
- **Bhubaneshwar station:** The structural work of new station building at East and West side and air concourse have been completed. The structural work of elevated driveway at East and West side station, extension of Foot Over Bridge and platform shelter have been taken up. The finishing works of new station building at East and West side, works of MEP (Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing), HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) and escalators 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 complex in nature involving safety of passengers and trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to 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.

Further, development / upgradation / modernization of stations including Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head–53 ‘Customer Amenities’. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head–53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The fund allocation of ₹ 12,120 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head–53 and expenditure (up to February, 2026) of ₹ 11,892 crore has been incurred so far.

Dedicated Freight Corridors

Ministry of Railways has taken up construction of two Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) viz. Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) from Ludhiana to Sonnagar (1337 Km) and the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (WDFC) from Jawaharlal Nehru Port Terminal (JNPT) to Dadri (1506 Km).

The work on EDFC has been completed and commissioned. In WDFC, 1404 Rkm out of total 1506 Rkm has been completed and commissioned. The balance work on WDFC from Vaitarna-JNPT section (102 Rkm) has been taken up.

DFC has contributed to creating additional paths on the conventional network by diverting freight traffic to EDFC and WDFC. Presently, 443 average trains per day are being run on these corridors.

A New Dedicated Freight Corridor i.e., Dankuni - Surat, has been announced by the Govt. of Bharat in the Budget 2026. The work of preparation/updation of DPR for the DFC has been assigned to DFCCIL. Alignment and Financing model are under finalisation.

Vande Bharat (Chair Car), Vande Bharat (Sleeper), Amrit Bharat Trains, Namo Bharat Rapid Rail

Indian Railways (IR) constantly endeavours to augment the travelling facilities for the passengers inter alia by introducing new train services. Indian Railways, during the period during 2020-2021 to 2025-2026 (upto Feb, 2026), introduced 1078 new train services on its network. These services include 158 Vande Bharat (Chair Car) services, 02 Vande Bharat

(Sleeper) services, 54 Amrit Bharat services and 04 Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services.

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

- Jerk Free Semi-Permanent couplers.
- Fitted with KAVACH
- Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways.
- Emergency Alarm Push buttons and Talk Back Units on all Coaches.
- Improved fire safety – Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH.
- Driver-Guard communication with voice recording facility and Crash hardened memory.
- Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp based disinfection system for deactivating 99% harmful bacteria from conditioned air to improve the hygiene standards inside the passenger area.
- Better Ride Comfort.

- CCTVs in all Coaches.
- For Divyangjan passengers special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- Coach condition monitoring System (CCMS) display with remote monitoring

As on 12.03.2026, the following 162 Vande Bharat train services

(Chair Car) are being operated on the Indian Railways network.

	Train No. and Name
	22435/22436 New Delhi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
	22439/22440 Sri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
	20901/20902 Gandhinagar Capital - Mumbai Central Vande Bharat Express
	22447/22448 Amb Andura - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
	20607/20608 Mysuru - MGR Chennai Central Vande Bharat Express
	20825/20826 Nagpur - Bilaspur Vande Bharat Express
	22301/22302 New Jalpaiguri - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
	20833/20834 Secunderabad - Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express
	22223/22224 Sainagar Shirdi - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
	22225/22226 Solapur - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
	20171/20172 Nizamuddin - Rani Kamalapati Vande Bharat Express
	20701/20702 Tirupati - Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express

	20643/20644 Coimbatore - Chennai Vande Bharat Express
	20977/20978 Chandigarh - Ajmer Vande Bharat Express
	20633/20634 Thiruvananthapuram- Kasargod Vande Bharat Express
	22895/22896 Puri - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
	22457/22458 Dehradun - Anand Vihar Vande Bharat Express
	22227/22228 Guwahati - New Jalpaiguri Vande Bharat Express
	20911/20912 Nagpur - Indore Vande Bharat Express
	22229/22230 Madgaon - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
	22349/22350 Ranchi - Patna Vande Bharat Express
	20661/20662 Dharwar - Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
	20173/20174 Rewa - Rani Kamlapati Vande Bharat Express
	22549/22550 Gorakhpur - Prayagraj Vande Bharat Express
	12461/12462 Sabarmati - Jodhpur Vande Bharat Express
	22925/22926 Okha - Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express
	20665/20666 Tirunelveli - Chennai Egmore Vande Bharat Express
	20677/20678 Narsapur - Chennai Vande Bharat Express

	20703/20704 Yesvantpur - Kacheguda Vande Bharat Express
	20631/20632 Thiruvananthapuram- Mangaluru Vande Bharat Express
	26963/26964 Udaipur - Asarva Vande Bharat Express
	22347/22348 Patna - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
	20835/20836 Puri - Rourkela Vande Bharat Express
	20897/20898 Ranchi - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
	22415/22416 New Delhi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
	20641/20642 Coimbatore - Bengaluru Cant Vande Bharat Express
	20645/20646 Mangaluru - Madgaon Vande Bharat Express
	20705/20706 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) - Nanded Vande Bharat Express
	22477/22478 Sri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra - New Delhi Vande Bharat Express
	22425/22426 Anand Vihar - Ayodhya Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
	22487/22488 Amritsar - Delhi Vande Bharat Express
	22962/22961 Mumbai Central - Ahmedabad Vande Bharat Express
	20707/20708 Visakhapatnam - Secunderabad Vande Bharat Express
	20663/20664 Chennai - Mysuru Vande Bharat Express

	22233/22234 Patna - New Jalpaiguri Vande Bharat Express
	22470/22469 Khajuraho - Nizamuddin Vande Bharat Express
	22231/22232 Bengaluru - Kalburagi Vande Bharat Express
	20841/20842 Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar Vande Bharat Express
	22345/22346 Gomti Nagar - Patna Vande Bharat Express
	20887/20888 Varanasi - Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
	22545/22546 Dehradun - Lucknow Jn Vande Bharat Express
	22490/22489 Varanasi - Meerut City Vande Bharat Express
	20627/20628 Nagercoil - Chennai Egmore Vande Bharat Express
	20671/20672 Bengaluru Cantt - Madurai Vande Bharat Express
	22500/22499 Deoghar - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
	22309/22310 Jamalpur - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
	20871/20872 Rourkela - Howrah Vande Bharat Express
	20893/20894 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
	20892/20891 Tatanagar - Brahmapur Vande Bharat Express
	22303/22304 Gaya - Howrah Vande Bharat Express

	20669/20670 Pune - Hubballi Vande Bharat Express
	20673/20674 Pune - Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (T) Vande Bharat Express
	20101/20102 Secunderabad - Nagpur Vande Bharat Express
	20829/20830 Visakhapatnam - Durg Vande Bharat Express
	21893/21894 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
	21895/21896 Patna - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express
	20176/20175 Banaras - Agra Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
	26901/26902 Veraval - Sabarmati Vande Bharat Express
	26401/26402 Srinagar - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
	26403/26404 Srinagar -Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
	26502/26501 Patliputra - Gorakhpur Vande Bharat Express
	26751/26752 KSR Bengaluru - Belagavi Vande Bharat Express
	26406/26405 Amritsar - Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Vande Bharat Express
	26101/26102 Pune - Ajni Vande Bharat Express
	26302/26301 Jogbani - Danapur Vande Bharat Express
	26481/26482 Delhi Cantt - Jodhpur Vande Bharat Express

	26471/26472 Delhi Cantt - Bikaner Vande Bharat Express
	26462/26461 Delhi - Firozpur Cantt. Vande Bharat Express
	26651/26652 Ernakulam - KSR Bengaluru Vande Bharat Express
	26506/26505 Khajuraho - Banaras Vande Bharat Express
	26504/26503 Saharanpur - Gomtinagar Vande Bharat Express

Further, to cater to long distance travel, IR has introduced the sleeper variant of Vande Bharat Express. Presently, 2 **Vande Bharat Sleeper services** are in operation on the Indian Railway network.

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

Broad Technological advancements and safety features provided in the **Vande Bharat Sleeper Trains** are as below:

- 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.

Railways have developed fully non-AC modern train named as **Amrit Bharat express**. Presently, 58 services are in operation. These modern trains comprise of 11 General Class coaches, 8 Sleeper Class coaches, 01 Pantry car and 02 Luggage cum Divyangjan coaches.

	Train No. and Name
	11015/11016 Lokmanya Tilak (T) - Saharsa Amrit Bharat Express
	13697/13698 Gaya - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
	15293/15294 Muzaffarpur - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
	15557/15558 Darbhanga - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
	15561/15562 Darbhanga - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express
	15567/15568 Bapudham Motihari - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
	22361/22362 Rajendranagar (T) - New Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
	13433/13434 SMVT Bengaluru - Malda Town Amrit Bharat Express
	13435/13436 Malda Town - Gomtinagar Amrit Bharat Express
	15133/15134 Chhapra - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
	14047/14048 Sitamarhi - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
	14627/14628 Saharsa - Chheharta Amrit Bharat Express
	19623/19624 Madar - Darbhanga Amrit Bharat Express
	16601/16602 Erode - Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
	19021/19022 Udhna - Brahmapur Amrit Bharat Express
	15671/15672 Kamakhya - Rohtak Amrit Bharat Express
	20609/20610 New Jalpaiguri - Tiruchchirappalli Amrit Bharat Express
	16597/16598 SMVT Bengaluru - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express

	11031/11032 Panvel - Alipurduar Amrit Bharat Express
	16107/16108 Tambaram - Santragachi Amrit Bharat Express
	13065/13066 Howrah - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
	22587/22588 Sealdah - Banaras Amrit Bharat Express
	20603/20604 New Jalpaiguri - Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
	15949/15950 Dibrugarh - Gomti Nagar Amrit Bharat Express
	16121/16122 Tambaram - Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
	16329/16330 Nagercoil - Mangaluru Amrit Bharat Express
	17041/17042 Charlapalli - Thiruvananthapuram North Amrit Bharat Express
	16619/16620 Podanur - Dhanbad Amrit Bharat Express
	16357/16358 Nagercoil - Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express

These trains have following enhanced features and amenities:

- Better aesthetics of seat and berths with enhanced look and feel on the lines of Vande Bharat Sleeper.
- Jerk Free Semi-Automatic Couplers.
- Improved Crashworthiness in coaches by provision of crash tube.
- Provision of CCTV system in all coaches.

- Improved designs of toilets.
- Improved design of Ladder for ease of climbing on to the berth.
- Improved LED Light fitting and Charging Sockets.
- Provision of EP assisted braking system.
- Aerosol based fire suppression system in toilets and electrical cubicles.
- USB Type-A and Type-C mobile charging sockets.
- Emergency Talk Back system for two-way communication between Passenger and Guard/Train Manager.
- Non-AC pantry with enhanced heating capacity.
- Fully sealed gangways with quick release mechanism for easy attachment and detachment.

Namo Bharat Rapid Rail has been introduced to enhance the travelling experience of suburban and regional commuters for inter-city short distance movement by harnessing the features of Vande Bharat Trains. Presently, 4 Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail services are in operation on the Indian Railway network.

	Train Number and Name
	94801/94802 Ahmedabad-Bhuj Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail
	94803/94804 Jaynagar-Patna Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail

The prominent features of Nammo Bharat Rapid Rail are as follows:

- Centrally controlled Double Leaf Automatic Sliding Doors.
- CCTVs for safety and passenger surveillance.
- Modular interior with Cushioned Seats and Sealed Flexible Gangway.
- Emergency Talk back System.
- Continuous LED lighting with Energy Efficient Lighting system.

कोयला संवितरण नीति

4173. श्री इमरान मसूद:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान तापीय विद्युत संयंत्रों को घरेलू कोयले की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किसी नई संवितरण नीति का कार्यान्वयन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत कोयले की आपूर्ति के लिए विद्युत संयंत्रों की प्राथमिकता किस प्रकार नियत की गई है;

(ग) क्या इस नीति में रेल और अन्य परिवहन अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए विशेष प्रावधान किए गए हैं;

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

(ङ) क्या सरकार कोयला आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में डिजिटल निगरानी प्रणाली कार्यान्वित कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : सरकार ने दिनांक 07.05.2025 को विद्युत क्षेत्र को कोयला आवंटन के लिए भारत में पारदर्शी रूप से कोयला (कोल) का दोहन और आवंटन करने के लिए संशोधित स्कीम

[शक्ति] नीति को मंजूरी दी, जिसे कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा दिनांक 20.05.2025 को जारी किया गया था। संशोधित शक्ति नीति, 2025 शक्ति नीति, 2017 के प्रावधानों और वर्ष 2019 और 2023 में इसके बाद के संशोधनों का अधिक्रमण करती है। संशोधित शक्ति नीति, 2025 स्वामित्व अर्थात् सेंट्रल जेनको, स्टेट जेनको और स्वतंत्र विद्युत उत्पादक (आईपीपी) पर ध्यान दिए बिना सभी विद्युत उत्पादकों के लिए पारदर्शी तरीके से कोयला लिंकेज प्रदान करना सुनिश्चित करती है।

(ग) और (घ) : संशोधित शक्ति नीति विद्युत क्षेत्र को कोयला आवंटन के लिए है और रेलवे तथा अन्य परिवहन अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए संशोधित शक्ति नीति, 2025 के तहत कोई स्पष्ट रूप से विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किए गए हैं। हालांकि, संशोधित शक्ति नीति, 2025 के तहत पिटहेड्स के पास स्थापित ग्रीनफील्ड ताप विद्युत परियोजनाएं कोयला लिंकेज प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र हैं, जो मामला-दर-मामला आधार पर अधिकार प्राप्त समिति द्वारा दी गई छूट/रियायत के अधीन हैं। पिटहेड विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना, वास्तव में, रेलवे के माध्यम से कोयले के लंबी दूरी के परिवहन की आवश्यकता को कम करती है, जिससे रेलवे नेटवर्क पर दबाव कम होता है।

(ङ) : कोयला मंत्रालय ने कोयला आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की डिजिटल निगरानी के लिए दिनांक 29.10.2025 को कोयला शक्ति डैशबोर्ड लॉन्च किया है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म कोयला उत्पादन, प्रेषण और रेक आवाजाही की रियल-टाइम

निगरानी को सक्षम बनाता है, जिससे हितधारकों के बीच समन्वय में सुधार होता है और कुशल कोयला आपूर्ति प्रबंधन सुनिश्चित होता है।

BIND SCHEME IN TAMIL NADU

4174. SHRI C. N. ANNADURAI:

SHRI G. SELVAM:

SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Central Sector Scheme “Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND)” has been approved to modernise and upgrade the broadcasting infrastructure of Doordarshan and All India Radio;
- (b) if so, the total funds allocated, released and utilised under the BIND Scheme in Tamil Nadu during the last three financial years, station-wise;
- (c) the details of projects undertaken in Tamil Nadu for strengthening transmission facilities, studios, towers and digital broadcasting infrastructure under the said Scheme;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the adequacy and quality of broadcasting infrastructure in rural, coastal and remote regions of Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure timely completion, optimal utilisation of funds and improved regional language and public service broadcasting across Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

- (a) to (e) : Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) scheme is a Central Sector Scheme for development, modernization and

upgradation of broadcasting infrastructure of Doordarshan and Akashvani in the country. BIND scheme has been approved with a total outlay of ₹2540 crore for 2021-26. A total amount of ₹1,355 crore has been released to Prasar Bharati under the scheme so far, including ₹371 crore (2023–24), ₹262 crore (2024–25), and ₹370 crore in 2025–26 (up to February 2026).

The implementation of projects under BIND scheme are regularly monitored by Prasar Bharati and the Ministry. For the State of Tamil Nadu, several projects have been sanctioned under the BIND Scheme, of which over ₹3 crore has already been spent in the last three years.

Akashvani operates 17 broadcasting stations in the State of Tamil Nadu, providing terrestrial coverage across the State, including rural, coastal and remote regions. To strengthen FM coverage, a 10 kW FM transmitter at Kumbakonam and 5 kW FM transmitters at Vellore and Yercaud were commissioned on 01.03.2026. Other approved works include replacement of FM transmitters at Chennai, Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli, a new studio building at Nagercoil, and replacement of analog consoles at Dharmapuri and Nagercoil.

Projects for Doordarshan in Tamil Nadu under the Scheme include modernization of program production facilities to HD, augmentation of news production equipment, and installation of active video walls and an HD watermarking system for DD Tamil.

Doordarshan's Free-To-Air Direct-to-Home (DTH) service, "DD Free Dish," is available across the country, including the State of Tamil

Nadu. Prasar Bharati has also launched its OTT platform WAVES in 2024, a digital streaming aggregator providing infotainment content.

More than 260 Akashvani channels, including Akashvani channels in Tamil Nadu, are available on mobile phones through the “NewsOnAir” mobile app. These and other pan-India digital broadcasting initiatives are being continuously expanded under the BIND Scheme, and are extended across the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu.

Prasar Bharati launched the revamped DD Tamil channel on 19 January 2024. It is a 24×7 dedicated television channel being broadcast through satellite and terrestrial networks. DD Tamil broadcasts programmes in Tamil language covering art, culture, literature, history, heritage, traditions, eminent personalities, and people-centric content.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST PRIVATE CATERING CONTRACTORS

4175. SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI:

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

- (a) the number of complaints received against private catering companies for overcharging passengers and violating prescribed norms during each of the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the details of action taken on such complaints including penalties, fines collected, warnings issued and other corrective measures;
- (c) the details of fine collected from such catering companies during the said period and the manner in which such amounts are accounted for and

utilised by the Railways;

- (d) whether any investigations contract reviews have been initiated against catering companies for violations and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government is considering termination of contracts as a first resort for cases of serious repeated violations of the policy guidelines governing such action 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) : Indian Railways serve about 58 cr meals every year on average. About only 0.0008% complaints are received on average. Based on inquiry on these complaints during the last three years, a fine of Rs 2.6 cr has been imposed.

Passenger complaints related to overcharging in trains are handled by IRCTC promptly and appropriate punitive action is taken against the service providers for deficiency in service as per terms and conditions of contract agreement. IRCTC publishes the debarment list on its official website.

In order to take passenger feedback, the complaint management system over Indian Railways has been strengthened, simplified and made more accessible over the last few years through the introduction of Rail Madad Portal. With the launch of Rail Madad Portal, Indian Railways provided passengers a single window system to register complaints and suggestions.

Indian Railways continuously endeavour to make available food items to

the travelling passengers as per the prescribed rates. Necessary steps are accordingly taken by Indian Railways from time to time to ensure the same.

Following steps have been taken by Railways to curb overcharging in trains:

- SMS is sent to passengers with a link of menu and tariff to make them aware of rates.
- Installation of Point of Sale (POS) machines for billing and cashless payments.
- Conducting awareness campaigns to promote billing and curb overcharging.
- Rates stickers on Packaged Drinking Water (PDW) Buckets and Tea/Coffee urns.
- Introduction of e-pantry service in Mail/Express trains to facilitate passengers to book meals through an online module.
- Implementation of QR code enabled Identity Cards to onboard catering staff.
- Distribution of pamphlets to create awareness regarding the rate of catering items and Packaged Drinking Water bottles.
- Special Inspection Drives to check overcharging and billing issues.
- Imposition of suitable penalty in cases of overcharging, if any.

CALLING NAME PRESENTATION

4176. SHRI ATUL GARG:

SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the rationale for mandating the Calling Name Presentation (CNAP) feature as a "Default" setting for all subscribers;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted a "Privacy Impact Assessment" regarding the safety risks faced by women and vulnerable groups whose full KYC names will now be visible to every stranger they call and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the specific mechanism available for citizens to "Opt-out" of CNAP if they perceive a threat to their safety and whether this opt-out facility is easily accessible via SMS or app;
- (d) the details of the technical upgrades required by handset manufacturers to support CNAP and whether feature phone users (2G) will be excluded from this anti-spam measure; and
- (e) whether the Government is aware that scammers are already using "Spoofing Apps" to bypass CNAP by displaying fake KYC names and if so, the steps taken to counter this new modus operandi?

**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) : The trial and assessment of the implementation of CNAP service for 4G and above technologies is being conducted by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). This is being done based on the recommendations of Telecom

Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on “Introduction of Calling Name Presentation (CNAP) Service in Indian Telecommunication Network”, wherein, after open consultation with stakeholders, TRAI has recommended that prior to the implementation of CNAP service on pan-India basis in Indian telecommunication network, a trial and assessment of implementation of CNAP service should be undertaken.

On the basis of outcome of such trial and assessment by TSPs, the Government would take final decision on implementation of CNAP service in mobile networks.

MOBILE NETWORK AND INTERNET CONNECTIVITY

4177. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) the status of mobile network coverage in rural and border villages of Mahendragarh district;
- (b) whether any villages remain uncovered under 4G/5G expansion;
- (c) the progress under BharatNet in the said Constituency;
- (d) whether additional telecom towers are proposed in low-signal areas; and
- (e) the steps taken to address frequent call drops and poor data speed?

**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) : All 356 villages in Mahendergarh district are covered with 4G mobile

connectivity. As on 28.02.2026, 497 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) are providing 5G connectivity in the district. Further, 768 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 15 Block Headquarters (BHQ) in Mahendergarh Constituency have been made service-ready under the BharatNet project.

To improve the Quality of Service (QoS), revised QoS benchmark effective from 01.10.2024 have been introduced by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) which among others includes separate benchmarks for call drops for 2G/3G and for 4G/5G that are being monitored on monthly basis by the regulator.

सरकार द्वारा विज्ञापनों पर किया गया व्यय

4178. सुश्री इकरा चौधरी:

श्री बाबू सिंह कुशवाहा:

श्रीमती महुआ मोइत्रा:

श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज:

श्री नीरज मौर्य:

एडवोकेट प्रिया सरोज:

श्री देवेश शाक्य:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2014 से विभिन्न प्लेटफार्मों पर सरकारी योजनाओं और नीतियों के विज्ञापनों पर किए गए कुल व्यय का वर्षवार, योजनावार, प्रिंट, टीवी, सोशल और डिजिटल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मवार, मंत्रालयवार और अभियानवार ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही इसके लिए आवंटित निधि कितनी है;

- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान पैनल में शामिल मीडिया संगठनों की संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) कुल विज्ञापन व्यय में शीर्ष 10, शीर्ष 20 और शेष संगठनों का वर्षवार हिस्सा कितना है, साथ ही इस आवंटन के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड क्या हैं;
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 2023 से सरकारी नीतियों और योजनाओं के विज्ञापन पर व्यय की गई धनराशि के संदर्भ में शीर्ष 10 समाचार पत्रों, टीवी चैनलों और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्म का वर्षवार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या किसी वर्ष में पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में विज्ञापन व्यय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके प्रशासनिक कारण क्या हैं;
- (च) विज्ञापन आवंटन में पक्षपात, एकाधिकार या पारदर्शिता की कमी से संबंधित प्राप्त संपरीक्षागत टिप्पणियों, संसदीय प्रश्नों, शिकायतों और औपचारिक अभ्यावेदनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और
- (छ) सरकारी विज्ञापनों के निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी आवंटन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यान्वित की गई सुधारात्मक नीति और पारदर्शिता उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ.

एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (छ) : सरकार, केंद्रीय संचार ब्यूरो के माध्यम से, प्रिंट, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, आउटडोर, डिजिटल और सोशल मीडिया सहित विभिन्न मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से अपनी नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के बारे में सूचना का प्रसार करती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि नागरिक सरकार की नीतियों/स्कीमों से अवगत हों और उनसे लाभान्वित हो सकें।

सरकारी नीतियों, कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के विज्ञापनों पर व्यय भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय संचार ब्यूरो (सीबीसी) नीतिगत दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार समय-समय पर विभिन्न मीडिया एजेंसियों को पैनल में शामिल करता है। पैनल में शामिल एजेंसियों की सूची परिवर्तनशील

प्रकृति की है और नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार समय-समय पर समीक्षा के अधीन है।

वर्ष-वार विज्ञापन व्यय का विवरण सीबीसी की वेबसाइट अर्थात् www.davp.nic.in पर उपलब्ध है। यह आवंटन मौजूदा नीतिगत दिशानिर्देशों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2023 से सरकारी नीतियों और स्कीमों के विज्ञापन पर सरकार द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि के संदर्भ में सभी समाचार पत्रों, टीवी चैनलों और सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों का वर्षवार विवरण सीबीसी की वेबसाइट अर्थात् www.davp.nic.in पर भी उपलब्ध है।

सरकार ने पारदर्शिता, निष्पक्षता और जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विज्ञापन जारी करने हेतु विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश और प्रक्रियाएं निर्धारित की हैं। अभ्यावेदन, लेखा परीक्षा टिप्पणियों, शिकायतों को इन नीतियों के अनुसार निपटाया जाता है। ये नीतिगत दिशानिर्देश सीबीसी की वेबसाइट अर्थात् www.davp.nic.in पर उपलब्ध हैं।

DRUG TRAFFICKING ON RAILWAY PREMISES

4179. SHRI SUDAMA PRASAD:

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

- (a) the total quantity of ganja seized from trains and railway station premises in 2025 compared with 2024 and 2023;
- (b) the number of cases registered and arrests made in each of these years;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and other agencies to strengthen vigilance against drug trafficking on trains and at railway stations; and

- (d) whether the Government has data on narcotic substance seizures made by RPF across all zones in the country for the last three years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): The cases of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) are registered by Government Railway Police (GRP), Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and other Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). The details of NDPS cases registered by GRP over railways are published state-wise in 'Crime in India' by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). The data is not published commodity-wise such as Ganja, Morphine etc. The data relating to seizures of NDPS made by other LEAs i.e. DRI, NCB, NIA and CBI are also published in 'Crime in India' wherein railway-specific seizures are not mentioned.

Railway Protection Force (RPF) has been empowered to conduct search, seize and make arrest under the provisions of Section 42 & 67 of NDPS Act, 1985 through Gazette notification dated 11.04.2019. However, RPF is not empowered to register and investigate cases under NDPS Act. Therefore, the NDPS recovered and persons arrested by RPF are handed over to GRP or other empowered LEAs for further course of legal action.

The following measures are being taken by RPF against drug trafficking on trains and at stations:

1. Regular coordination meetings are conducted with NCB, GRP and local police to enhance operational efficiency in identifying, intercepting and dismantling drug related criminal activities.
2. RPF is part of Narco Coordination Centre (NCORD) and actively involved in action against drug trafficking.
3. X-Ray baggage scanners have been installed at important railway stations for screening of luggage.
4. Surveillance is kept through CCTV cameras provided in a number of coaches and at railway stations.
5. Special drives are conducted on identified vulnerable routes and trains which are prone to transportation of NDPS.
6. Trained sniffer dogs are utilized for checking of NDPS in trains and railway station.
7. Public awareness and sensitization campaigns are also organized to educate passengers and railway commuters and encourage them to report suspicious activities.

During the year 2023, 2024 and 2025, RPF has detected 1,220, 1,392 and 1,716 cases of NDPS respectively and handed over to the empowered LEAs for further legal action.

**FOODGRAIN ASSISTANCE, PDS COVERAGE AND STATE-SPECIFIC
PROVISION**

4180. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) the total number of beneficiaries receiving foodgrain assistance under the National Food Security Act and other Central schemes in Karnataka and specifically in Bengaluru, category-wise;
- (b) the quantity and types of foodgrains presently distributed under the Public Distribution System (PDS) in Bengaluru;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to include additional nutritious items such as millets, pulses or other essential grocery items under the PDS in Karnataka and Bengaluru;
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to prevent leakage, diversion and pilferage of foodgrains under the PDS through digitisation, Aadhaar authentication and supply-chain monitoring; and
- (e) whether any State-specific provision exists or is proposed to distribute locally grown crops such as millets or region-specific foodgrains through the PDS based on local agricultural production dietary patterns 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) : The State Government of Karnataka has identified beneficiaries up to the maximum permissible limit i.e. 401.93 lakh person determined for the State under National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) in Karnataka. The number of beneficiaries identified by the State Government in Bengaluru District of Karnataka are as follows:

District	AAY	PHH	Total
Bengaluru Rural	59,800	7,09,284	7,69,084
Bengaluru Urban	48,754	13,85,479	14,34,233

(b) and (c) : Under the Act, free of cost foodgrains are being distributed to eligible beneficiaries. 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. Millets, which are commonly known as Nutri-Cereals, are already a part of Public Distribution System (PDS). At present, no proposal to include more commodities under the Act is under consideration of the Government.

(d) : The efforts made by Government for modernization of Public Distribution System to prevent leakage, diversion and pilferage of foodgrains in all States/UTs (including Karnataka) are as follows:

- (i) Ration cards/beneficiary's database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. 99.7% of ration cards have been Aadhar

seeded.

- (ii) The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs.
 - (iii) Online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme).
 - (iv) The nationwide portability of ration cards, popularly known as One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) has been implemented in all 36 States/UTs, covering all Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) beneficiaries.
 - (v) More than 5.50 Lakh (99.8%) out of total 5.51 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains through Aadhaar biometric authentication of beneficiaries.
- (e) : To improve the level of nutrition among the targeted beneficiaries covered under the Act, all the States/UTs have been advised to procure millets and distribute to beneficiaries as per local consumption preferences and as per guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 2025 के लाभ

4181. श्री जसवंतसिंह सुमनभाई भाभोर:

क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या खान और खनिज (विकास एवं विनियमन) (एमएमडीआर) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2025 ने खनिज नीलामी प्रक्रिया को और अधिक पारदर्शी और निवेश अनुकूल बना दिया है जिससे गुजरात राज्य को लाभ हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय खनिज अन्वेषण ट्रस्ट (एनएमईटी) के माध्यम से दाहोद जैसे जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों में खनिज अन्वेषण को प्रोत्साहित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) क्या जिला खनिज फ़ाउंडेशन (डीएमएफ) की निधियों का लोक कल्याण कार्यों के लिए प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) : खान और खनिज (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1957 [एमएमडीआर अधिनियम, 1957] में एमएमडीआर संशोधन अधिनियम, 2025 के माध्यम से दिनांक 01.09.2025 से संशोधन किया गया है। उक्त संशोधन अधिनियम के माध्यम से, नीलामियों की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाने के लिए किसी भी अधिसूचित खनिज, अर्थात् बॉक्साइट, लौह अयस्क, चूना पत्थर और मैंगनीज के संबंध में समेकित अनुज्ञप्ति के लिए नीलामी प्रक्रिया शुरू करने से पहले केंद्र सरकार का पूर्वानुमोदन प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, संशोधन अधिनियम ने खनन पट्टे में किसी भी नए खनिज को शामिल करने, खनन पट्टे या समेकित अनुज्ञप्ति के तहत क्षेत्र के एक बार विस्तार की अनुमति दी है, कैप्टिव खानों से खनिजों की बिक्री पर सीमा को हटा दिया है और कैप्टिव खानों में संग्रहीत विरासत (लिगेसी) डंप की बिक्री की अनुमति दी है। ये संशोधन गुजरात सहित सभी राज्यों को लाभान्वित करते हैं।

(ख) : राष्ट्रीय खनिज खोज एवं विकास न्यास देश के भीतर जनजातीय बहुल क्षेत्रों सहित गवेषण परियोजनाओं को वित्तपोषित करता है। इस न्यास ने दाहोद, गुजरात में ग्रेफाइट और संबंधित खनिजों के लिए जी3 स्तर तक गवेषण के लिए दो परियोजनाओं और दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों के लिए जी4 स्तर तक गवेषण के लिए एक परियोजना अनुमोदित की है।

(ग) : पीएमकेकेकेवाई दिशानिर्देश, 2024 में पेयजल आपूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल, शिक्षा, स्वच्छता और आवासन जैसे उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत डीएमएफ निधियों के उपयोग को अनिवार्य बनाया गया है। उक्त दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, डीएमएफ निधियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएंडएजी) डीएमएफ के खातों का सी एंड एजी द्वारा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार ऑडिट करते हैं। इसके अलावा, सभी डीएमएफ को (दिसंबर 2025) सी एंड एजी द्वारा सूचीबद्ध चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष खातों का ऑडिट कराने का निदेश दिया गया है।

प्रमुख आर्थिक सूचकांकों का संशोधन और अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की निगरानी

4182. श्री दामोदर अग्रवाल:

श्रीमती महिमा कुमारी मेवाड़:

श्री विश्वेश्वर हेगड़े कागेरी:

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर:

श्री बिभु प्रसाद तराई:

क्या **सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी), औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (आईआईपी) और उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई) जैसे प्रमुख आर्थिक संकेतकों के संशोधन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) सरकार किस प्रकार यह सुनिश्चित कर रही है कि भारत की औद्योगिक और आर्थिक गतिविधियों का वर्गीकरण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों के अनुरूप बना रहे;
- (ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा निगरानी की जाने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं की समय-सीमा में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है और इस निगरानी को किस प्रकार सुव्यवस्थित किया जा रहा है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ड) राष्ट्रीय लेखा की नई श्रृंखला और औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक को जनता के लिए कब तक उपलब्ध कराए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) : सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय (एमओएसपीआई) ने 2024=100 पर आधारित उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (सीपीआई) के संशोधित अनुमान और वर्ष 2022-23 पर आधारित सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) के संशोधित अनुमान क्रमशः दिनांक 12 फरवरी, 2026 और दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 2026 को जारी किये हैं। औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक (आईआईपी) के आधार संशोधन के संबंध में, 2022-23 पर आधारित संशोधित अनुमानों को मई, 2026 में जारी करने की योजना है।

(ख) : सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण (एनआईसी) का आवधिक अद्यतन करता है, जो कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र सांख्यिकी प्रभाग (यूएनएसडी) द्वारा बनाए गए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानक औद्योगिक वर्गीकरण (आईएसआईसी) के अनुरूप होता है। जब भी यूएनएसडी द्वारा संबंधित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण, अर्थात् आईएसआईसी, को अपडेट किया जाता है, तब एनआईसी को भी संशोधित किया जाता है। वर्तमान संस्करण, एनआईसी-2025, मंत्रालय द्वारा नवंबर, 2025 में प्रकाशित हुआ था और यह नवीनतम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्करण, आईएसआईसी संशोधन 5 के अनुरूप है।

(ग) और (घ) : मंत्रालय को 150 करोड़ रुपये और उससे अधिक की लागत वाली परियोजनाओं की निगरानी करने का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। मंत्रालय "राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए परियोजना मूल्यांकन अवसंरचना निगरानी और विश्लेषण (पैमाना)" नामक ऑनलाइन पोर्टल/वेब निगरानी प्रणाली के माध्यम से परियोजनाओं की निगरानी करता है, जो उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग के एकीकृत परियोजना निगरानी पोर्टल (आईपीएमपी) के साथ एकीकृत है। संबंधित मंत्रालय/विभाग/कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियां नियमित रूप से आईपीएमपी पर परियोजनाओं की सूचना

को अपडेट करती हैं और उसी सूचना को आईपीएमपी से एप्लीकेशन प्रोग्रामिंग इंटरफेस (एपीआई) के माध्यम से पैमाना में प्राप्त किया जाता है।

(ड) : सीपीआई और जीडीपी की नई श्रृंखला क्रमशः दिनांक 12 फरवरी और दिनांक 27 फरवरी, 2026 को जारी की गई है। नई पद्धति के साथ संशोधित औद्योगिक उत्पादन सूचकांक श्रृंखला मई 2026 में जारी करने की योजना है।

CONCESSION FOR SPORTSPERSON/SENIOR CITIZENS/JOURNALISTS IN RAILWAYS

4183. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

- (a) the details of the present concessions that are available to sports persons and senior citizens during train journeys;
- (b) whether the Government is aware of the impact on sportspersons due to non-continuation of railway concessions especially for those participating in National and State Tournaments;
- (c) if so, the details of the assessment if any, carried out by the Government;
- (d) whether any representations/suggestions/demands have also been received from the Sportspersons/Members of Parliament/Senior Citizens/Civil Organisations for the re-introduction/restoration of the concession and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to reintroduce the concession, either

fully or partially, particularly for economically weaker senior citizens, journalist and other categories and if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken including the timeline; and

- (f) the details of the status of the implementation of mechanized cleaning and AI-based surveillance in non-AC coaches to improve hygiene and security?

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

(a) to (f) : Indian Railways strives to provide affordable services to all strata of the society and gave subsidy of Rs. 60,239 cr on passenger tickets in 2024-25. This amounts to concession of 43% on an average, to every person, travelling on Railways. In other words, if the cost of providing service is Rs. 100, then the price of ticket is Rs. 57 only. This subsidy is continuing for all passengers. Further, concessions beyond this subsidy amount are continuing for many categories like 4 categories of Persons with disabilities (Divyangjans), 11 categories of patients and 8 categories of students.

Proposals/requests/suggestions/representations, both formal and informal for different facilities/Works across the country are received from State Governments, Members of Parliament, Ministries of Central Government, elected representatives, Railways' own requirements, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Division Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/complaints/suggestions is a continuous and

dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained. However, these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time.

Cleanliness is a continuous process and Indian Railway (IR) makes every endeavour to keep the trains in properly maintained and clean condition. Some of the major steps taken to ensure cleanliness and hygiene in the running trains, are as under:-

- Mechanized Coach Cleaning is being ensured during primary maintenance for better cleaning of the coach including interior, exterior and toilets.
- On-Board Housekeeping Staff Service is provided in identified Mail/Express trains for cleaning of coach toilets, doorways, aisles and passenger compartments during the run of the trains.
- Clean Train Station service has been introduced for mechanized cleaning in identified trains during their scheduled stoppage enroute. Dedicated team of staff equipped with high pressure jet machines and cleaning equipment carries out cleaning of coach toilets.
- Digital monitoring systems, including Rail Madad and Coach Maintenance Management (CMM) portal, are being utilized to monitor complaints and ensure prompt redressal of cleanliness related issues.
- Provision of dustbins.
- Installation of bio-toilets in passenger coaches.

Indian Railways has taken up the work of installation of CCTV cameras in coaches and locomotives with the purpose of improving safety and security of the passengers. The provision of CCTV cameras is expected to deter miscreant activities, vandalism, thefts and also assist in investigation of the incidents. Accordingly, Zonal Railways and Production Units have initiated action for procurement and installation of CCTV cameras in coaches and locomotives.

Presently, approximately 12,300 coaches (including all operational rakes of Vande Bharat and Amrit Bharat trains) and 460 locomotives, plying over IR's network, are equipped with CCTV cameras.

MISSION RAFTAAR

4184. SHRI THARANIVENTHAN M. S.:

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

- (a) the details of the routes identified under Mission Raftaar for speed enhancement, along with their current status including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of the increase in average speed achieved on these routes since the commencement of the programme;
- (c) whether comprehensive safety audits were conducted before increasing train speeds and if so, the details thereof including the outcomes of such audits; and
- (d) the details of the impact of enhanced train speeds on track maintenance cycles including the measures taken to ensure safety and durability of

railway tracks and related infrastructure?

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

(a) to (d) : Mission Raftaar was announced in the Railway Budget 2016-17 with the target of increasing the average speed of freight and superfast mail/express trains. Speeding up of trains is a constant endeavor and a continuous process which is dependent upon upgradation of tracks, signaling system, OHE, high powered locos, modern coaches etc.

The medium-term and long-term plans to achieve the Mission include infrastructure improvement i.e. construction of 3rd line, 4th line, providing bypasses, rail flyovers, right powering of trains, replacement of conventional loco hauled trains by MEMUs, time tabling changes, modification of 1x25 KV traction system to 2x25 KV traction system etc.

Upgradation and improvement of railway tracks on Indian Railways to increase the speed potential have been carried out in a big way during last 11 years. The measures for track upgradation include use of 60 kg rails, wider base concrete sleepers, thick web switches, weldable CMS crossings, longer rail panels, H Beam sleepers, modern track renewal and maintenance machines etc.

As a result of above measures, there has been significant increase in speed potential of the tracks. The details of speed potential of railway tracks during 2014 vis-a-vis 2026 are as under:

Sectional Speed (kmph)	2014		2026 (up to Feb'26)	
	Track Km	%	Track Km	%
130 and above	5,036	6.3	23,713	22.4
110 - 130	26,409	33.3	62,036	58.7
< 110	47,897	60.4	19,923	18.9
Total	79,342	100	1,05,672	100

Two major routes i.e. New Delhi – Mumbai and New Delhi – Howrah of the Golden Quadrilateral have been taken up for enhancing the speed potential up to 160 kmph.

Sections having speed potential of 130 kmph in Tamil Nadu are as under:

- Chennai - Arambakkam (Chennai - Gudur route)
- Chennai - Arakkonam - Katpadi – Jolarpettai
- Arakkonam - Ponpadi (Arakkonam - Renigunta route)
- Jolarpettai - Patchur (Jolarpettai– Bengaluru route)

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED UNDER FLAGSHIP DIGITAL EMPOWERMENT SCHEMES

4185. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

- (a) the quantitative outcomes achieved under flagship digital empowerment schemes— namely PMGDISHA, UMANG, and DigiLocker—including coverage, user adoption, service transactions and document issuances till

date;

- (b) the qualitative improvements observed as a result of these initiatives such as enhanced digital literacy, ease of access to public services, reduction in paperwork and transaction time, transparency and inclusion of rural, elderly and first-time digital users;
- (c) the manner in which these schemes have directly benefited citizens in terms of cost savings, convenience, portability of documents, grievance reduction and last-mile delivery of services; and
- (d) whether any impact assessments or user-satisfaction metrics have been undertaken to guide further strengthening of these platforms?

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

(a) to (d) : In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize technology and empower citizens, the Government of India launched the Digital India programme in July 2015.

Through this programme, Government has bridged the digital divide using pronged strategy:

- Increasing access to internet,
- Making internet affordable,
- Providing digital public infrastructure,
- Enhancing the digital literacy

These efforts have collectively enabled wider access to digital services and opportunities, thereby fostering inclusive and equitable digital growth across the country. It can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Total broadband subscribers	25 Cr	103 Cr	400% increase in subscribers
Total numbers of Mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTS)	7.9 Lakh	29.50 lakh	Increase of about 273%
villages covered with mobile connectivity (2G/3G/4G)	~ 5.27 lakh	6.35 lakh	Increase of about 20.5% (near-universal coverage)
Total optical fiber laid	358 kms	6,92,676 Kms	OFC laid increased by about 1,935 times
Average monthly data consumption per subscriber	61.66 MB	~ 25.25 GB	Data consumption increased by ~ 419 times
Cost of data per Gb	Rs 269	~ Rs 7.9	97% reduction in cost

Digital India program has brought fundamental change in the people's lives:

- More than 143 Cr Aadhar numbers have been issued providing digital identity to Indian residents.
- Aadhar was critical in developing the unified payment interface system. India's UPI is now the world's largest digital payment system with more than 46 Cr users and 685 banks. UPI powers 81% of India's digital payments and nearly 49% of global real-time digital payments.
- Using Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile (JAM) Trinity, subsidies and benefits worth Rs. 49.82 lakh crore have been transferred directly to the citizens.

Specific details of PMGDISHA, DigiLocker and UMANG:

DigiLocker: DigiLocker enables citizens to access and share digitally issued documents anytime and anywhere, eliminating the need to carry physical copies and facilitating seamless verification by authorities.

DigiLocker has provided digital access to authentic digital documents from original issuer for the common citizen. Currently, 67 crore users are registered on the platform. More than 967 crore documents have been issued using DigiLocker.

UMANG: provides a single unified interface to access multiple Government services, enabling citizens to avail services from their homes, thereby saving time and travel costs.

UMANG mobile application for all government services is operational and offers more than 2,446 services. It has more than 10.51 Cr registered users and more than 741 crore transactions have been carried out so far.

PMGDISHA: Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was launched in 2017 to ensure digital literacy. The scheme concluded on 31st March 2024. The scheme was one of the world's largest digital literacy initiatives. Against the target of training 6 Cr people, more than 6.39 Crore persons were trained nationwide.

सीपीईएनजीआरएम प्रणाली

4186. श्री नारायण तातू राणे:

क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्ष 2025 के दौरान पेंशनभोगियों की शिकायतों के निवारण से संबंधित प्रमुख रुझानों का ब्यौरा क्या है, साथ ही इनके निपटान में लगने वाला समय कितना है और इस संबंध में मंत्रालयों एवं विभागों का कार्यनिष्पादन कैसा रहा है;
- (ख) दीर्घकाल से लंबित और जटिल मामलों का समाधान किए जाने में पेंशन अदालतों, केंद्रीकृत पेंशन शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली तथा विषय-विशिष्ट अंतःक्षेपों में किए गए सुधारों की प्रभावशीलता कितनी है;
- (ग) मंत्रालयों, बैंकों और विधिक प्राधिकरणों के साथ समन्वय के माध्यम से पेंशन संबंधीवादों को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं; और
- (घ) एकीकृत पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत पेंशनभोगियों सहित सभी पेंशनभोगियों के लिए शिकायत निवारण को सुदृढ़ करने तथा जनसंपर्क और जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए भावी कार्ययोजना 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) से (घ) : वर्ष 2025 के दौरान पेंशन संबंधी 1,07,731 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी और केंद्रीकृत पेंशन शिकायत निवारण एवं निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपेनग्राम्स) पोर्टल पर 1,13,272 शिकायतों का समाधान किया गया, जिनमें विगत वर्ष की लंबित शिकायतें भी सम्मिलित हैं। वर्ष 2025 के दौरान रक्षा मंत्रालय, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) और रेल मंत्रालय ने सर्वाधिक शिकायतों का निवारण किया। मासिक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समीक्षा बैठकों, त्रैमासिक अखिल भारतीय पेंशन अदालतों, जिनमें अति वरिष्ठ नागरिकों (80 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु) और महिला पेंशनभोगियों के लिए थीमेटिक अदालतें भी शामिल हैं और वार्षिक विशेष अभियानों द्वारा बैंकों सहित सभी हितधारकों के साथ निरंतर समन्वय करने के परिणामस्वरूप शिकायतों का औसत निवारण समय काफी कम

हो गया है, जोकि दिसंबर 2025 में 20 दिन था। बेहतर प्रबंधन और पेंशन संबंधी अदालती मामलों को कम करने के लिए, पेंशन लिटिगेशन पर एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला आयोजित की गई और मंत्रालयों तथा सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ मासिक समीक्षा बैठकें भी आयोजित की जाती हैं। विभाग, सेवानिवृत्ति-पूर्व परामर्श कार्यशालाओं, पेंशनभोगी जागरूकता कार्यक्रमों और विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से पेंशनभोगियों के बीच ऑउटरीच बढ़ाने का प्रयास करता है। वर्तमान में, विभाग एकीकृत पेंशन योजना पर विचार नहीं कर रहा है।

HACKING ATTEMPTS OF ANDROID PHONES

4187. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of the number of reported hacking attempts on Android phones in the country during the last five years, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of the initiatives undertaken by the Government to educate citizens about mobile security best practices and prevent hacking of Android devices;
- (c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to prevent hacking of Android phones and protect users from cyber threats;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that mobile manufacturers and software developers comply with security standards to prevent Android phone hacking; and
- (e) whether the Government is regulating app stores and mobile service providers effectively to ensure that malicious applications are not distributed 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) : There is no specific category for ‘hacking of mobile phones’ on the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP), which was launched in 2019 by Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), MHA to enable citizens to register complaints regarding cybercrimes from across India.

However, complaints related to such incidents may be reported under the following categories available on portal:

- i. **“Hacking / Damage to Computer, Computer System etc.”**, which covers incidents involving unauthorized access or damage to computer systems; and
- ii. **Sub-category for reporting of “Profile Hacking / Identity Theft”** under the category **“Online and Social Media Related Crime.”**

(b) and (c) : The Government has undertaken several initiatives to enhance awareness among citizens regarding mobile security best practices and to protect users from cyber threats, including those targeting Android devices. Under the **Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)** programme of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), nationwide awareness campaigns, training programmes, workshops, and dissemination of educational materials are conducted to promote cyber hygiene and safe usage of digital devices and applications. Further, the Government has established the **Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning**

and Malware Analysis Centre), which provides tools and resources for detection and removal of malware, including those affecting mobile devices, and disseminates advisories and alerts on emerging cyber threats. CERT-In is regularly carrying out various activities for awareness and citizen sensitization with respect to cyber-attacks and cyber frauds. CERT-In is observing the Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) during October of every year, Safer Internet Day on 2nd Tuesday of February, Swachhta Pakhwada from 1 to 15 February and Cyber Jagrookta Diwas (CJD) on 1st Wednesday of every month by organizing various events and activities for citizens as well as the technical cyber community in India. CERT-In is regularly sharing safety and security tips, awareness posters, info-graphics, booklets and videos through its official websites and social media handles such as Facebook, X(Twitter), Instagram, YouTube and LinkedIn for sensitizing internet users on cyber security attacks and frauds and prevention measures.

(d) : The Government promotes secure software development and adoption of security best practices through **cyber security guidelines, vulnerability reporting mechanisms, certification frameworks, and regular advisories issued to stakeholders**. Mobile manufacturers and software developers **track these advisories and release security patches or updates** to address the vulnerabilities. Further, MeitY has been designated as the Appropriate Authority by Rule 4(2) of Telecommunications (Framework to notify Standards, Conformity Assessment and Certification) Rules, 2025 under Telecommunication Act 2023 for notifying standards and conformity

assessment measures for certain ICT products including Mobile phones.

(e) : The Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") and the rules made thereunder provide for penal action against a wide range of cyber offences, including impersonation, identity theft, violation of privacy, circulation of obscene or sexually explicit content, and child sexual abuse material. These statutory provisions are further reinforced through intermediary due diligence obligations under the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 ("IT Rules, 2021"), which mandate proactive prevention of unlawful content, time-bound grievance redressal, and cooperation with law enforcement agencies to prevent misuse of digital platforms and to safeguard the dignity, safety, and rights of users in cyberspace.

MODERNIZATION OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM

4188. SHRI RAJESHBHAI NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:

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

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to modernize food distribution, storage and logistics systems;
- (b) whether the Ministry has taken measures to strengthen procurement systems and ensure timely MSP payments to farmers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) the details of steps planned to increase and improve food grain storage so that grains are not wasted and reach all eligible households properly?

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

(a) : Department of Food and Public Distribution has taken following initiatives to **modernize Public Distribution System Operations**: -

SMART-PDS: The Department of Food and Public Distribution is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) “Scheme for Modernization and Reforms through Technology in Public Distribution System (SMART-PDS)” for development of an advanced, integrated and modular digital platform to strengthen end-to-end management of the Public Distribution System (PDS), including ration card management, supply chain operations, allocation, procurement and biometric distribution.

The SMART-PDS application is being developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC). The development of the platform commenced in October 2024, and the modules are being rolled out in phases from April 2025 onwards across States/UTs.

Smart Warehouse Project : The Government is converting its 150 FCI owned Depots to smart warehouses on pilot basis. CWC has installed smart warehouse at all its foodgrain warehouses. Under this project, traditional depots are being converted in smart warehouses which are equipped with different IoT sensors like smoke sensors, fire sensors and gate opening sensor

etc. for monitoring key parameters such as CO₂, phosphine levels, fire hazards, humidity, unauthorized entry and temperature on real time basis.

This initiative is to ensure real-time visibility, timely intervention, data-driven decision-making and standardized operations across all depots contributing to ensure safe, secure, and efficient food grain storage and distribution.

Depot Darpan Portal: Depot Darpan Portal is a digital platform launched by DFPD to enhance the monitoring, transparency and efficiency of food-grain storage depots and warehouses under PDS.

Key features and purpose of Depot Darpan:

- a. Depot/warehouse managers upload geo-tagged data regarding infrastructure, operations, and financial performance of the depot.
- b. Portal uses a composite scoring system, assessing depots on two broad categories: infrastructure (safety, storage conditions, technology use, compliance) and operational parameters (stock turnover, losses, space utilisation, manpower costs etc.).
- c. Based on the scores, each depot receives a star rating, which is meant to provide a quick assessment of depot performance.
- d. Validation of data is built into the process via 100% supervisory officer verification and some random third-party audits to ensure reliability.

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. 32 LMT of Silos are currently functional.

Anna Chakra" Route optimization tool:- DFPD has launched the optimisation tool "Anna Chakra" for Public Distribution Supply (PDS) Chain on 05.12.2024. This tool makes food safety nets more efficient, contributing to reduced carbon emissions, savings, and efficiency in reaching the beneficiaries of a scheme that serves 81 crore vulnerable people.

PDS Supply Chain Optimisation programme started in March 2023 and covers the routes transporting 680 LMT of food annually through PDS.

Under this exercise, mapping of FCI warehouses to State warehouses (L1 level transport), state warehouse to FPS shops (L2 level transport), based on optimized results is done.

CCTV and IoT technologies:- Modern CCTV cameras are being installed in all FCI owned and CWC depots.

These technologies transform depot operations by ensuring:-

- I. Real-time visibility
- II. Timely intervention
- III. Data-driven decision-making
- IV. Standardized operations across all depots

(b) and (c) : The steps taken by the Government to ensure timely procurement and full payment to farmers are as under:

- (i) FCI, the nodal central agency of Government of India, along with other State Agencies undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation. Coarse grains/millet in central pool are procured by State Government Agencies only under decentralized procurement system.
- (ii) FCI and various State Agencies in consultation with the State Government establish a large number of purchase centers at various mandis and key points. The number of centers and their locations are decided by the State Governments, based on various parameters, so as to maximize the MSP operations. Such extensive and effective price support operations have resulted in sustaining the income of farmers over a period and in providing the required impetus for higher investment in agriculture sector for improved productivity.
- (iii) Stocks conforming to the Government of India specifications which are offered by the farmers at purchase centers are procured by the Government Agencies at MSP. If the farmers get prices better than the support price in open market, they are free to sell their produce. Presence of Government Agencies ensures prevention of distress sale of food grains by the farmers.
- (iv) Procurement of foodgrains under MSP operations is mandatorily being carried out through State Procurement Portals which has brought in substantial transparency in the process with introduction

of registration of farmers for sale of their produce at govt. procuring centers/mandis, land/crop verification and online payment of MSP directly into the farmer's bank account.

(v) "One Nation, One MSP through DBT" implemented across the country from RMS 2021-22 onwards. Payment of MSP has been ensured directly into farmers' account. DBT of MSP has brought in responsibility, transparency and real time monitoring in the system.

(vi) In order to widen the reach of MSP operations for food grains, Government of India has made a provision for engagement of Co-operative societies/ Self Help Groups/ Panchayats/ Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)/Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs) by the State procuring agencies so that maximum farmers, can avail the benefit of price support operations.

(d) : All the initiatives mentioned at point (a) above, are found very helpful to improve food grain storage under PDS.

कांगड़ा और चंबा में भारतनेट चरण-III परियोजना

4189. डॉ. राजीव भारद्वाज:

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

(क) क्या भारतनेट चरण-III परियोजना कांगड़ा और चम्बा जिलों में चल रही है;

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

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड नेटवर्क के अंतर्गत आने वाली ग्राम पंचायतों की संख्या कितनी होने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग) : सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के कांगड़ा और चंबा जिलों सहित सभी 3,615 ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को हाई-स्पीड ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (चरण- III) को मंजूरी प्रदान की है। भारत संचार निगम लिमिटेड (बीएसएनएल) को इस राज्य में इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए परियोजना प्रबंधन एजेंसी (पीएमए) के रूप में नामित किया गया है। बीएसएनएल ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस परियोजना के निष्पादन के लिए मेसर्स आईटीआई लिमिटेड को परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एजेंसी (पीआईए) के रूप में नियुक्त किया है। इसके बाद से संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन राज्य में शुरू कर दिया गया है।

SPACE DEBRIS MANAGEMENT

4190. THIRU DR. S. JAGATHRATCHAKAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the current amount of space debris generated by Indian satellite missions and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken to align India's debris mitigation policies with international guidelines issued by the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC) and the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS);
- (c) whether India has collaborated with other countries or international organisations to share data and technologies for space debris tracking and management and if so, the details of such collaborations;
- (d) the specific technological advancements or innovations being developed

by ISRO for active removal of debris and the post-mission disposal of defunct satellites; and

- (e) the total budget allocated for space debris management initiatives, including the IS4OM and NETRA projects and the progress made under these initiatives so far?

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

(a) : Yes. As of March 2026, a total of 129 trackable space debris originating from Indian satellite missions are in orbit, which consist of defunct satellites in LEO (23) and GEO (26), rocket bodies remaining in orbit from PSLV (40), GSLV (4) and LVM3 (3), and debris generated due to in-orbit break-up of PSLV C3 rocket body (33). ISRO annually releases Indian Space Situational Assessment Report (ISSAR) which contains such assessments.

(b) : Government has taken several steps to align India's debris mitigation policies with international guidelines issued by IADC and UNCOPUOS and these guidelines are followed in Indian space programmes to the extent practicable. The Debris Free Space Mission (DFSM) initiative has been announced in 2024, it aims that by 2030, the goal of zero debris creation will

be achieved by all Indian actors, government as well as private, by 2030. As a step to achieve the DFSM objectives, ISRO has institutionalized the process to ensure extra fuel margins for both spacecraft and launch vehicles, during the mission design and project initialisation phase itself.

(c) : Yes. The Indian Space Research Organization has undertaken collaborative efforts with major space agencies such as NASA, ESA, JAXA to address challenges posed by space debris. These include cooperation in safety of space flights to safeguard Indian space assets., joint workshops and training programmes etc. ISRO, as an active member of IADC, has contributed to the revised mitigation guidelines for space debris mitigation.

(d) : Studies are being undertaken for robotic arm, rendezvous and proximity operations that serve as precursors to active debris removal. India achieved a significant milestone in 2025 through its SpaDeX mission, demonstrating autonomous rendezvous, docking and undocking capabilities. A relocatable robotic arm and a robotic manipulator were also successfully demonstrated on the upper stage of the launch vehicle for this mission, namely the PS4 orbital experimental module or POEM-4 platform.

Towards post mission disposal of defunct satellites, specific steps are being undertaken for LEO satellites by lowering their orbits after their end of mission, so that they re-enter the Earth's atmosphere within a shorter time. The required fuel for de-orbiting is being earmarked during the design phase itself for upcoming missions.

(e) : The sanctioned cost of NETRA project is Rs. 509.01 crore. The

cumulative expenditure incurred as on February 2026 is Rs. 67.77 crore.

Since its establishment in 2022, IS4OM concerts all activities for long term sustainability of outer space activities, including space debris mitigation. IS4OM also provides the required technical support and handholding to Indian start-ups through IN-SPACe to implement space debris mitigation measures.

The SSA control centre under NETRA project is operational and is the hub for activities like collision avoidance maneuver recommendations through regular assessment of space situation, prediction of atmospheric re-entries of space objects, processing of tracking data from Multi-object Tracking Radar (MOTR) of Sriharikota as and when available, along with continual efforts to improve the accuracy and efficiency of operational workflow. The indigenous phased array radar design for multi object tracking has been cleared by a national level expert committee after extensive reviews, as part of plan to establish indigenous observation facilities under NETRA.

BAN ON ONLINE MONEY GAMES

4191. SHRI RAO RAJENDRA SINGH:

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

- (a) the specific mechanisms established by the Government to ensure the complete ban on online money games as mandated by the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Bill, 2025;
- (b) the timeline for establishing the training academies, research centres and

- technology platforms mentioned in the Bill;
- (c) the specific criteria established for categorising and registering 'social and educational games' under the new Gaming Act; and
- (d) whether any incentive schemes have been launched to promote indigenous-sports training academies and infrastructure and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

(a) to (d) : The Government is committed to ensuring a safe, responsible and accountable online gaming ecosystem in the country. In this context, the Government has enacted the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025 ("Gaming Act") with the objective of promoting innovation in e-sports and online social games and prohibiting online money games.

The Gaming Act comprehensively prohibits all forms of online money games, whether involving games of chance, games of skill, or any combination thereof. It also prohibits the advertising, promotion, and facilitation of such games, as well as the processing of related financial transactions through banks or payment systems. The Act further empowers authorities to block access to unlawful platforms under the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

The Gaming Act also prescribes stringent penalties for violations. Offering online money games or facilitating financial transactions for such

online money games may attract imprisonment of up to three years or a fine up to one crore rupees or both. Second/Subsequent conviction for offering or facilitating online money games may attract a minimum of 3 years of imprisonment which may extend up to 5 years and a fine of minimum one crore rupees which may extend up to two crore rupees. Advertising such online money games is punishable with imprisonment of up to two years or a fine up to fifty lakh rupees or both. Second/Subsequent conviction for advertising such online money games may attract a minimum of 2 years of imprisonment which may extend up to 3 years and a fine of minimum fifty lakh rupees which may extend up to one crore rupees.

In addition to the above, the Gaming Act also provides for the recognition and promotion of e-sports and online social games, the establishment of the Online Gaming Authority of India, a transparent registration mechanism for online games, a grievance-redressal system for users, and safeguards against prohibited online money games and associated harms.

The national-level Online Gaming Authority will be responsible for classifying and registering permissible games, determining whether a game constitutes a money game, issuing codes of practice, and addressing public grievances. By empowering a central regulatory authority, the Act aims to provide coordinated policy support, effective oversight, and to position India as a global leader in the online gaming domain, while ensuring that technological growth aligns with the national interest and the principles of consumer

protection.

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has published the draft Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Rules, 2025 for public consultation on 2nd October, 2025, which seeks to operationalize the Gaming Act. Feedback comments from public including stakeholders have been invited in line with the Government's commitment of inclusive approach towards law-making.

STRENGTHENING STATISTICAL SYSTEMS AND REFORMS IN MPLAD SCHEME

4192. SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI VIJAY BAGHEL:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

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

- (a) the various measures being taken to strengthen statistical systems at the State and District levels to support local governance;
- (b) the manner in which the Government proposes to upgrade the governance framework of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) in the coming years;
- (c) whether any changes have been made to the fund flow and implementation guidelines of the Members of Parliament Local Area

Development Scheme (MPLADS) to improve transparency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the next phase of the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) sub-scheme is likely to be launched and primary objectives thereof?

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

(a) : To strengthen Statistical System at State and District level to support local governance, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) provides financial support to States/UTs under the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Sub-Scheme for development of State and District Level Indices/Indicators. MoSPI provides technical handholding to the States/UTs for compilation of sub-national level macroeconomic indicator which inter-alia includes organizing regional workshops, providing technical support through Uniform Guidelines and joint discussion on comparable estimates with the States/UTs. Also, MoSPI modified the sampling design of major surveys by adopting district as the basic stratum enabling states to generate district level estimates of key indicators for evidence-based policy-making. Further, National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) a premier Central Training Institute under MoSPI organizes different training programmes on regular basis on "Official Statistics and related fields" including

digital tools, data analytics and data governance for the capacity building of the Statistical personnel of State/UT Governments.

(b) : The draft Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 2026 is prepared to introduce a comprehensive new legislation, for upscaling the existing legislation ISI Act, 1959 to the level of governing legislations of other peer Institute of National Importance (INIs) such as Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs)/ Indian Institute of Managements (IIMs) with the objective to overhaul and modernise of the Institute's governance framework by enhancing its autonomy and accountability.

The draft Bill provides for incorporation of Indian Statistical Institute as a body corporate and also introduces framework of statutory bodies for effective governance. The Board of Governors will be an empowered and leaner body consisting of 11 members having a balanced representation of internal and external members. There would be only one government nominee on the Board, five external experts (including Chairperson) and five internal members of the Institute including two members of the Academic Council. This would provide academic and governance autonomy to the Institute. The draft Bill is founded upon the guiding principles of Excellence, Effective Governance, Autonomy and Accountability. Collectively, the above-mentioned provisions will strengthen and upgrade the governance framework of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI).

(c) and (d) : As per the directions of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (DoE), the Members of Parliament Local Area Development

(MPLAD) Scheme was implemented through Model 2 under the MPLAD Scheme with effect from 1 April 2023. Further, as per subsequent directions of the Ministry of Finance, vide their OM dated 21 May 2024, the MPLAD Scheme is shifted from Model-2 to Model-1A (TSA Hybrid) w.e.f. 1 April 2025. Under Model-1A, the Project Management Unit- Central Nodal Agency (PMU-CNA) of the MPLAD Scheme has opened an assignment account with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which is linked to the CNA's State Bank of India (SBI) account. Under this arrangement, a consolidated daily fund bills raised by vendors/implementing agencies during the day, is generated by SBI and electronically pushed to the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for approval. Upon approval of the day's amount on PFMS, the SBI account receives the corresponding funds from the RBI assignment account, which is then directly transferred to the respective vendors.

Under the revised fund flow system, all due authorizations of Hon'ble Members of Parliament are released simultaneously at the start of each financial year or at the beginning of their term, as applicable. Only the authorization amount moves from CNA to Implementing Agencies, and vendor payments are made directly on a "just-in-time" basis, thereby leaving no scope for parking of funds. The earlier pre-conditions such as Utilization Certificates and Monthly Progress Reports have been removed, resulting in faster and more efficient fund management.

Moreover, the Ministry has launched the eSAKSHI portal for implementation of the Revised Fund Flow Procedures under MPLADS with

effect from 1 April 2023. The portal is a significant initiative aimed at enhancing efficiency, accountability and transparency in managing MPLADS funds. It provides an integrated digital platform wherein recommendations of Hon'ble Members of Parliament, district-level sanctioning, and execution by implementing agencies are seamlessly coordinated, ensuring a smooth and efficient workflow. The transition to the digital system has streamlined fund releases, eliminated physical accounts, enabled Hon'ble Members of Parliament and all other stakeholders to recommend, monitor, and manage works online, and incorporated secure One-Time Password (OTP)-based verification. Real-time tracking of works and fund utilization further strengthens transparency and accountability implementation.

(e) : MoSPI has prepared the draft Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memorandum for the Capacity Development Scheme, including next phase of the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Sub-Scheme, for the period 2026–31. The primary objectives of the scheme to strengthen State statistical systems, including adoption of modern data technologies, capacity building of statistical personnel, and development of robust sub-State indicators.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL AND ENFORCEMENT OF QUALITY

STANDARDS

4193. SHRI PRAVEEN PATEL:

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SHANKAR LALWANI:

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYALAXMI SHAH:

SHRI KHAGEN MURMU:

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

- (a) whether there has been a significant surge in complaints related to food adulteration specifically for milk products, spices and edible oils on the National Consumer Helpline (NCH) in the first quarter of 2026;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry collaborating with the Ministry of Health to ensure that the 12,057 legal cases launched against defaulting food business operators in Financial Year 2024- 25 result in timely compensation for affected consumers;
- (d) the details of the steps are being taken by the Government to integrate the e-Jagriti portal with State-level food safety labs to allow consumers to track the testing status of samples they have flagged as suspect; and
- (e) the manner in which the 'Jago Grahak Jago' campaign being repurposed in 2026 to educate rural consumers on using the 305 'Food Safety on Wheels' mobile labs to check for common adulterants like detergent and starch?

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

(a) to (e) : The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for their grievance redressal at pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese and Manipuri through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience. 1,398 companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these grievances according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal. Complaints against those companies who have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline are forwarded to the company for redressal.

The details of complaints related to food adulteration registered on NCH during the period January 2026 to February 2026 and January 2025 to February 2025 are as follows:

Duration	No. of complaints registered
January 2026 to February 2026	250
January 2025 to February 2025	331

The Department regularly monitors grievance data received on the helpline and holds meetings with the concerned Ministries, Departments and Regulators including the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism and ensure timely resolution of consumer complaints.

FSSAI operates a dedicated consumer grievance portal on FoSCoS which is an online grievance redressal mechanism (<https://foscoss.fssai.gov.in/consumergrievance/>). Consumers can register complaints on the portal upon which a unique code/ticket number is generated and communicated to the consumer through SMS on the registered mobile number. As per the online system, the complaint is first forwarded to the concerned Food Business Operator (FBO). If the consumer is not satisfied with the response of the FBO or in cases where the FBO fails to respond, the complaint is escalated to the respective State/ Central Food Authority for subsequent action.

During the Financial Year 2024-25, a total of 12,057 legal cases were launched under the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the rules made thereunder in courts of law. This includes 11,358 civil cases (Adjudication) and 699 criminal cases (Prosecution).

In the same year, 8,636 civil cases were decided with penalty and 179 criminal cases resulted in conviction. Accordingly, the penalties imposed by the respective courts amounted to ₹ 36,43,90,416/- in civil cases and ₹ 28,23,001/- in criminal cases, respectively. This also includes cases launched in previous

years and not exclusively from Financial Year 2024-25.

The Department has launched “e-Jagriti” portal on 1st January, 2025, which aims to enhance consumer grievance redressal through Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning integration and modern features like faceless onboarding and role-based dashboards. It unifies existing applications (OCMS, e-Daakhil, NCDRC CMS, CONFONET) into a single, scalable platform, allowing users to file complaints seamlessly from anywhere with multilingual support. The portal is designed to provide a convenient, transparent and efficient means for consumers to seek redressal by enabling online complaint filing, digital submission of documents, online payment of fees and also supports virtual courtrooms, enabling the hearing of cases remotely and ensuring faster disposal while reducing dependency on physical infrastructure. These features address bottlenecks like geographical barriers, scheduling conflicts and manual interventions. e-Jagriti has reduced reliance on physical proceedings and has accelerated justice delivery.

The Department has been conducting country-wide multimedia awareness campaigns under the aegis of “Jago Grahak Jago” under the Consumer Awareness Scheme. Consumers are made aware of unfair trade practices, hallmarking, grievance redressal mechanisms and various other consumer related issues through all media including electronic, digital, outdoor and social media and through participation in fairs and festivals. Under the scheme, grants-in-aid are also provided by the Department to States/UTs for carrying out activities on consumer awareness with local content at the

regional level. The Department has also been conducting virtual interactions with panchayats of all States/UTs to generate awareness at the grassroots level.

INSPIRE SCHEME

4194. SHRI KARAN BHUSHAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) scheme during the last five years, separately for awards, internships, scholarships, fellowships and faculty programmes;
- (b) the number of schools registered on the e-MIAS (e-Management of INSPIRE Awards Scheme) portal, State/UT-wise and particularly the number of Government schools registered in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the number of Government school students who have received INSPIRE-Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK) awards across the country with specific details relating to Uttar Pradesh during the last five years;
- (d) the number of ideas or projects from students of Uttar Pradesh under the INSPIRE-MANAK scheme that have been recommended for patent filing, filed for patents and granted patents respectively; and
- (e) whether any steps are being taken to increase participation of Government schools, particularly in educationally backward or rural

districts, under the INSPIRE-MANAK scheme and if so, the details of such initiatives?

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

(a) : The Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) Scheme of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India is a national initiative aimed at attracting talented youth to study basic and natural sciences and pursue research careers in areas such as engineering, medicine, agriculture, and veterinary sciences, thereby strengthening the country's research and development base. The scheme operates through multiple components across different educational stages. INSPIRE-MANAK (Million Minds Augmenting National Aspiration and Knowledge) targets students aged 10-17 studying in Classes VI–XII by encouraging innovative ideas and scientific curiosity; schools can nominate up to five students annually through the E-MIAS portal, and selected students receive ₹10,000 through Direct Benefit Transfer to develop and present their projects at district, state, and national exhibitions. INSPIRE Internship provides five-day residential science camps for about 50,000 top 1% students at the

Class X board level, allowing them to interact with leading scientists and Nobel Laureates and motivating them to pursue science. Scholarship for Higher Education (SHE) supports talented students aged 17-22 with 12,000 scholarships each year worth ₹80,000 per annum to pursue bachelor's and master's degrees in basic and natural sciences along with mentoring opportunities. At the research level, the INSPIRE Fellowship supports outstanding students pursuing PhD programs for up to five years with fellowships equivalent to CSIR-UGC NET (₹37,000 per month as JRF and ₹42,000 as SRF plus HRA and contingency grant of ₹20,000 per annum). Additionally, the INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship offers early-career post-doctoral researchers aged 27–32 a five-year fellowship with ₹1,25,000 per month, annual increments, and a research grant of ₹35 lakh to establish independent research careers in basic and applied sciences. Together, these components create a continuous pipeline to nurture scientific talent from school level to advanced research. The details of funds allocated/ released/utilized under the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) scheme during the last five years are given below:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Program/Financial Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (As on 12.03.2026)
INSPIRE-MANAK	56.10	51.50	53.72	58.29	64.65
INSPIRE-Internship	-	-	0.34	1.75	0.78
INSPIRE-SHE	196.63	245.44	216.12	218.67	227.48

INSPIRE Fellowship	160.05	109.00	140.36	129.01	223.21
INSPIRE Faculty Fellowship	86.57	47.44	47.17	35.31	76.06

(b) : the number of schools registered on the e-MIAS (e-Management of INSPIRE Awards Scheme) portal, State/UT-wise are given below:

Sr. No.	States/UTs	Total no of school registered on E-MIAS
1	Andaman and Nicobar	247
2	Andhra Pradesh	21343
3	Arunachal Pradesh	251
4	Assam	6067
5	Bihar	45479
6	Chandigarh	227
7	Chhattisgarh	34692
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	367
9	Delhi	2914
10	Goa	573
11	Gujarat	35843
12	Haryana	12842
13	Himachal Pradesh	7436
14	Jammu and Kashmir	16797
15	Jharkhand	32242
16	Karnataka	78072
17	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	1237
18	Kerala	6712
19	Ladakh	500

20	Lakshadweep	67
21	Madhya Pradesh	71671
22	Maharashtra	24682
23	Manipur	280
24	Meghalaya	1641
25	Mizoram	2738
26	Nagaland	1372
27	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	617
28	Odisha	43821
29	Puducherry	3093
30	Punjab	22663
31	Rajasthan	57418
32	Sikkim	3025
33	Tamil Nadu	35801
34	Telangana	19720
35	Tripura	5993
36	Uttar Pradesh	88842
37	Uttarakhand	7441
38	West Bengal	3659
	Total	698385

Out of the total registered schools in Uttar Pradesh, 73,873 are Government schools.

(c) : During the last five years, a total of 1,82,430 students from Government schools across the country have received awards under the INSPIRE-Million Minds Augmenting National Aspirations and Knowledge (MANAK) scheme. Among these beneficiaries, 10,988 students belong to Government schools in

Uttar Pradesh, who have received financial assistance under the scheme for developing and showcasing their innovative ideas and projects.

(d) : Under the INSPIRE–MANAK Scheme, 93 student ideas/projects from Uttar Pradesh have been supported with prototype development funding. Out of these innovations, 10 ideas/ projects have been recommended and filed for patent applications, and 3 of these patent applications have been successfully granted patents.

(e) : The Department has undertaken several initiatives to enhance participation of Government schools, particularly in rural and educationally backward districts, under the INSPIRE–MANAK scheme. These include organization of online orientation meetings and training programmes for teachers, District Nodal Officers and other stakeholders across districts. To further strengthen awareness and participation, the Department has organized orientation workshops, disseminated audio-visual promotional materials and brochures to schools, and operationalized a cloud-based web portal and mobile application for seamless nomination and evaluation. In addition, a structured mentoring and capacity-building ecosystem has been developed wherein State-level awardees receive mentorship at premier institutions such as IITs, NITs, IISERs and Central Universities in collaboration with the National Innovation Foundation (NIF).

ADVERTISING STANDARDS COUNCIL OF INDIA

4195. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH:

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

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the increasing number of misleading, exaggerated and socially objectionable advertisements across television, digital and social media platforms and if so, the details thereof along with action taken thereon;
- (b) whether a statutory mechanism exists to pre-screen or censor advertisements affecting public morality, health claims and consumer interests and if so, the regulatory framework thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether coordination mechanisms exist between the Ministry, Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) and digital platforms to monitor violations and if so, the details along with the enforcement outcomes thereof;
- (d) whether penalties have been imposed on advertisers promoting false medical, financial or educational claims and if so, the details of violations detected and penalties levied, year-wise; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes stricter guidelines for influencer and surrogate advertising on online platforms and if so, the details along with timeline for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

- (a) to (e) : As per existing regulatory framework, all advertisements telecast on

private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Advertising Code, inter-alia, provides that:

Rule 7(5): No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

Rule 7(9): No advertisement which violates the Code for self-regulation in advertising, as adopted by the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI), Mumbai, for public exhibition in India, from time to time, shall be carried in the cable service.

The Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provide a statutory three tier mechanism for redressal of grievances/complaints of citizens relating to content broadcast by television channels. The three-level complaint redressal structure is as under:

- i. Level I – A self-regulation by broadcasters,
- ii. Level II – Self regulation by the self-regulating bodies of the broadcasters, and
- iii. Level III – Oversight mechanism by the Central Government.

Rule 16 of the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provides that any person aggrieved by the content of a programme of a channel as being not in conformity with the Advertising Code may file his complaint in writing to the broadcaster. Provided that where such complaint relates to

Advertising Code laid down by the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI), such complaint may be addressed to the said Council and that Council shall deal with such complaint in accordance with the procedure laid down by it. Provided further that ASCI shall take a decision on the complaint within sixty days of its receipt, and communicate the same to the broadcaster and the complainant.

An Inter-Departmental Committee (IDC) has been constituted by the Central Government, which hears complaints regarding violation or contravention of the Programme Code and the Advertising Code. As per recommendations of the IDC, appropriate action is taken against the private TV channels by issuance of Advisory, Warning, Apology Scroll and Off-Air Orders, when violation of any provision of the Advertising Code is established.

Ministry also issues advisories from time to time to broadcasters for ensuring compliance to the Advertising Code. To further curtail misleading advertisements, this Ministry 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 and Health sectors', published across various media platforms i.e. print/electronic/internet on the above-mentioned portals.

For content of Digital News Publisher and OTT platforms and online advertisements, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had issued advisories

dated 13.06.2022, 03.10.2022 and 06.04.2023 to print, electronic and digital media to refrain from publishing advertisements of online betting platforms or their surrogate products/services.

Central Consumer Protection Authority under Ministry of Consumer Affairs has issued "Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisement Rules, 2022" vide notification dated 9th June, 2022 which lays down guidelines for prevention of false or misleading advertisements and making endorsements relating thereto. Complaints relating to violation of the guidelines, including false and misleading advertisements, are addressed under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019

वेक्स की भूमिका

4196.श्री आशीष दुबे:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने वैश्विक मंचों पर भारतीय कंटेंट, निर्माताओं और निर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ावा देने में वर्ल्ड ऑडियो विजुअल एंड एंटरटेनमेंट समिट (वेक्स) की भूमिका का आकलन किया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा भारतीय ऑडियो-विजुअल सामग्री के निर्यात के लिए शिखर सम्मेलन के परिणामों का लाभ उठाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या उक्त शिखर सम्मेलन से मीडिया और मनोरंजन क्षेत्र में रोजगार सृजन और कौशल विकास में सहायता मिली है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी निष्कर्षों पर अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई के लिए प्रस्तावित उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ड) क्या उक्त शिखर सम्मेलन में विशेषकर जबलपुर के संदर्भ में प्रतिभाओं के लिए उचित मार्गदर्शन की कमी और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में मनोरंजन क्षेत्र में कौशल विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रमों के अभाव पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. एल. मुरुगन):

(क) से (च) : वर्ल्ड ऑडियो विज़ुअल एंड एंटरटेनमेंट समिट 2025 का आयोजन “क्रिएट इन इंडिया, क्रिएट फॉर द वर्ल्ड” पहल के अंतर्गत भारत को सामग्री सृजन का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाने की सरकार की परिकल्पना के अनुरूप किया गया। इस शिखर सम्मेलन ने भारतीय सृजनकर्ताओं, निर्माताओं और स्टार्टअप्स को 100 से अधिक देशों के वैश्विक खरीददारों, निवेशकों, ओटीटी प्लेटफार्मों और प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र के अग्रणी व्यक्तियों के साथ संवाद स्थापित करने हेतु एक एकीकृत मंच प्रदान किया। इस सम्मेलन में 1 लाख से अधिक लोगों की भागीदारी हुई तथा इसमें वैश्विक उद्योग जगत के अग्रणी व्यक्तियों के साथ पूर्ण सत्र मास्टरक्लास और ब्रेकआउट सत्र सहित 140 से अधिक सत्र आयोजित किए गए।

क्रिएटोस्फियर में भारत तथा 60 से अधिक देशों के सृजनकर्ताओं से 1 लाख से अधिक पंजीकरण प्राप्त हुए, जो एनीमेशन, गेमिंग, वीएफएक्स, एक्सआर, संगीत और डिजिटल मीडिया सहित अनेक रचनात्मक क्षेत्रों से संबंधित थे। लगभग 750 फाइनलिस्टों को शिखर सम्मेलन में प्रदर्शित किया गया। वेवएक्स स्टार्टअप पहल के अंतर्गत 30 स्टार्टअप्स को पिचिंग सत्रों के लिए चयनित किया गया, जहाँ लगभग 100 स्टार्टअप्स ने शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान अपने उत्पादों और समाधानों का प्रदर्शन किया। वेक्स बाज़ार फिल्म, टेलीविजन, एनीमेशन, गेमिंग, एक्सआर तथा डिजिटल सामग्री क्षेत्रों के लिए एक वर्षभर संचालित वैश्विक बाज़ार मंच है। इस मंच पर 4000 से अधिक पंजीकृत क्रेता तथा 6000 विक्रेता हैं, जो व्यवसाय-से-व्यवसाय बैठकों को सुगम बनाते हुए संभावित व्यावसायिक अवसरों तथा निवेश संबंधी चर्चाओं को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

शिखर सम्मेलन के दौरान आयोजित ज्ञान सत्रों और मास्टरक्लासों के माध्यम से युवाओं के कौशल विकास तथा क्षेत्रीय और स्थानीय भाषाओं के कथाकारों के लिए वैश्विक मंचों तक पहुँच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समावेशी मार्गों के सृजन पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

क्रिएट इन इंडिया चैलेंजेज, वेवएक्स तथा वेक्स बाज़ार के माध्यम से पहचाने गए सृजनकर्ताओं को वेक्स बाज़ार की आउटरीच गतिविधियों के माध्यम से प्रदर्शन और व्यवसाय के अवसर प्रदान किए गए। इसमें मेलबर्न, टोरंटो, वेनिस, बुसान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म महोत्सव, टोक्यो गेम शो तथा एक्सपो 2025 ओसाका जैसे अनेक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच शामिल थे। इसके अतिरिक्त इसमें इंडिया जॉय, इंडिया गेम डेवलपर्स कॉन्फ्रेंस और आईएफएफआई जैसे घरेलू कार्यक्रम भी सम्मिलित थे।

सरकार वेक्स 2025 सहित कार्यक्रमों और पहलों का निरंतर आकलन करती रहती है।

VACANCIES IN MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

4197. SHRIMATI BAG MITALI:

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

- (a) the details of number of sanctioned posts in position and the number of vacancies, including reserved posts across categories at the Ministry of Science and Technology;
- (b) the number of vacancies in the Ministry, Departments and organisations under it, including reserved posts since 2014, year and category-wise details; and
- (c) the details of number of contractual employees hired since 2014, year and category-wise?

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

(a) to (c) : The sanctioned posts in position and the number of vacancies, including reserved posts across categories in the Ministry of Science and Technology **comprising** Department of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and their attached/ subordinate offices, statutory bodies, autonomous bodies etc. as on 01.03.2026 are 26,380 and 8,602, respectively. The reservation policy of Government of India is strictly followed in all the Departments and organisations under the Ministry of Science and Technology. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and the posts are being filled as and when vacancies arise, strictly as per Government of India guidelines. Contractual employees are outsourced as per day to day functional requirements and as per Government of India policies, as amended from time to time. Therefore, their numbers varies across organisations and within a particular year.

COMMON SERVICE CENTRES IN ODISHA

4198. DR. SAMBIT PATRA:

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

- (a) the number of Common Service Centres (CSCs) established in Odisha under the CSC 2.0 during the last five years;
- (b) the number of CSCs sanctioned, operationalised and currently functional in Odisha, district-wise;
- (c) the details of number and categories of services presently delivered through CSCs in Odisha including Government-to-Citizen (G2C), Business-to-Citizen (B2C), financial services, digital literacy, healthcare and other services;
- (d) the total number of beneficiaries served annually through CSCs in Odisha during the last five years, district and year-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to improve citizen experience and service quality under the said scheme especially in the coastal and tribal areas of Odisha?

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

(a) to (e) : As on 31st January 2026, A total of 21,404 Common Services Centre (CSCs) were functional in the state of Odisha. The number of CSCs registered and functional in the State of Odisha can be seen at **Statement-I** and **Statement-II**.

More than 800 services are being delivered to the citizens through these CSCs, including Government-to-Citizen (G2C), Business-to-Citizen (B2C), financial services, healthcare, digital literacy etc. All the services provided by CSCs can be seen at <https://csc.gov.in/>.

Year wise and district wise transactions in respect of providing services to citizens through CSCs, in the State of Odisha, is at **Statement-III**.

Following steps are being taken to enhance the citizen experience and deliver services more effectively:

1. Performance monitoring through centralized dashboards to track transactions and service delivery at each CSC
2. Developed a centralized grievance redressal mechanism to address issues raised by Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) and citizens
3. Capacity building and training programmes for VLEs to improve service quality and operational efficiency
4. Regular field visits and monitoring at the grassroots level to ensure operational effectiveness of CSCs
5. Developed a dashboard for VLE performance/ranking to promote competitiveness and better service delivery

STATEMENT-I**DISTRICT WISE REGISTERED CSCs in ODISHA FOR LAST FIVE YEARS**

S.No.	District Name	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Jan 2026)
1	Anugul	667	751	863	1,046	1,095
2	Balangir	1,555	1,784	1,952	2,251	2,350
3	Baleshwar	1,830	1,953	2,070	2,434	2,448
4	Bargarh	1,011	1,141	1,245	1,481	1,524
5	Bhadrak	956	1,052	1,114	1,397	1,476
6	Boudh	311	396	445	517	527
7	Cuttack	1,684	1,983	2,233	2,629	2,789
8	Deogarh	254	300	320	354	384
9	Dhenkanal	695	813	933	1,104	1,116
10	Gajapati	358	492	554	659	672
11	Ganjam	1,970	2,223	2,491	3,253	3,415
12	Jagatsinghapur	798	911	985	1,194	1,254
13	Jajapur	1,109	1,288	1,456	1,804	1,882
14	Jharsuguda	371	465	513	554	575
15	Kalahandi	1,272	1,591	1725	2,024	2,196
16	Kandhamal	374	414	453	558	601
17	Kendrapara	1,034	1,150	1,219	1,519	1,543
18	Kendujhar	805	929	1,010	1,393	1,463
19	Khordha	982	1,162	1,320	1,668	1,768
20	Koraput	514	664	767	899	964
21	Malkangiri	364	420	472	616	654
22	Mayurbhanj	1,293	1,520	1,725	2,160	2,234
23	Nabarangpur	812	941	1,017	1,211	1,335
24	Nayagarh	604	652	689	836	877
25	Nuapada	537	672	718	843	908
26	Puri	1,104	1,305	1,450	1,782	1,816
27	Rayagada	491	610	672	829	883
28	Sambalpur	606	722	824	962	989
29	Sonepur	441	498	526	599	609

30	Sundargarh	1,086	1,344	1,451	1,714	1,731
	Total	25,888	30,146	33,212	40,290	42,078

Source: CSC e-Governance Services India Limited

Note: The number of registered CSCs in the above table are given as cumulative figures.

STATEMENT-II

DISTRICT WISE FUNCTIONAL CSCs in ODISHA FOR LAST FIVE YEARS

S.No.	District_Name	2021- 22	2022- 23	2023-24	2024- 25	2025-26 (Till Jan'26)
1	Anugul	456	436	519	592	619
2	Balangir	1,029	1,070	1,120	1282	1,142
3	Baleshwar	1,186	1,213	1,352	1480	1,410
4	Bargarh	691	696	745	821	785
5	Bhadrak	589	595	691	803	791
6	Boudh	219	239	287	376	288
7	Cuttack	975	1,156	1,278	1,437	1,381
8	Deogarh	164	200	205	212	207
9	Dhenkanal	421	542	582	648	636
10	Gajapati	220	324	349	387	327
11	Ganjam	1,141	1,366	1,511	2,015	1,541
12	Jagatsinghapur	497	640	618	732	744
13	Jajapur	679	750	865	1054	847
14	Jharsuguda	236	236	284	332	312

15	Kalahandi	757	844	1,178	1,402	979
16	Kandhamal	255	297	360	520	329
17	Kendrapara	664	696	763	920	786
18	Kendujhar	520	630	723	841	748
19	Khordha	630	683	782	996	966
20	Koraput	310	341	416	469	428
21	Malkangiri	277	301	343	408	273
22	Mayurbhanj	785	1,013	1,164	1,359	1,171
23	Nabarangpur	534	615	624	656	658
24	Nayagarh	402	380	419	523	500
25	Nuapada	340	387	432	520	423
26	Puri	627	767	834	1,033	939
27	Rayagada	293	371	478	540	468
28	Sambalpur	390	429	464	545	512
29	Sonepur	265	318	304	343	319
30	Sundargarh	708	874	896	1,047	875
	Total	16,260	18,409	20,586	24,293	21,404

Source: CSC e-Governance Services India Limited

Note: The number of registered CSCs in the above table are given as cumulative figures.

STATEMENT-III**DISTRICT WISE TRANSACTIONS IN LAST FIVE YEARS IN ODISHA****(in Lakh)**

District Name	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Till Jan'26)
Anugul	4.63	3.79	3.35	5.39	2.85
Balangir	16.24	10.25	11.76	14.67	9.74
Baleshwar	16.56	11.43	11.99	17.26	13.99
Bargarh	8.20	5.37	5.94	7.96	4.24
Bhadrak	8.14	4.31	5.89	8.15	5.16
Boudh	2.24	1.26	1.62	2.79	1.68
Cuttack	12.20	7.04	8.83	14.86	13.66
Deogarh	1.45	1.00	1.05	1.51	0.75
Dhenkanal	4.10	3.20	2.97	5.22	8.42
Gajapati	2.96	1.94	2.14	3.51	2.02
Ganjam	15.30	9.66	11.08	17.43	7.79
Jagatsinghapur	5.80	3.45	4.20	6.85	4.91
Jajapur	6.69	4.53	4.85	8.17	24.48
Jharsuguda	2.12	1.79	1.54	2.99	1.40
Kalahandi	13.66	8.22	9.89	13.35	7.93
Kandhamal	4.23	3.25	3.07	4.36	2.76
Kendrapara	8.72	5.39	6.31	9.84	6.86
Kendujhar	7.85	4.58	5.69	9.65	12.02
Khordha	7.07	3.78	5.12	9.82	5.51
Koraput	3.88	2.94	2.81	5.11	2.27

Malkangiri	2.78	2.23	2.01	3.08	1.23
Mayurbhanj	12.95	7.48	9.37	17.00	9.21
Nabarangpur	9.58	7.08	6.94	10.09	9.68
Nayagarh	3.91	2.82	2.83	5.00	2.61
Nuapada	5.02	3.05	3.63	4.76	2.81
Puri	8.57	5.30	6.20	11.54	6.00
Rayagada	5.04	3.30	3.65	5.71	6.93
Sambalpur	3.87	2.84	2.80	5.21	3.05
Sonepur	7.50	4.82	5.43	6.82	4.51
Sundargarh	13.82	9.12	10.00	14.04	7.65
Total	225.07	145.20	162.97	252.12	192.12

Source: CSC e-Governance Services India Limited

TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION FUND

4199. SHRI B. K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of proposals received and accepted under the Technology Adoption Fund (TAF);
- (b) the number and list of start-ups supported under the TAF from the MSME sector including those from Andhra Pradesh along with the amount of funding provided, State-wise;
- (c) the number and list of start-ups supported from large industries including those from Andhra Pradesh along with the amount of funding provided,

State-wise;

- (d) the list of technologies being developed along with number of Intellectual properties by the supported start-ups; and
- (e) the details regarding the issues being faced in the commercialization of space technology 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) : As on 01st March, 2026, a total of 42 proposals from 39 industries received. An Expert Committee is evaluating the proposals.

(b) : Out of 42 proposals received from various States, one company belonging from Andhra Pradesh. All proposals received from various States, are being reviewed and currently are in the evaluation/shortlisting phase.

(c) : All the proposals received are either from start-ups or MSMEs. Details on start-ups supported by large industries is not available with IN-SPACe.

(d) : The list of technologies cannot be provided at this stage, as all 42 proposals received under TAF are currently under review and in the evaluation and shortlisting phase. However, the proposals broadly cover technologies such as propulsion systems and green propellants, Earth Observation

foundational models, satellite components, among others.

The creation of Intellectual Property by NGE is expected as a projected outcome following the development of the received proposals.

(e) : Following the space sector reforms announced by the Government of India, the participation of start-ups and private enterprises has begun to create a more vibrant ecosystem for the commercialization of space products and services. However, the main issues being faced in commercialisation of space technologies are demand generation, capital investment, funding access, deep tech expertise gaps, availability of trained manpower, maturity of the available technology, availability of testing infrastructure, long development cycles and balancing national security with commercial interests.

PRADHAN MANTRI VIRASAT KA SAMVARDHAN SCHEME

4200. SHRI P. V. MIDHUN REDDY:

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

- (a) the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) scheme;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under the PM VIKAS scheme, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to provide skill development, market access and financial support to traditional artisans under the said scheme?

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

(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; leadership and entrepreneurship development among minority women, and education support for school dropouts. 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:

- i. Skill development and livelihood support for minority youth and artisans through market-oriented training.
- ii. Preservation and promotion of traditional arts and crafts, including safeguarding of cultural heritage and intangible cultural heritage (ICH).
- iii. Entrepreneurship and leadership development, particularly among minority women.
- iv. Education support through bridge programmes and open schooling for school dropouts.
- v. Convergence with other Government schemes and institutions to enhance employment opportunities and credit access.

(b) : Under the PM VIKAS scheme, beneficiaries are trained through empanelled Project Implementing Agencies across States and Union Territories. The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme as on 16.03.2026 is as follows:

SI No.	State/ UT	No. of beneficiaries enrolled
1	Punjab	4828
2	Uttar Pradesh	3533
3	Assam	2451
4	Jammu and Kashmir	1620
5	Jharkhand	1440
6	Madhya Pradesh	1372
7	Uttarakhand	1440
8	Delhi	1316
9	Karnataka	442
10	Bihar	360
11	Haryana	283
12	Tripura	264
13	Rajasthan	204
14	Andhra Pradesh	180
15	Meghalaya	209
16	Telangana	150
17	Maharashtra	147
18	Kerala	117
19	Nagaland	113
20	Tamil Nadu	60

(c) : The Government has undertaken several measures under PM VIKAS to promote skill development, market access and financial support for traditional artisans, including:

- i. NSQF-aligned training programmes for artisans engaged in traditional arts and crafts to upgrade their skills.
- ii. Customized workshops covering product development, packaging, design improvement, financial literacy, e-commerce onboarding and export management.
- iii. Support for preservation and promotion of traditional crafts and cultural heritage, including documentation and propagation of traditional art forms.
- iv. Market linkages and exposure opportunities through events, exhibitions and participation in fairs.
- v. Facilitating credit and financial linkages through institutions such as National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), banks and other financial institutions for enterprise development.
- vi. Encouraging formation of self-help groups, artisan producer organizations and enterprises to enhance livelihood opportunities.

These initiatives aim to strengthen the livelihoods of traditional artisans while preserving the cultural heritage of minority communities.

Further, under the PM VIKAS scheme, Ministry has been organising 'Lok Samvardhan Parv', bringing together minority artisans from across India and assist them to scale up their operations and businesses. So far, the Ministry

has organised 05 Lok Samvardhan Parvs, in Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala.

USTTAD AND HAMARI DHAROHAR COMPONENT UNDER PM-VIKAS

4201. DR. BACHAAV SHOBHA DINESH:

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SUSHRI PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) the details of the number of traditional artisans and craftspersons from trained under the USTTAD and Hamari Dharohar components of PM-VIKAS across the country particularly Maharashtra, including Solapur, Nandurbar, Bhandara, Sangli and Dhule districts, State and district-wise;
- (b) whether artists engaged in traditional art forms facing financial instability, mounting debt, irregular payments, declining patronage, safety concerns and instances of censorship have been covered under these components and if so, the details of support extended;
- (c) whether the market linkages, design development, branding assistance and social security support have been provided to enhance sustainable incomes and if so, the details and the outcomes thereof;
- (d) whether any audit has been conducted regarding fund utilisation, beneficiary reach and craft or performance cluster support in these districts and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the details of corrective measures with timelines and accountability mechanisms proposed to strengthen artisan livelihoods and preserve traditional cultural practices effectively?

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

(a) to (c) : The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme as a Central Sector scheme which converges five erstwhile schemes viz. 'Seekho Aur Kamao', 'Nai Manzil', 'Nai Roshni' 'USTTAD' and 'Hamari Dharohar'; and focuses on socio-economic empowerment of six notified minorities through skill development; entrepreneurship and leadership development of minority women; and education support for school dropouts. The schemes were implemented across the country, including the state of Maharashtra, a State/UT breakup of beneficiaries trained and placed in the 'USTTAD and Hamari Dharohar' components prior to their integration into PM-VIKAS Scheme is placed at

Statement.

The PM VIKAS 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.

Under the Traditional Training sub-component of PM-VIKAS, training and capacity-building programmes are conducted for artisans engaged in traditional arts and crafts across the country through empanelled Project Implementing Agencies. These programmes aim to enhance artisans' skills, improve livelihood opportunities and preserve traditional cultural heritage including intangible cultural heritage (ICH). No allocation under this sub-component has been made so far in the State of Maharashtra under the PM VIKAS Scheme.

The scheme also provides support through:

- i. skill up-gradation training in traditional arts and crafts;
- ii. customized workshops on design development, packaging, quality control, financial literacy and e-commerce;
- iii. facilitation of market linkages and participation in exhibitions and fairs; and
- iv. access to credit and financial support through institutions such as National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) or other banking / non-banking institutions.

Further, under the PM VIKAS scheme, Ministry has been organising 'Lok Samvardhan Parv', bringing together minority artisans from across India and assist them to scale up their operations and businesses. So far, the Ministry has organised 05 Lok Samvardhan Parvs, in Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala.

(d) and (e) : To strengthen artisan livelihoods and preserve traditional cultural

practices, the scheme promotes:

- i. training and capacity-building programmes for traditional artisans,
- ii. preservation and promotion of traditional arts, crafts and intangible cultural heritage,
- iii. organization of exhibitions, fairs and marketing events to enhance visibility of artisan products, and
- iv. promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurship through formation of self-help groups and artisan producer organizations.

Since the PM VIKAS scheme converging five erstwhile schemes has been rolled out only in January 2025 and projects are in initial stages of implementation, no audit has been conducted till date

STATEMENT

State/UT breakup of beneficiaries trained and placed in the 'USTTAD and Hamari Dharohar'

State/ UT	USTTAD	
	Trained	Placed
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	360	63
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
Assam	1,702	-
Bihar	544	2
Chandigarh	-	-
Chhattisgarh	89	-
Delhi	6	-
Goa	-	-
Gujarat	90	69
Haryana	180	66
Himachal Pradesh	295	-

State/ UT	USTTAD	
	Trained	Placed
Jammu and Kashmir	2,129	786
Jharkhand	541	1
Karnataka	45	-
Kerala	-	-
Ladakh	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	2,006	533
Maharashtra	621	90
Manipur	745	-
Meghalaya	90	73
Mizoram	300	-
Nagaland	-	-
Odisha	-	-
Puducherry	-	-
Punjab	579	-
Rajasthan	867	90
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-
Telangana	180	69
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	-	-
Tripura	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	9,166	2,845
Uttarakhand	-	-
West Bengal	1,076	259
Total	21,611	4,946

ADVERTISEMENTS TARGETING CHILDREN

4202. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

- (a) whether complaints received from the public regarding objectionable advertisements are resolved within a prescribed timeframe and if so, the disposal statistics thereof and monitoring system adopted;
- (b) whether advertisements targeting children with misleading claims or harmful content are specifically regulated and if so, the safeguards put in place along with enforcement details thereof;
- (c) whether any proposal exists to introduce mandatory disclaimer standards and transparency norms in advertisements across media platforms and if so, the policy details thereof;
- (d) whether repeat offenders among advertising agencies or brands are blacklisted or restricted from broadcasting and if so, the criteria adopted and number of entities penalised; and
- (e) whether the Government plans to establish a stronger statutory advertisement regulatory authority to ensure accountability in emerging digital advertising ecosystems and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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) : As per existing regulatory framework, all advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder. The Advertising Code, inter-alia, provides that:

Rule 7(5): No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or super-natural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved.

Rule 7(7): No advertisement which endangers the safety of children or creates in them any interest in unhealthy practices or shows them begging or in an undignified or indecent manner shall not be carried in the cable service.

Rule 7(9): No advertisement which violates the Code for self-regulation in advertising, as adopted by the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI), Mumbai, for public exhibition in India, from time to time, shall be carried in the cable service.

The Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provide a statutory three tier mechanism for redressal of grievances/complaints of citizens relating to content broadcast by television channels. The three-level complaint redressal structure is as under:

- i. Level I – A self-regulation by broadcasters,
- ii. Level II – Self regulation by the self-regulating bodies of the broadcasters, and
- iii. Level III – Oversight mechanism by the Central Government.

Rule 16 of the Cable Television Networks (Amendment) Rules, 2021 provides that any person aggrieved by the content of a programme of a channel as being not in conformity with the Advertising Code may file his complaint in writing to the broadcaster. Provided that where such complaint

relates to Advertising Code laid down by the Advertising Standard Council of India (ASCI), such complaint may be addressed to the said Council and that Council shall deal with such complaint in accordance with the procedure laid down by it. Provided further that ASCI shall take a decision on the complaint within sixty days of its receipt, and communicate the same to the broadcaster and the complainant.

An Inter-Departmental Committee (IDC) has been constituted by the Central Government, which hear complaints regarding violation or contravention of the Programme Code and the Advertising Code. As per recommendations of the IDC, appropriate action is taken against the private TV channels by issuance of Advisory, Warning, Apology Scroll and Off-Air Orders, when violation of any provision of the Advertising Code is established. Ministry also issues advisories from time to time to broadcasters for ensuring compliance to the Advertising Code.

In order to further curtail misleading advertisements and in compliance to Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 07.05.2024, this Ministry 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.

The Central Consumer Protection Authority under Ministry of Consumer Affairs has issued "Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisement Rules, 2022" vide notification dated 9th June, 2022 which lays down guidelines for prevention of false or misleading advertisements and making endorsements relating thereto. Complaints relating to violation of the guidelines, including false and misleading advertisements, are addressed under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

NATIONAL DATABASE TO IMPROVE AI SAFETY

4203. SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:

SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has considered the need for a national database to record, analyse and monitor incidents related to Artificial Intelligence systems including harms, failures and ethical concerns and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same;
- (b) the rationale for establishing such a database particularly in terms of improving Artificial Intelligence (AI) safety, accountability, transparency

and public trust;

- (c) the details of consultations held with industry experts, academic institutions, civil society and technical bodies on designing the scope, standards and governance of an AI incident reporting mechanism;
- (d) the details of proposed institutional framework, data protection safeguards and cross-sector linkages required to operationalise a national AI incident database; and
- (e) the manner in which such a database would align with India's broader policy goals of responsible AI development, user protection, innovation and digital inclusion?

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

(a) to (e) : **India's AI policy:**

India's AI Policy framework is based on Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of democratising the development and usage of technology. The focus is using Artificial Intelligence (AI) for solving real-world problems and ultimately improving lives across various sectors.

To achieve this, Government of India has taken a balanced and pragmatic techno-legal approach towards its regulation. India's AI strategy has been shaped after studying global regulatory frameworks and undertaking extensive stakeholder consultations.

India AI mission:

In March 2024, Government launched India AI mission with an outlay of ₹10,371.92 crore. It has 7 pillars for overall development of AI ecosystem in the country.

- 1. IndiaAI Compute Capacity:** It aims to provide high-end compute power (GPUs) to all, including MSMEs and startups, at an affordable cost. More than 38 thousand GPUs have been onboarded till date.
- 2. IndiaAI Foundation Models:** To develop India's own Large Multimodal Models (LMMs) trained on Indian datasets and languages. This is to ensure sovereign capability and global competitiveness in generative AI. 12 applications have been approved. AI models developed by Sarvam and BharatGen were launched during the AI Impact Summit.
- 3. AIKosh:** To develop large datasets for training AI models. AIKosh is a unified data platform integrating datasets from government and non-government sources.
- 4. IndiaAI Application Development Initiative:** This pillar aims to develop AI applications for India specific challenges in sectors such as climate change and disaster management, healthcare, agriculture, governance, and assistive technologies for learning disabilities. Government has given support to develop 30 applications so far.
- 5. IndiaAI FutureSkills:** To develop AI skilled professionals in India by increasing the number of graduates, post-graduate and PhDs in AI domain. It also envisions setting up Data and AI Labs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities

across India.

6. IndiaAI Startup Financing: To provide financial assistance to AI start-ups.

7. Safe & Trusted AI: To balance innovation with strong governance frameworks to ensure responsible AI adoption.

IndiaAI Impact Summit:

In February 2026, India hosted the AI Impact Summit, which was the biggest AI summit held so far. It witnessed participation from More than 100 countries, including 22 Heads of State or Government, around 10 international organisations and approximately 6 lakh attendees in person and over 9 lakh cumulative views through live virtual streaming.

Investment commitments of more than \$250 billion were received during the Summit.

Manav Vision

Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi presented India's Manav vision for AI at the AI Impact Summit. It presents a roadmap where technological advancement progresses in harmony with societal values: Moral and Ethical Systems, Accountable Governance, National Sovereignty, Accessible and Inclusive AI, and Valid and Legitimate Systems.

The AI Impact Summit concluded with the Summit Declaration, endorsed by 92 countries and international organisations, affirming collective commitment to trusted, inclusive, democratic, and human-centric AI norms.

Advisory Group on AI

To support the development of a responsible AI framework suited to India's

needs, Government constituted an Advisory Group on AI under the chairmanship of the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Prime Minister.

The group includes representatives from academia, industry and government. The Advisory Group was tasked with developing recommendations for a safe and trusted AI ecosystem. A report on AI Governance Guidelines was finalised after reviewing existing and proposed laws and regulatory guidelines.

The report highlights the need for a coordinated, whole-of-government approach to ensure effective compliance and enforcement as the AI ecosystem evolves. Given the rapidly changing nature of AI technologies, the report recommends a techno-legal approach to governance.

India AI Governance Guidelines

The India AI Governance Guidelines was released on 5 November 2025. It provides a comprehensive national framework to ensure the safe, responsible, and inclusive development and deployment of Artificial Intelligence in the country.

The guidelines emphasise human-centric AI development and provide a comprehensive governance framework. They recognise risks such as misinformation, deepfakes, algorithmic bias and lack of transparency. Accordingly, the framework stresses mechanisms to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate risks arising from AI systems through appropriate techno-legal safeguards.

The Guidelines propose an India-specific risk assessment framework

based on real-world evidence of harm. This would help authorities and stakeholders analyse emerging AI risks and strengthen mitigation measures.

Such mechanisms would also support transparency, accountability and public trust in AI systems. The Guidelines recommend a whole-of-government institutional framework for AI governance, including:

- AI Governance Group (AIGG): 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.

The proposed governance framework aligns with India's broader goals of responsible AI innovation, user protection, inclusive digital growth and stronger public trust, while enabling the use of AI for economic growth, public services and social development.

राजस्थान में सरदारशहर से हनुमानगढ़ रेललाइन सर्वेक्षण

4204. श्री अमरा राम:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) राजस्थान में सरदारशहर से हनुमानगढ़ तक नई रेल लाइन के निर्माण के लिए सर्वेक्षण का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ख) क्या फतेहपुर से रतनगढ़ तक रेल लाइन का निर्माण पूरा होने के पश्चात् जयपुर से हनुमानगढ़ और श्रीगंगानगर तथा आगे पाकिस्तान के साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा तक प्रस्तावित रेल संपर्क

सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण है और इस प्रकार के आगरा और जयपुर से सामग्री की ढुलाई और सैनिकों के आवागमन के लिए सीधी सेवा उपलब्ध हो सकेगी जिससे समय के साथ-साथ परिवहन लागत की भी बचत होगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का सर्वेक्षण कराने और उक्त रेल लाइनों का निर्माण शुरू करने का विचार है और 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 (ग) : सरदार शहर और हनुमानगढ़ स्टेशन भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर मौजूदा रेलवे स्टेशन हैं और रतनगढ़ और सादुलपुर के रास्ते पहले से ही से जुड़े हुए हैं। इसके अलावा जयपुर से हनुमानगढ़ और श्री गंगानगर तक रींगस, सीकर, फतेहपुर शेखावाटी, चुरू और सदुलपुर के रास्ते रेल संपर्कता पहले से ही है।

सरदार शहर-हनुमानगढ़ नई लाइन (149 कि.मी.) और रतनगढ़-फतेहपुर-शेखावाटी (39 कि.मी.) नई लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण किए गए थे, परन्तु इन परियोजनाओं में कम यातायात संभावनाएं हैं।

राजस्थान

रेल बजट:

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	682 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	9,960 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 15 गुना)

रेलपथ निर्माण

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	798 कि.मी.	159.60 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-25	3,815 कि.मी.	346.82 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली 43,918 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 3,409 कि.मी. लंबाई की 28 रेल परियोजनाएँ (13 नई लाइन, 05 आमान परिवर्तन और 10 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इन कार्यों की स्थिति का सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2024 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	13	981	196	5769
आमान परिवर्तन	5	1252	788	6829
दोहरीकरण/ बहुपथन	10	1176	254	6357
कुल	28	3,409	1,238	18,954

सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्र-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाएं:

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

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	बंगुरग्राम-रास नई लाइन (28 किलोमीटर)	175
2.	थईयात हमीरा-सोनू नई लाइन (58 किलोमीटर)	350
3.	सूरतपुरा-श्रीगंगानगर आमान परिवर्तन (241 किलोमीटर)	896
4.	सादुलपुर-बीकानेर एवं रतनगढ़-डेगाना आमान परिवर्तन (438 किलोमीटर)	886
5.	जयपुर-चुरू एवं सीकर-लोहारू आमान परिवर्तन (320 किलोमीटर)	1105
6.	भगत की कोठी-लूनी दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	128
7.	रानी-केशव गंज दोहरीकरण (59 किलोमीटर)	290
8.	गुड़िया-मारवाड़ एवं करजोदा-पालनपुर दोहरीकरण (49 किलोमीटर)	251
9.	रानी-मारवाड़ दोहरीकरण (52 किलोमीटर)	346
10.	आबू रोड-स्वरूप गंज दोहरीकरण (26 किलोमीटर)	195
11.	आबू रोड-सरोत्रा रोड दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	152
12.	अलवर-बाँदीकुई दोहरीकरण (60 किलोमीटर)	450
13.	अजमेर-बंगुरग्राम दोहरीकरण (48 किलोमीटर)	375
14.	बंगुरग्राम-गुड़िया कहीं-कहीं दोहरीकरण (47 किलोमीटर)	395
15.	डेगाना-राई का बाग दोहरीकरण (146 किलोमीटर)	809
16.	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (282 किलोमीटर)	2476
17.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 किलोमीटर)	560
18.	दौसा-गंगापुर सिटी दोहरीकरण (93 किलोमीटर)	950
19.	फुलेरा-डेगाना दोहरीकरण (108 किलोमीटर)	702
20.	चुरू-रतनगढ़ दोहरीकरण (43 किलोमीटर)	423

चालू परियोजनाएं:

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली कुछ मुख्य परियोजनाओं जो हाल ही में शुरू की गई का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 किलोमीटर)	495
2.	तरंगा हिल-आबू रोड नई लाइन (116 किलोमीटर)	2798
3.	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 किलोमीटर)	5073
4.	पुष्कर-मेड़ता नई लाइन (51 किलोमीटर)	800

5.	रीगस-खाटू श्याम जी नई लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	254
6.	मेड़ता सिटी-रास नई लाइन एवं मेड़ता रोड स्टेशन पर बाई पास (56 किलोमीटर)	947
7.	कोटा तक विस्तार सहित ग्वालियर-श्यापुर कलां आमान परिवर्तन (284 किलोमीटर)	2913
8.	गंगापुर सिटी तक विस्तार सहित धौलपुर-सिरमथरा आमान परिवर्तन (145 किलोमीटर)	747
9.	मावली-देवगढ़ मदारिया आमान परिवर्तन (83 किलोमीटर)	969
10.	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 किलोमीटर)	5924
11.	आगरा फोर्ट-बांदीकुई दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	988
12.	सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर दोहरीकरण (131 किलोमीटर)	1204
13.	चूरु-सादुलपुर एवं लूनी-भिलड़ी दोहरीकरण (330 किलोमीटर)	3554
14.	अजमेर-चंदेरिया दोहरीकरण (178 किलोमीटर)	1635
15.	सवाईमाधोपुर में बाई पास लाइन (14 किलोमीटर)	304
16.	रेवाड़ी-खाटूवास दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	352
17.	काठूवास-नारनौल दोहरीकरण	313
18.	मारवाड़ में बाई पास लाइन (4 किलोमीटर)	71
19.	चुरू में बाईपास लाइन (5 किलोमीटर)	63
20.	समदड़ी में बाईपास लाइन (1 किलोमीटर)	26
21.	रामदेवरा-पोखरण नई लाइन (13 किलोमीटर)	189
22.	लालगढ़-बीकानेर पूर्व केबिन का दोहरीकरण (11 किलोमीटर)	279
23.	रीगस-सीकर दोहरीकरण (50 किलोमीटर)	470
24.	उमरा-देबारी दोहरीकरण (25 किलोमीटर)	492

विगत तीन वर्षों (2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26) के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली 5,666 कि.मी लंबाई के कुल 59 सर्वेक्षण (25 नई लाइन और 34 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

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

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता

- परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली आरंभिक और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- मिसिंग लिंकों का संयोजन और वैकल्पिक मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्द्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भू-वैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि

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

रेल संपर्कता

वर्तमान में, हनुमानगढ़ और श्रीगंगानगर प्रत्येक 08 एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा जयपुर से जुड़े हुए हैं। ये सेवाएं नीचे सूचीबद्ध हैं:-

● जयपुर से हनुमानगढ़

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं और नाम
1	20497 / 20498 रामेश्वरम - फिरोजपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
2	54703 / 54704 बठिंडा - जयपुर एक्सप्रेस
3	14701 / 14702 श्री गंगानगर - बांद्रा टर्मिनस एक्सप्रेस
4	22981 / 22982 कोटा - श्री गंगानगर एक्सप्रेस

● जयपुर से श्रीगंगानगर

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं और नाम
1	20471 / 20472 श्रीगंगानगर - पुरी एक्सप्रेस
2	14701 / 14702 श्रीगंगानगर - बांद्रा (टी.) एक्सप्रेस
3	22981 / 22982 कोटा - श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस
4	22997 / 22998 झालावाड़ सिटी - श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस

इसके अलावा, किसी भी मार्ग/खंड पर रेल सेवाएं शुरू करना सतत प्रक्रिया है, जो विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें शामिल हैं:

- संबंधित खंड की क्षमता
- पथ की उपलब्धता
- अपेक्षित चल स्टॉक की उपलब्धता
- चल स्टॉक के लिए उपयुक्त अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता
- रेलपथ और अन्य परिसंपत्तियों की अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता

EXCESSIVE ADDED SUGAR IN SOFT DRINKS AND CONSUMER SAFETY

4205. DR. M. P. ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the high levels of added sugar in carbonated soft drinks and other sugar-sweetened beverages marketed in the country and their potential adverse impact on consumers particularly children and adolescents;
- (b) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has prescribed any upper limits for added sugar content in such beverages and mandated clear front-of-pack labelling indicating sugar levels and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce stricter labelling norms, sugar reduction targets or other regulatory measures to safeguard consumer interests and promote informed choices; and
- (d) the details of inspections, compliance actions and consumer awareness initiatives undertaken to address misleading claims and excessive sugar content in soft drinks during the last three years?

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

(a) to (c) : Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that it is mandated to lay down science based standards for various articles of food products including Non-alcoholic (carbonated & non-carbonated) beverages and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food

for human consumption and FSSAI standards are uniform across the country.

Standards for non-alcoholic beverages, including both carbonated and non- carbonated beverages, are prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011. The said regulation also specifies the ingredients and additives permitted to be used in such products.

Further, as per the Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020, nutritional information inter alia, Total sugars & added sugars content per 100 g, 100 ml, or per single consumption pack, along with the per-serve percentage contribution to the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) is required to be declared on the product label.

Additionally, every package of such food containing approved artificial sweeteners must carry the mandatory declarations and cautionary warnings as prescribed under the regulations.

As per the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, all Food Business Operators (FBOs), engaged in the manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages, including both carbonated and non-carbonated beverages are required to comply with the standards and requirements prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Regulations.

Further, the implementation and enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is a shared responsibility between the Central and State Governments. While the FSSAI, under the Ministry of Health

and Family Welfare, is responsible for laying down science-based standards and ensuring overall coordination, the State Food Safety Authorities are primarily responsible for enforcement at the field level.

To ensure compliance with the set standards, limits, & other statutory requirements under the Act and food safety & standards regulations (FSSR), FSSAI, through State/UT food safety authorities and its four regional offices conducts regular localized/targeted special enforcement and surveillance drives on various Food products, inspections and sampling activities throughout the year. If any deviations from the standards or violations to the FSSR are observed, the defaulting food business operators (FBOs) are subject to regulatory actions, including punitive measures, as stipulated under the FSS Act 2006 and its associated rules.

(d) : The details of inspections undertaken and non-conformance observed with respect to Non-alcoholic (carbonated & non- carbonated) beverages FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 are tabulated at **Statement-I**.

Further, the details of enforcement activity for the food product Non- alcoholic (carbonated & non-carbonated) beverages FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 are tabulated at **Statement-II**.

Additionally, FSSAI has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulation, 2018, to address issues related to misleading claims, labelling and advertisements. These regulations have underlaid clear specifications for making claims on food

businesses. This regulation ensures that food-related advertisements and claims are accurate, non-deceptive, and align with food safety standards.

Under Eat Right India Movement, FSSAI has undertaken “# Har Label Kuch Kehta Hai” awareness campaign to empower citizens with label literacy for making informed food choices. The campaign aims to educate consumers on key elements of food labels such as nutritional information (calories, fats, sugars, protein, serving size), ingredient lists, allergen declarations, and date markings.

Further, the “AajSe Thoda Kam” campaign, encourages consumers to gradually reduce their intake of fat, salt and sugar through simple dietary modifications.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials are displayed and awareness activities are conducted during major exhibitions and events. Awareness is also disseminated through multiple social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, X (Twitter), YouTube and Public App.

STATEMENT-I

<i>The details of inspections undertaken and Non-conformance observed with respect to Non-alcoholic (carbonated & non-carbonated) beverages FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25</i>		
Year	Total no. of inspections	Non-conformance observed

2024-25	1911	106
2023-24	1373	116
2022-23	901	58

STATEMENT -II

<i>Details of enforcement activity for the food product Non-alcoholic (carbonated & non-carbonated) beverages FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25</i>									
Year	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found Non-Conforming during the year	Non-Conforming Samples			Details of Civil Cases		Details of Criminal Cases	
			Unsafe	Sub standard	Labelling defects/Misbranded/Misleading Claims/Others	No. of cases decided		No. of cases decided	
						No. of cases awarded with penalty	Penalties realized (₹)	Convicted with fine & Imprisonment	Penalties realized (₹)
2024-25	2873	256	43	109	104	184	32,01,999	10	3,50,000
2023-24	2583	208	30	90	90	183	1,15,57,700	13	4,39,000
2022-23	3152	786	29	125	638	199	84,69,300	7	1,29,001

TECHNOLOGY PLATFORMS

4206. SHRI PUSHPENDRA SAROJ:

SHRI NEERAJ MAURYA:

ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

SHRI DEVESH SHAKYA:

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

- (a) the number and categories of Government datasets shared or made accessible to private technology platforms during the last five years, year and sector-wise;

- (b) whether such datasets were anonymised, aggregated or contained personally identifiable information and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of public–private partnerships granted access to Digital Public Infrastructure such as Aadhaar authentication, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), DigiLocker or similar platforms and the conditions and safeguards governing for such access;
- (d) the number of complaints, data breach reports or representations received regarding misuse of public data or unauthorised commercial exploitation of digital public infrastructure;
- (e) whether any independent audit or internal review has identified gaps in data minimisation, consent architecture or data-retention practices and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the regulatory safeguards, accountability mechanisms and penalties introduced to prevent misuse of Government-held data by private entities?

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) : India has established an interconnected ecosystem of data and digital infrastructure platforms. These are designed to promote innovation, transparency and public service delivery through open, regulated and sector-specific access frameworks.

The datasets are made available through Government data platforms

such as:

1. AIKosh under IndiaAI Mission is a sovereign AI-artefact hub offering pre-trained AI models and datasets across sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, education, governance, environment and finance.

These models and other features of AIKosh can be accessed from

www.aikosh.com.

2. Open Government Data Platform / Bharat Data Platform (data.gov.in) provides open access to government datasets under the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP). It is the largest repository of open government data in India, promoting transparency and public participation.

The platform provides about 4.54 lakh datasets and 2.36 lakh APIs, covering a wide range of sectors like agriculture, health, education, transport, energy, environment and governance.

As of April 2025, it has been subsumed into the broader Bharat Data Platform (BDP), creating a unified data ecosystem for government, academia and startups.

3. National Data and Analytics Platform (NDAP) is a platform developed by NITI Aayog which aggregates and standardises datasets from multiple ministries into a single platform. It makes government data more comparable and accessible for researchers, startups, and policymakers to support evidence-based decision.

It hosts around 6362 datasets across 31 sectors and 53 ministries.

It provides standardized and interoperable datasets in areas such as economy, health, education, labour and infrastructure.

These datasets are available for access at <https://ndap.niti.gov.in>.

4. UPI exemplifies sector-specific data access. Finance and Payments data are made available through APIs linked to the Unified Payments Interface ecosystem, thereby enabling fintech innovation at scale.

5. Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission maintains health record data and enables sharing through digital health exchanges, alongside Aadhaar-based identity and authentication APIs.

This forms the backbone of India's health data infrastructure by creating an integrated digital health ecosystem, rather than publishing open datasets.

While OGD provides the largest volume of open data, NDAP enhances usability through standardization, AIKosh supports AI innovation, UPI supports fintech growth and ABDM builds a secure health data infrastructure.

Together, these platforms reflect India's strategy of building open, federated, and sector-specific data infrastructure to power AI development, public service delivery, and research.

Several start-ups and entities access the Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) like Aadhaar, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), DigiLocker and other data platforms through regulated frameworks.

Complaints related to unauthorized access to personal data, fraudulent financial transactions and data scraping are handled by sector regulators (e.g.,

banking, telecom), National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (cybercrime.gov.in), CERT-In and platform-specific grievance systems.

Comprehensive security audit has been done for the data.gov.in portal. UIDAI also conducts periodic audits of its systems. Similarly, internal reviews and security audits are conducted by other concerned organizations like banks and Ministries/Departments.

These audits periodically examine issues relating to consent architecture, data retention and security safeguards, and necessary improvements are subsequently undertaken to fill the gaps.

Indian legal and regulatory frameworks also exist to prevent its misuse in this regard include Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023, Information Technology Act 2000 and sector-specific guidelines from regulators like UIDAI, RBI, etc.

The different types of penalties include financial penalties for data misuse, suspension of API access, revocation of platform licenses and criminal penalties in severe cases. For example, the DPDP Act introduces significant financial penalties for data breaches or non-compliance.

The safeguards consist of mandatory user consent, purpose limitation (data used only for stated purpose), data minimisation, security safeguards and encryption and independent audits.

नाभिकीय ईंधनों पर सीमा शुल्क में छूट

4207. श्री रमेश अवस्थी :

श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

- (क) वर्ष 2035 तक नाभिकीय ईंधनों और रिएक्टर घटकों पर सीमा शुल्क में कुल छूट से नाभिकीय ऊर्जा की प्रति इकाई लागत पर किस प्रकार प्रभाव पड़ेगा;
- (ख) दस नई अनुमोदित 700 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले दाबित भारी जल रिएक्टर (पीएचडब्ल्यूआर) इकाइयों के लिए घरेलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु किए जा रहे विशिष्ट उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी) को आवंटित अनुसंधान और विकास (आर एंड डी) निधि में वृद्धि के लिए मुख्य रूप से ध्यान दिए जाने वाले क्षेत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है क्योंकि इस वर्ष इसका बजट आवंटन लगभग दोगुना हो गया है;
- (घ) क्या तटीय राज्यों में आगामी नाभिकीय 'पार्कों' के निर्माण और संभार तंत्र में तेजी लाने के लिए पीएम गति शक्ति ढांचे को एकीकृत करने की कोई योजना है; और
- (ङ) 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) : नाभिकीय विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक सामानों के आयात पर शून्य सीमा शुल्क लागू किए जाने से उन परियोजनाओं की परियोजना लागत तथा उत्पादित विद्युत इकाई लागत में कमी आएगी, जो विदेशी सहयोग से स्थापित की जा रही हैं और जिनमें आयातित उपकरणों की मात्रा अधिक होती है। इससे परियोजनाएं अधिक व्यवहार्य बनेंगी।
- (ख) : एनपीसीआईएल द्वारा 10 नई अनुमोदित 700 मेगावाट(वि) पीएचडब्ल्यूआर इकाइयों के लिए घरेलू आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को मजबूत करने के लिए उठाए जा रहे कदम निम्नानुसार हैं:

- आदेशों की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए थोक आदेश जारी करना।
- आवश्यक मार्गदर्शन और सहयोग प्रदान करते हुए विक्रेता आधार का विस्तार करना।
- आयात प्रतिस्थापन के लिए स्वदेशी उपकरणों का विकास और विक्रेता विकास।
- कुछ उपकरणों को वर्ग-1 स्थानीय आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के लिए आरक्षित रखना।
- एमएसएमई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विक्रेता बैठकों का आयोजन और बोलियों में एमएसएमई को प्राथमिकता देना।

(ग) : भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी) विभिन्न स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से अनुसंधान एवं विकास गतिविधियां संचालित करता है। बीएआरसी को आवंटित बड़े हुए अनुसंधान एवं विकास वित्तपोषण का मुख्य उद्देश्य, आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए विभागीय अधिदेश के अनुरूप बहुविषयक क्षेत्रों में नए अनुसंधान एवं विकास और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास पर है। मुख्य केंद्रित क्षेत्रों में शामिल हैं;

- (i) अनुसंधान एवं विकास के लिए नए अनुसंधान रिएक्टरों के विकास और तैनाती का प्रमुख कार्यक्रम।
- (ii) आइसोटोप उत्पादन में विशेष रूप से कैंसर उपचार के लिए आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए आइसोटोप प्रसंस्करण सुविधाओं के साथ आइसोटोप उत्पादन रिएक्टर।
- (iii) बिजली और हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन के लिए लघु मॉड्यूलर रिएक्टरों (एसएमआर) सहित नए रिएक्टरों के लिए रिएक्टर प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास जिसमें संबद्ध हाइड्रोजन उत्पादन चक्रों और उनके अग्र एवं पश्च-भाग ईंधन चक्रों का विकास शामिल है।
- (iv) इन उन्नत प्रौद्योगिकियों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने हेतु सामाजिक, चिकित्सा और वैज्ञानिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए उच्च कणपुंज (बीम) ऊर्जा प्राप्त करने के लिए त्वरक कार्यक्रम के साथ-साथ संबद्ध क्रायोजेनिक और अतिचालक प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास।
- (v) चिकित्सीय और अभियांत्रिकी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए लेजर-आधारित प्रौद्योगिकी का

विकास, और

(vi) इन प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों का समर्थन करने के लिए उन्नत सामग्री और विनिर्माण प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास।

(घ) और (ङ) : वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

PERFORMANCE OF ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS IN ASSAM

4208. SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:

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

- (a) the details of performance of Aspirational Districts in Assam under key sectors including Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure during the last five years, district-wise;
- (b) the details of criteria and methodology adopted for ranking and measuring incremental progress of these districts;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and released to the Aspirational Districts in Assam, year-wise including the nature of flexibility provided to the State Government and district administrations in utilisation of such funds;
- (d) the names of the best-performing and worst-performing Aspirational Districts in Assam during the last five years, the parameters on which they were so identified and the reasons for persistent underperformance; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to address gaps in the lagging districts; and
- (f) whether any independent evaluation has been conducted to assess the

effectiveness of such interventions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) : The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) has developed the Champions of Change (CoC) Dashboard to periodically monitor the performance of all 112 districts, including 7 aspirational districts in Assam using composite scores based on 49 key performance indicators (KPIs) under 5 broad socio-economic themes – health & nutrition, education, agriculture and water resource, financial inclusion & skill development and basic infrastructure. The performance of all 112 districts under ADP, since inception, is available on the CoC dashboard (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>) which is publicly accessible.

(b) : Under ADP, each district is monitored on 49 KPIs, entailing 81 data points, across 5 sectors mentioned in (a) above. These sectors have different weightages – Health & Nutrition and Education have been prioritized with 30% weightage each. Agriculture & Water Resources has a 20% weightage while the remaining two sectors, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development and Basic Infrastructure, have a weightage of 10% each. Every quarter, districts register their progress on the CoC dashboard and are ranked on quarter-wise incremental improvement shown by the district (“Delta Ranking”) across these sectors. The quarter wise ranks achieved by all the Aspirational Districts, since

inception, is also available on the Champions of Change portal (<http://championsofchange.gov.in/site/coc-home/>).

(c) : The details of funds sanctioned and released to the aspirational districts in Assam during the last five years is at **Statement-I**. In order to foster competitive spirit and for addressing the critical gaps, additional allocation via challenge route is also envisaged. Every quarter, districts are assessed on the basis of quarterly progress and the best performing districts in overall terms and in each of the five sectors are identified and their good performance is recognized and encouraged. The first and second rankers in overall terms are awarded ₹10 crores and ₹5 crores respectively. The first ranker from each of the five sectors is awarded ₹3 crores each. Based on the performance grant as mentioned above, it is the districts which undertake specific projects to address critical needs felt by them.

(d) and (e) : Every quarter, districts are assessed on the basis of quarterly progress and ranking is being done. The ranks of the Aspirational Districts in Assam during the last five years is at **Statement-II**. As mentioned in (c) above, every quarter, districts register their progress in 49 KPIs of the sectors mentioned in (a) above and are ranked on the basis of performance. The ranking of districts is based on real progress made under these KPIs in a quarter. This enables the districts to focus on strategies to improve their performance in sectors which they rank lower.

(f) : There have been two independent assessments of the functioning and impact of the Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP)

- (i) UNDP made a comprehensive appraisal of this programme
- (ii) Institute for Competitiveness Assessment (a team of expert led by Prof. Michael Porter of Harvard Business school) made a detailed assessment of the programme

The UNDP report titled “Aspirational Districts Programme: An Appraisal,” submitted in December 2020, confirmed that significant progress has been made in various aspects such as sector-wise growth, better governance through convergence, and accelerated development through competitive federalism. This progress has been driven by factors including strong leadership, real-time monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and capacity building. Additionally, the Institute for Competitiveness highlighted that nearly all districts in the ADP have shown improvement on key development parameters compared to the baseline, with the programme successfully advancing social impact and justice by targeting the benefits towards the most disadvantaged areas. The delta ranking system has played a crucial role in fostering a competitive and dynamic culture, which has motivated several low-performing districts to enhance their standings over the past three years.

STATEMENT-I

Details of funds sanctioned and funds released to the Aspirational

Districts in Assam during the last five years

Financial Year	District	Funds Sanctioned (₹ in crores)	Funds Released (₹ in crores)
FY 2021-22	Baksa	7.01	7.01

	Barpeta	10.01	10.01
	Darrang	1.01	1.01
	Dhubri	3.01	3.01
	Goalpara	0.01	0.01
	Hailakandi	15.16	14.96
	Udalguri	14.99	14.99
FY 2022-23	Baksa	7.25	7.25
	Barpeta	3.00	3.00
	Darrang	5.00	5.00
	Dhubri	2.20	2.20
	Goalpara	4.96	4.96
	Hailakandi	3.00	3.00
	Udalguri	4.63	4.63
FY 2023-24	Hailakandi	2.00	2.00
FY 2024-25	Baksa	3.64	1.84
	Barpeta	2.04	1.05
	Darrang	3.05	1.55
	Dhubri	0.05	0.05
	Goalpara	5.05	2.55
	Hailakandi	0.05	0.05
	Udalguri	0.05	0.05
FY 2025-26	Dhubri	1.00	0.50

Grand Total		98.18	90.70

STATEMENT-II

Ranks of Aspirational Districts in Assam during the last five years

Year (Ranking month)	District Name	Rank
2021 (September)	Hailakandi	15
	Goalpara	39
	Darrang	51
	Dhubri	62
	Barpeta	64
	Udalguri	107
	Baksa	108
2022 (September)	Udalguri	7
	Baksa	24
	Dhubri	43
	Hailakandi	64
	Darrang	76
	Barpeta	86
	Goalpara	98
2023 (September)	Goalpara	45
	Darrang	60

	Barpeta	65
	Udalguri	85
	Dhubri	102
	Baksa	103
	Hailakandi	111
2024 (September)	Barpeta	22
	Dhubri	56
	Udalguri	61
	Darrang	63
	Hailakandi	71
	Baksa	76
	Goalpara	109
2025 (September)	Barpeta	41
	Udalguri	50
	Baksa	54
	Goalpara	69
	Dhubri	84
	Hailakandi	97
	Darrang	102

REVIVAL OF THE CHINAKURI UNDERGROUND MINES

4209. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved the revival/operationalisation of the Chinakuri underground mine under Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) in Paschim Bardhaman district in West Bengal
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the revenue-sharing model, private partner, if any, projected production investment and expected benefits for the local economy;
- (c) the specific reasons for early closure of the mine including technical, safety, financial and environmental factors and the estimated loss of jobs and income for affected workers and local communities;
- (d) the measures taken or proposed to improve productivity, reduce operational inefficiencies, modernise technology and strengthen the mine's overall financial viability so as to avoid recurrence of past difficulties; and
- (e) the details of the safeguards adopted to ensure ecologically safe and socially responsible operation including land subsidence control, pollution mitigation, mine closure plans, workers' safety and protection of employment and welfare of the local population?

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 Chinakuri underground mine is a working mine. The mine has been awarded to M/s BKB Transport Pvt. Ltd. in MDO (Mine Developer

and Operator) revenue sharing mode on 23.12.2022. Mining Plan of 1.0 MTY was approved by ECL Board on 24.09.2024. Mine has been handed over to MDO on 11.06.2025. The MDO has offered revenue sharing of 8.00% to ECL.

There is no investment from ECL as mine is to be operated by MDO.

Projected production from the mine is given below: -

Projected Production in lakh tonne	
1st Year	1.5
2nd Year	1.5
3rd Year	2
4th Year	2.5
5th Year	2.5
6th Year	4
7th Year	4.5
8th Year	4.5
9th Year	8
10th Year	8
11th Year	8
12th Year	8
13th Year	10
14th Year	10
15th Year	8
16th Year	10
17th Year	10
18th Year	8
19th Year	8
20th Year	8
21st Year	8
22nd Year	8
23rd Year	8
24th Year	8
25th Year	8
Total	167

(c) : The mine was discontinued as coal deposit in the mine was at a depth of more than 500 m. There was no loss of job of workers as they were deployed in other nearby mines of ECL.

(d) : The following measures have been taken to improve productivity, reduce operational inefficiencies, modernise technology and strengthen the mine's overall financial viability so as to avoid recurrence of past difficulties:

- Hiring of MDO for working of the mine as stated above.
- MDO has currently deployed LHD (load haul dump) machines with belt conveyor.
- MDO has proposed to deploy continuous cutting technology (Standard Height Continuous Miner, Road Header & Longwall with stowing).

(e) : The details of the safeguards adopted to ensure ecologically safe and socially responsible operation of the Chinakuri Underground Coal Mine are as follows:

- All previously deployed manpower of Eastern Coalfields Limited at Chinakuri UG Mine has been redeployed at other nearby mines without any retrenchment. Further, the MDO has employed around 544 persons.
- Welfare measures include provision of amenities such as school bus and ambulance services and installation of an RO plant near village Junut for employees and the local population.
- With regard to workers' safety, mining operations are carried out in compliance with the Mines Act, 1952; Coal Mines Regulations, 2017; and Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020,

under the supervision of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS). Workers are provided with mandatory PPE, continuous gas monitoring systems are in place, and regular safety training and pre-shift safety talks are conducted.

- Land subsidence control is ensured as per the approved Mining Plan and other guidelines.
- Pollution mitigation measures are implemented as per the Environmental Clearance conditions.
- The approved Mine Closure Plan has been submitted to the Coal Controller Organisation (CCO) and is monitored through its field offices.

एमपीलैड्स के अंतर्गत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता

4210. श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे:

क्या सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के अंतर्गत गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (एनजीओ) को पांच वर्षों की अवधि में सहायता प्रदान करने की सीमा केवल एक करोड़ रुपये है;
- (ख) क्या संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में गैर-सरकारी संगठन सामाजिक, धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक, स्वास्थ्य और अन्य विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहे हैं और ऐसी कई परियोजनाएं वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण अधूरी रह गई हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने और क्षेत्रीय विकास कार्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए इस सीमा को हटाने या बढ़ाने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) और (ख) : एमपीलैड्स योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य द्वारा लोगों की स्थानीय जरूरतों के आधार पर विकासात्मक कार्यों की संस्तुति करने, जिसमें समाज के व्यापक जनहित के लिए टिकाऊ सार्वजनिक परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण पर जोर दिया गया है, के लिए सक्षम बनाना है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि ऐसी परिसंपत्तियां समुदाय के सभी वर्गों के लिए बिना किसी प्रतिबंध के सुलभ और उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध हो सकें।

एमपीलैड्स निधि का उपयोग सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली भूमि पर अचल सार्वजनिक संपत्ति और केवल सरकारी स्वामित्व वाली और सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित संस्थानों, यानी सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त संस्थानों सहित केंद्र, राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और स्थानीय सरकारों के लिए चल सार्वजनिक संपत्ति के निर्माण के लिए किया जा सकता है।

एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देश, 2023 के पैरा 6.2.6.2 के अनुसार, एक संसद सदस्य एक वित्तीय वर्ष में इन सभी संस्थाओं को साथ लेते हुए ट्रस्टों और सोसाइटियों के लिए अधिकतम 50 लाख रुपये तक के कार्यों की संस्तुति कर सकता है। दिशानिर्देशों में आगे यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि संसद सदस्य के पूरे कार्यकाल के दौरान किसी भी एक ट्रस्ट या सोसायटी के लिए अनुशंसित कार्यों का कुल मूल्य ₹1 करोड़ से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

तदनुसार, ट्रस्टों और सोसाइटियों को कार्यों के लिए संस्तुतियां सांसद के कार्यकाल के दौरान उनके द्वारा अधिकृत कुल एमपीलैड्स निधि के 10% की समग्र सीमा के अधीन हैं, जिसमें किसी एक ट्रस्ट या सोसाइटी के लिए अधिकतम सीमा ₹1.00 करोड़ है।

(ग) और (घ): मंत्रालय एमपीलैड्स दिशानिर्देशों के संशोधन के लिए प्रस्तावों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों से नियमित रूप से सुझाव प्राप्त करता है और निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसरण में उनकी जांच करता है। वर्तमान में, संसद सदस्य स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास योजना (एमपीलैड्स) के तहत ट्रस्ट/सोसाइटियों के लिए अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाएं

4211. डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत चार वर्षों और वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान कोयला खानों में हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या का वर्ष-वार और राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) कोयला खान स्थलों पर दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कोयला खानों में कामगारों के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए आवंटित निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) : कैलेंडर वर्ष 2022-2026 के दौरान कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाओं और मृत्यु का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।
- (ख) : संसद ने व्यावसायिक सुरक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कार्य स्थिति (ओएसएचएंडडब्ल्यूसी) संहिता, 2020 अधिनियमित की है, जिसे दिनांक 21.11.2025 से लागू किया गया है। यह खान कामगारों सहित कामगारों के स्वास्थ्य, सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिए काम करने की स्थिति और कार्यस्थल के वातावरण को नियंत्रित करता है।

इसके अलावा, कोयला खानों में होने वाली मौतों को रोकने और दुर्घटनाओं की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिससे समग्र सुरक्षा मानकों में सुधार हुआ है:

- i. **स्व-विनियमन को अपनाना:** खतरे की पहचान और जोखिम मूल्यांकन-आधारित सुरक्षा प्रबंधन योजनाओं (एसएमपी) का निरूपण, सक्रिय जोखिम प्रबंधन की संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देना।
- ii. **जोखिम-आधारित मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी):** सुरक्षित कार्य पद्धतियों को मानकीकृत करने और प्रचालन खतरों को कम करने के लिए खनन और संबंधित

गतिविधियों के लिए जोखिम-आधारित एसओपी का निरूपण और प्रवर्तन।

- iii. **विस्फोट-मुक्त, पर्यावरण के अनुकूल सुरक्षित खनन प्रौद्योगिकियां:** बड़े पैमाने पर विस्फोट मुक्त उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाना जैसे कि ओपनकास्ट खानों में भूतल खनिक; सुरक्षित, स्वच्छ और अधिक कुशल संचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भूमिगत खानों में निरंतर खनिक और हाइब्रिड खानों में हाई वाल माइनिंग।
- iv. **मशीनीकृत स्ट्रेटा नियंत्रण:** मजबूत और वैज्ञानिक रूप से प्रबंधित स्तर नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मशीनीकृत ड्रिलिंग और रेसिन कैप्सूल-आधारित रूफ बोल्टिंग, इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन के अनुपूरक सहित।
- v. **वास्तविक समय सुरक्षा निगरानी:** निरंतर निगरानी और त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया के लिए एकीकृत कमान और नियंत्रण केंद्रों (आईसीसीसी) का उपयोग करके खान निगरानी प्रणालियों के एकीकरण के माध्यम से सुरक्षा निगरानी को मजबूत करना।
- vi. **बेहतर खान वातावरण विश्लेषण:** खान वायु नमूना विश्लेषण की सटीकता और विश्वसनीयता बढ़ाने के लिए गैस क्रोमैटोग्राफ का उपयोग।
- vii. **यातायात सुरक्षा:** खानों के अंदर चलने वाले परिवहन के लिए सीओपी का निरूपण और प्रवर्तन। जियो-फेंसिंग के साथ जीपीएस-सक्षम ऑपरेटर इंडिपेंडेंट ट्रक डिस्पैच सिस्टम भी कार्यान्वित किया, दुलाई दक्षता में सुधार और मानवीय त्रुटि को कम किया।
- viii. **प्रशिक्षण का आधुनिकीकरण:** एचईएमएम ऑपरेटरों के लिए सिम्युलेटर-आधारित प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से ऑपरेटर कौशल और सुरक्षा जागरूकता में वृद्धि और इमर्सिव, परिदृश्य-आधारित सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण के लिए वर्चुअल रियलिटी (वीआर) का उपयोग।
- ix. **आधुनिक और उन्नत धूल दमन:** वायु में मौजूद कणों के संपर्क को कम करने और वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए फोग कैनन और धुंध स्प्रे प्रणालियों सहित उन्नत धूल नियंत्रण प्रौद्योगिकियों की संस्थापना।
- x. **डिजिटलीकरण और एआई-आधारित विश्लेषण का उपयोग:** पूर्वानुमानित जोखिम

प्रबंधन, सुविज्ञ निर्णय लेने और एक सुरक्षित, स्मार्ट और अधिक संधारणीय खनन पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के निर्माण का समर्थन करने के लिए डिजिटल उपकरणों और डेटा विश्लेषण का लाभ उठाना।

(ग) : सीआईएल, एससीसीएल और एनएलसीआईएल द्वारा पिछले चार वित्तीय वर्षों और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कोयला खानों में कामगारों की सुरक्षा और बचाव के लिए आवंटित निधियां निम्नानुसार हैं-

वित्तीय वर्ष	आवंटित निधि (करोड़ रुपये में)
2021-22	961.63
2022-23	1072.33
2023-24	1183.10
2024-25	1208.34
2025-26	1064.97

विवरण

कैलेंडर वर्ष 2022-2026 के दौरान कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाओं और मृत्यु का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

वर्ष	राज्य का नाम	घातक दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	मृत्यु	गंभीर दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	गंभीर रूप से घायल
2022	छत्तीसगढ़	4	4	19	20
	गुजरात	0	0	1	1
	झारखंड	7	8	16	17
	मध्य प्रदेश	6	7	18	18
	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	9	11
	ओडिशा	0	0	4	4
	राजस्थान	0	0	1	1
	तमिलनाडु	0	0	1	1
	तेलंगाना	5	7	102	107
	उत्तर प्रदेश	0	0	1	1
	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	2	9	9

2023	छत्तीसगढ़	2	2	12	13
	गुजरात	0	0	2	2
	झारखंड	11	12	16	18
	मध्य प्रदेश	3	3	5	5
	महाराष्ट्र	3	3	2	2
	ओडिशा	6	8	1	4
	तमिलनाडु	1	1	0	0
	तेलंगाना	6	6	67	67
	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	1	8	12
	पश्चिम बंगाल	5	5	4	7
2024	छत्तीसगढ़	6	6	10	10
	गुजरात	1	1	1	1
	झारखंड	3	3	6	7
	मध्य प्रदेश	9	11	6	11
	महाराष्ट्र	2	2	4	4
	ओडिशा	3	3	2	2
	तमिलनाडु	2	2	2	2
	तेलंगाना	7	8	86	86
	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	1	0	0
	पश्चिम बंगाल	4	12	2	3
2025*	छत्तीसगढ़	7	8	6	8
	गुजरात	0	0	1	1
	झारखंड	15	22	12	14
	मध्य प्रदेश	4	6	9	10
	महाराष्ट्र	2	2	8	8
	ओडिशा	4	4	3	3
	तेलंगाना	3	3	78	80
	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	2	1	1
	पश्चिम बंगाल	5	5	0	0
2026*	छत्तीसगढ़	1	1	0	0
	झारखंड	0	0	2	2
	मध्य प्रदेश	3	3	1	1
	महाराष्ट्र	0	0	1	1

ओडिशा	1	1	1	1
तेलंगाना	1	1	5	5
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	1	0	0

*वर्ष 2025 और 2026 के आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

LIMITED DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH

4212. SHRI ZIA UR REHMAN:

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

- whether the Government is aware of limited digital infrastructure, cyber awareness and IT-based employment opportunities in Western Uttar Pradesh;
- if so, the details of steps taken to promote digital inclusion and IT skill development in the region;
- whether similar challenges exist across the country; and
- if so, the details of national measures undertaken to strengthen digital governance and the IT 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 (d): In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize technology and empower citizens, the Government of India launched the Digital India programme in July 2015.

Through this programme, Government has bridged the digital divide using multi-pronged strategy:

- Increasing access to internet,
- Making internet affordable,
- Providing digital public infrastructure
- Enhancing the digital literacy

These efforts have collectively enabled wider access to digital services and opportunities, thereby fostering inclusive and equitable digital growth across the country. It can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Total broadband subscribers	25 Cr	103 Cr	400% increase in subscribers
Total numbers of Mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTS)	7.9 Lakh	29.50 lakh	an increase of about 273%
villages covered with mobile connectivity (2G/3G/4G)	~ 5.27 lakh	6.35 lakh	an increase of about 20.5% (near-universal coverage)
Total optical fiber laid	358 kms	6,92,676 Kms	OFC laid increased by about 1,935 times
Average monthly data consumption per subscriber	61.66 MB	~ 25.25 GB	Data consumption increased by ~ 419 times
Cost of data per Gb	Rs 269	~ Rs 7.9	97% reduction in cost

Digital India program has brought fundamental change in the people's lives:

- More than 143 Cr Aadhar numbers have been issued providing digital identity to Indian residents
- Aadhar was critical in developing the unified payment interface system.

India's UPI is now the world's largest digital payment system with more than

46 Cr users and 685 banks. UPI powers 81% of India's digital payments and nearly 49% of global real-time digital payments

- Using Jan Dhan, Aadhar and Mobile (JAM) Trinity, subsidies and benefits worth Rs. 49.82 lakh crore have been transferred directly to the citizens
- DigiLocker has provided digital access to authentic digital documents from original issuer for the common citizen. Currently, 67 crore users are registered on the platform. More than 967 crore documents have been issued using DigiLocker
- Common Services Centres – (CSCs) offer government and business services in digital mode thereby enhancing last-mile connectivity in rural areas through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs). Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs.

As on 31st January 2026, a total of 1,24,394 Common Services Centre (CSCs) were functional in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The details of CSCs functional in the State of Uttar Pradesh can be seen at **Statement**.

Promoting Digital Literacy:

The Government has taken several initiatives to provide skilling/upskilling to youth. These initiatives aim to develop industry-ready manpower in emerging and advanced technology domains across the country.

PMGDISHA: Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was launched in 2017 to ensure digital literacy. The scheme concluded on 31st March 2024. The scheme was one of the world's largest digital literacy initiatives. Against the target of training 6 Cr people, more than 6.39 Crore

persons were trained nationwide.

FutureSkills Prime: FutureSkills PRIME program is a collaborative initiative of MeitY and National Association of Software and Service Companies (NASSCOM) aimed at making India a cutting-edge digital talent nation. Under the programme, so far, more than 27.53+ lakh candidates have registered on the portal, out of which there have been 17.24+ lakh candidates enrolled/trained in various courses.

National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT): NIELIT provides digital literacy courses such as Awareness in Computer Concept (ACC), Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) etc. NIELIT has trained 43 lakh+ candidates under various courses, including digital literacy and cyber security awareness. Training is delivered through a wide network of 56 NIELIT Centres and 9000+ Accredited Training Partners/Facilitation Centres.

Cyber awareness:

The Government has institutionalised a nationwide integrated and coordinated system to strengthen cybersecurity and digital resilience in public infrastructure which, inter alia, includes:

- National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) to ensure coordination amongst different agencies.
- 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.

- National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC), implemented by CERT-In, examines the cyberspace to detect cyber security threats. It shares the information with concerned organizations, state governments and stakeholder agencies for taking action.
- Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) 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.
- Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has established Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C) to deal with cybercrimes in a coordinated and effective manner.
- The Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country under the provisions of section 70A of the IT Act, 2000.
- CERT-In works with other agencies involved in ensuring cybersecurity including Telecom Security Operations Centre (TSOC), Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C), National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), etc.
- Computer Security Incident Response Team in Finance sector (CSIRT-Fin) under CERT-In is operational since May 2020 to coordinate cyber incident response in the banking and financial sector.
- 'Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA)' project is being implemented by MeitY for strengthening human resources in the area of

Information Security and creating general awareness. Awareness material on various aspects of cyber hygiene & cyber security are disseminated through portals such as www.staysafeonline.in, www.infosecawareness.in and www.csk.gov.in.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT WISE FUNCTIONAL CSCs IN UTTAR PRADESH

District Name	Total functional CSCs
Agra	1,720
Aligarh	1,531
Ambedkar Nagar	1,391
Amethi	1,583
Amroha	1,633
Auraiya	1,163
Ayodhya	1,573
Azamgarh	2,491
Baghpat	778
Bahraich	2,094
Ballia	1,559
Balrampur	1,197
Banda	963
Barabanki	2,102
Bareilly	3,131
Basti	1,995
Bhadohi	952
Bijnor	2,601
Budaun	2,020
Bulandshahr	2,435
Chandauli	1,277
Chitrakoot	579
Deoria	2,241
Etah	1,303
Etawah	1,202
Farrukhabad	1,352

Fatehpur	1,309
Firozabad	1,846
Gautam Buddha Nagar	872
Ghaziabad	1,423
Ghazipur	1,699
Gonda	2,271
Gorakhpur	2,494
Hamirpur	764
Hapur	850
Hardoi	2,297
Hathras	1,131
Jalaun	1,103
Jaunpur	2,224
Jhansi	967
Kannauj	888
Kanpur Dehat	1,351
Kanpur Nagar	1,683
Kasganj	1,105
Kaushambi	1,242
Kheri	2,060
Kushi Nagar	2,444
Lalitpur	830
Lucknow	2,753
Maharajganj	2,262
Mahoba	706
Mainpuri	1,438
Mathura	1,156
Mau	1,256
Meerut	1,764
Mirzapur	1,447
Moradabad	2,978
Muzaffarnagar	1,393
Pilibhit	2,037
Pratapgarh	2,424
Prayagraj	3,228
Rae Bareli	1,776

Rampur	2,121
Saharanpur	2,653
Sambhal	1,811
Sant Kabeer Nagar	1,223
Shahjahanpur	2,069
Shamli	886
Shravasti	695
Siddharth Nagar	2,023
Sitapur	2,028
Sonbhadra	1,317
Sultanpur	1,409
Unnao	1,919
Varanasi	1,903
Total	1,24,394

Source: CSC e-Governance Services India Limited

MINIMAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND RAILWAY PROJECT

4213. SHRI ARUN BHARTI:

SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL:

SHRI RAJESH VERMA:

SHRIMATI SHAMBHAVI:

DR. LATA WANKHEDE:

SHRI ATUL GARG:

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

- (a) the details of the railway infrastructure project for which approval has been sought from the Central Government including the scope of track expansion, conversion or new line construction and its expected benefits for connectivity, freight and passenger services particularly in Bihar,

Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) the number of trees and extent of forest land likely to be affected by the project and the current status of statutory clearances under the Forest (Conservation) Act and other environmental regulations;
- (c) the details of measures proposed to minimise environmental impact including compensatory afforestation, biodiversity protection and other mitigation strategies;
- (d) the details of institutional mechanisms in place for monitoring environmental compliance during the project's execution; and
- (e) the details of assessments conducted regarding the ecological, social and operational impact of the project including alternative alignments or methods to reduce forest loss?

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

(a) to (e): Capacity enhancement of railway network has been taken up by Indian Railways in a big way during last 11 years. The details of commissioning/laying of new track across Indian Railways is given below:-

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.6 Km/day (more than 2 times)

The status of projects situated in Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar

Pradesh are as under:

Bihar

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	`1,132 Cr./year
2025-26	`10,066 Cr. (Nearly 9 times)

Track construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Bihar during 2009-14 and 2014-25 is as under:-

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	318 Km	63.6 Km/year
2014-25	1,899 Km	172.6 Km/year (More than 2.5 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 52 projects (31 New Lines, 01 Gauge Conversions and 20 Doubling), of a total length of 4,663 km, costing ₹86,107 crore, falling fully/partly in Bihar, are sanctioned, out of which 1,014 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of `29,353 crore has been incurred upto

March' 2025. The summary is as under:-

Category	No of sanctioned Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (in Km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (in Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (` in Crore)
New Lines	31	2,691	516	16,814
Gauge Conversion	1	69	52	544
Doubling/Multi-tracking	20	1,904	446	11,995
Total	52	4,663	1,014	29,353

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

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

SN.	Project	Cost (in Crore)
1	Patna rail cum road Bridge (28 Km)	3,210
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	Mansi-Saharsa-Purnia Gauge Conversion (141 km)	752
10	Jaynagar-Narkatiaganj Gauge Conversion (260 km)	967
11	Kaptanganj-Chhapra Gauge Conversion (234 km)	819
12	Sakri-Nirmali & Saharsa-Forbesganj Gauge Conversion (206 km)	2,113
13	Mansi-Saharsa, Saharsa-Purnia & Banmakhi- Bihariganj Gauge Conversion (169 km)	752
14	Sahibganj-Pirpainti Doubling (23 km)	129
15	Maheshkunt-Thanabihpur Doubling (32 km)	115

SN.	Project	Cost (in Crore)
16	Hajipur-Ramdayalu Nagar Doubling (48 km)	367
17	Pirpainti-Bhagalpur Doubling (51 km)	493
18	Bakhtiyarpur-Barh Doubling (19 km)	237
19	Kiul-Gaya Doubling (124 km)	2,462
20	Hajipur-Bachwara Doubling (72 km)	930
21	Darbhanga bypass (9 km)	253
22	Araria-Galgalia (Thakurganj) New Line (110 km)	2,132
23	Saraigarh Bypass Line (5 km)	79
24	Chhapra-Chhapra Kacheri 3rd Line (3 km)	33

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

SN.	Project	Cost (in Crore)
1	Sakri-Hasanpur new line (76 km)	735
2	Khagaria-Kusheshwarsthan New line (42 km)	1,511
3	Fatuha-Islampur new line (167 km)	2,882
4	Koderma-Tilaiya new line (65 km)	1,980
5	Hajipur-Sagauli new line (151 km)	2,702
6	Araria-Supaul new line (96 km)	1,925
7	Kursela-Bihariganj new line (58 km)	194
8	Bikramshila-Katareah new line (26 km)	2,171
9	Jhajha-Batia new line (20 km)	588
10	Pirpainti-Jassidih new line (97 km)	2,611
11	Chhitauni-Tumkuhi Road new line (59 km)	1,731

SN.	Project	Cost (in Crore)
12	Jalalgarh-Kishanganj new line (51 km)	360
13	Jogbani-Biratnagar (Nepal) new line (19 km)	402
14	Darbhanga-Kusheshwarasthan new line (70 km)	367
15	Motihari-Sitamarhi new line (77 km)	1,007
16	Sitamarhi-Nirmali new line (189 km)	2,833
17	Nawada-Laxmipur new line (137 km)	3,121
18	Ara-Bhabua Road new line (150 km)	2,397
19	Gaya-Daltonganj new line (137 km)	2,861
20	Muzaffarpur-Darbhanga new line (69 km)	282
21	Muzaffarpur-Janakpur Road new line (67 km)	228
22	Dehri on Sone-Banjari new line (35 km)	111
23	Chhapra-Muzzafarpur new line (78 km)	1,894
24	Bihta-Aurangabad new line (120 km)	2,995
25	Gaya-Chatra and Gaya-Natesar new line (135 km)	4,543
26	Deogarh-Sultanganj new line incl.Banka-Barahat and Banka-Bhitiah Road (154 km)	665
27	Sultanganj-Katuria new line (77 km)	291
28	Bariarpur-Mananpur new line (68 km)	251
29	Hathua-Bhatni new line (80 km)	318
30	Aurangabad Terminal-Anugrah Narayan Road new line (13 km)	441

SN.	Project	Cost (in Crore)
31	Nawadah-Pawapuri New line (25 km)	492
32	Jaynagar-Bijalpura Gauge conversion (69 km)	790
33	Dhanbad-Sonnagar 3rd line (291 km)	7,906
34	Samastipur-Darbhanga Doubling (38 km)	826
35	Rampur Dumra-Tal-Rajendra Pul-Additional bridge and Doubling (14 km)	2,535
36	Sagauli-Valmikinagar Doubling (110 km)	1,456
37	Gaya Bye pass for Manpur (2 km)	30
38	Muzaffarpur-Sugauli Doubling (101 km)	1,586
39	Barauni-Bachwara 3rd & 4th line (32 km)	486
40	Sonenagar bye pass (Chiralapothu to Bagha Bishunpur) (10 km)	224
41	Narkatiaganj-Darbhanga & Sitamarhi-Muzaffarpur Doubling (256 km)	4,080
42	Chhapra-Ballia Patch Doubling (65 km)	1,046
43	Gorakhpur-Valmikinagar Doubling (96 km)	1,121
44	Katihar-Kumedpur and Katihar-Mukuria Doubling (65 km)	943
45	Bhadaura Station and Karma Station Surface Triangle Line (11 km)	200
46	ROR at Sasaram connecting GC to Ara-Sasaram Line (9 km)	470
47	Ara Bye pass Line to be connected from Jagjivan Halt to existing ARA-Sasaram line through link cabin (Y-Connectivity at Ara) (3 km)	119
48	Son Nagar-Andal Multitracking (749 km)	12,334

SN.	Project	Cost (in Crore)
49	Bulb line at Nabinagar (Ankorha) (17 km)	612
50	Punarakh- Barh-Bhaktiyarpur New 4th line & balance 3rd line (28 km)	422
51	Sanjaygram to Dhachna By Pass line (2 km)	34
52	Aluabari Road-Thakurganj Doubling (20 km)	327
53	Aluabari Road-New Jalpaiguri 3rd & 4th Line (57 km)	1,630
54	Bhagalpur-Jamalpur 3rd Line (53 km)	1,156
55	Bhagalpur-Dumka-Rampurh at Doubling (177 km)	3,169
56	Bakhtiyarpur-Rajgir-Tilaiya Doubling (104 km)	2,192
57	Bakhtiyarpur-Fatuha 3rd and 4th line (24 km)	931

Gujarat

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 Gujarat is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 589 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 17,155 crore (More than 29 times)

Track construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State

of Gujarat during 2009-14 and 2014-25 is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	660 Km	132 Km/year
2014-25	2,764 Km	251 Km/yr (nearly 2 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 36 Railway projects (6 New Lines, 17 Gauge Conversion and 13 Doubling), of a total length of 2,564 Km, costing ₹30,275 crore, falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat have been sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of sanctioned projects	Total length (Km)	Length commissioned upto Mar'25 (Km)	Total Expenditure upto Mar'25 (₹ in Crore)
New Lines	6	532	105	5,494
Gauge Conversion	17	1,379	718	6,213
Doubling / Multitracking	13	653	40	1,158
Total	36	2,564	863	12,865

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

Details of some of the completed projects falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat are as under:

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Crore)
1	Mahesana-Taranga Hill Gauge Conversion (210 Km)	891
2	Himmatnagar-Khedbrahma Gauge Conversion (55 Km)	482
3	Ahmedabad-Botad Gauge Conversion (170 Km)	1,810
4	Dhasa-Jetalsar Gauge Conversion (104 Km)	1,024
5	Ahmedabad-Mahesana Gauge Conversion (69 Km)	874
6	Katosan-Chanasma Gauge Conversion (38 Km)	484
7	Kalol-Kadi-Katosan Gauge Conversion (37 Km)	347
8	Vijapur-Ambliyan Gauge Conversion (42 Km)	415
9	Dabhoi-Chandod with extension up to Kevadiya Gauge Conversion (50 Km)	1,018
10	Viramgam-Samakhiali Doubling (182 Km)	1,492
11	Palanpur-Samakhayali Doubling (247 Km)	2,538
12	Mahesana-Palanpur Doubling (65 Km)	537
13	Surendranagar-Rajkot Doubling (116 Km)	1,425
14	Anand-Godhara Doubling (79 Km)	692
15	Vatva-Ahmedabad 3 rd Line (8 Km)	61
16	Viramgram-Surendranagar Doubling (65 Km)	382
17	Udhna-Jalgaon Doubling (307 Km)	2,448

Details of some of the projects falling fully/partly in the State of Gujarat which have been taken up are as under:

S. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crore)
1	Naliya-Jakhau Port New Line (25 Km)	410
2	Miyagam Karjan-Choranda-Malsar Gauge Conversion (37 Km)	450
3	Jambusar-Kavi Gauge Conversion (26 Km)	318
4	Kosamba-Umarpada Gauge Conversion (70 Km)	468
5	Khijadiya-Amreli Gauge Conversion (17 Km)	178
6	Barejadi-Nandej (Geratpur)- Sanand 4 th Line (38 Km)	962
7	Samakhiali-Gandhidham Quadrupling (53 Km)	1,430
8	Vishvamitri-Dabhoi Doubling (33 Km)	394
9	Taranga Hill- Ambaji-Abu Road New Line (116 Km)	2,798
10	Sabarmati D Cabin- Sarkhej Doubling (21 Km)	323
11	Deshalpar-Hajipir-Luna and Vayor-Lakhpat New Line (145 Km)	2526

S. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crore)
	Km)	
12	Vadodara-Ratlam 3 rd & 4 th Line (259 Km)	8,387
13	Rajkot-Kanalus Doubling (111 Km)	1,081

Bullet Train project:

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is the only HSR Project 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 (1,389.5 Ha.) for MAHSR project has been acquired. All Statutory Clearances have been obtained. All 1,651 utilities have been shifted. The delay in land acquisition in the State of Maharashtra has impacted the project till 2021. The land acquisition picked up in 2022 in Maharashtra.

The progress of various major items so far is as under:

Gujarat (352 KM):

Item	Progress
Foundation	352 kms.
Piers	352 kms.
Girder Casting	342 kms.
Girder Launching	331 kms.
Track Bed Construction	152 kms.

OHE Masts Erection	121 kms.

Maharashtra (156KM):

Item	Progress
Foundation	84 kms.
Piers	75 kms.
Girder Casting	12 kms.
Girder Launching	5 kms.

Out of total 12 stations, foundation works has been completed at 8 stations (Vapi, Bilimora, Surat, Bharuch, Anand, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, and Sabarmati). In Maharashtra section, foundation work is in progress at 3 stations (Thane, Virar, Boisar) and excavation work at BKC station is near completion and Casting of base slab started.

17 river bridges have been completed. Work is in advance stage for 4 major river bridges (Narmada, Mahi, Tapti and Sabarmati) in Gujarat & in progress in 4 river bridges in Maharashtra. Work on Depots (Thane, Surat and Sabarmati) is in full swing.

Civil works at Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC) are progressing satisfactorily. Excavation works have achieved about 91% progress, and concreting works are at various stages, with 100% completion of the basement slab at Level-4. The work of the under-sea tunnel (approximately 21 km) has commenced, out of which 4.8 km of tunnel between Ghansoli and Shilphata in

Maharashtra has been completed.

To ensure seamless passenger connectivity, the Government has planned multi-modal integration of Bullet Train stations with the existing Mumbai suburban railway network and upcoming metro lines. The integration includes passenger connectivity with Metro Line-2B and Metro Line-3 through convenient pedestrian access at BKC station.

Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive Project. Exact timelines for the completion of the project can be reasonably ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signaling & Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

Madhya Pradesh

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 Madhya Pradesh is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹632 crore/year
2025-26	₹14,745 crore (More than 23 times)

Track construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track falling fully/partly in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 2009-14 and 2014-25 is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	145 Km	29 Km/year
2014-25	2,651 Km	241 Km/year (More than 8 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 24 Railway projects (08 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversion and 14 Doubling), of total length of 4,740 Km costing ₹89,542 crore falling fully/partly in the State of Madhya Pradesh are sanctioned. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned (in Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	8	1,914	544	15,069
Gauge Conversion	2	809	430	6,766
Doubling / Multitracking	14	2,017	1,118	19,566
Total	24	4,740	2,093	41,401

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

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

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1.	Anuppur-Katni 3rd line (165 Km)	2,311
2.	Pendra Road-Anuppur 3rd line (50 Km)	394
3.	Khodri-Anuppur Doubling with flyover at Bilaspur (72 Km)	792
4.	Bhopal-Bina 3rd line (145 km)	1,075

S.No.	Name of Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
5.	Bina-Kota Doubling (283 km)	2,477
6.	Jabalpur-Gondia Gauge Conversion including Balaghat-Katangi (300 Km)	2,005
7.	Chhindwara-Nagpur Gauge Conversion (150 Km)	1,512
8.	Chhindwara-Mandla Fort Gauge Conversion (182 Km)	1,268
9.	Ghat Pindari-Balkheda Doubling (6 Km)	29
10.	Guna-Ruthiyai Doubling (20 Km)	175
11.	Jukhei Chord line, Bye Passing the Katni Yard (2 Km)	12
12.	Sontalai-Bagratawa Doubling (7 Km)	110
13.	Itarsi-Budhni 3rd line (25 Km)	286
14.	Teegaon-Chichonda Ghat Section 3 rd line (17 Km)	176
15.	Barkhera-Bhopal 3rd line (41 km)	473
16.	Nagda-Ujjain Doubling of Gambhir Bridge (2 Km)	28
17.	Nimach-Chittaurgarh Doubling (56 Km)	560
18.	Budhni-Barkhera 3rd line (27 Km)	1,703
19.	Indore-Dewas-Ujjain Doubling (79 Km)	757
20.	Powerkheda-Jujharpur Rail flyover (16 Km)	443
21.	Guna- Etawah New Line (348 Km)	683
22.	Ramna-Singrauli doubling (160 Km)	2,436
23.	Karaila Road- Shaktinagar Doubling (32 Km)	763
24.	Malkhedi-Mahadeokhedi Doubling (12 Km)	59

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

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1.	Shahdol-Singhpur 4 th Line (6 Km) (passing through Shahdol constituency)	54
2.	Katni- Grade separator / Bypass (35 Km)	2,300
3.	Katni- Singrauli Doubling (257 Km)	4,377
4.	Lalitpur-Satna, Rewa-Singrauli & Mahoba-Khajuraho New Line (541 Km)	8,914

S.No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
5.	Ramganjmandi-Bhopal New Line (277 Km)	5,073
6.	Indore-Budni New Line (198 Km)	7,474
7.	Nimach-Badi Sadri New Line (48 Km)	495
8.	Gwalior-Sheopurkalan Gauge Conversion with extension to Kota (284 Km)	2,913
9.	Itarsi- Nagpur 3rd line (280 Km)	2,450
10.	Jhansi-Bina 3rd line (153 Km)	2,002
11.	Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line (274 Km)	5,924
12.	Jhansi-Kairar-Manikpur&Khirar-Bhimsen Doubling (431 Km)	4,330
13.	Satna-Rewa Doubling (50 Km)	590
14.	Ruthiyai Bye Pass line (3 Km)	54
15.	Guna Bye Pass line (2 Km)	179
16.	Ujjain Fly Over (2 Km)	100
17.	Manmad - Indore New Line (360 Km)	18,529
18.	Bhusawal-Khandwa 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)	3,285
19.	Dahod-Indore New Line (205 Km)	9,746
20.	Nimach-Ratlam Doubling (133 Km)	1,096
21.	Chhota Udepur-Dhar New Line (147 Km)	1,794
22.	Ratlam-Nagda 3 rd and 4 th line (41 Km)	964
23.	Vadodara-Ratlam 3 rd and 4 th line (259 Km)	8,387
24.	Ratlam-Khandwa Gauge Conversion (299 Km)	7,265
25.	Bina-Itarsi 4 th Line (237 km)	4,329
26.	Itarsi-Nagpur 4 th Line (297 Km)	5,010

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

2025-26	₹19,858 crore (Nearly 18 times)

Track construction:

The details of constructing new tracks falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2009-14 and 2014-25 is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	996 Km	199 Km/year
2014-25	5,272 Km	479 Km per year (More than 2 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 49 projects (10 New Line, 02 Gauge Conversion and 37 Doubling) of 3,807 Km length, costing ₹62,360 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'25 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	10	1,227	340	10,517
Gauge Conversion	02	67	-	281
Doubling/Multitracking	37	2,513	983	19,813
Total	49	3,807	1,323	30,611

Recently completed projects:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (` in Cr.)
1	Etawah-Mainpuri New Line (58 Km)	313
2	Bahraich-Nanpara-Nepal Ganj Gauge Conversion (56 Km)	342
3	Ballia-Ghazipur city Doubling (65 Km)	650
4	Ghazipur city-Tarighat New Line (17 Km)	1,766
5	Gonda-Gorakhpur Loop Gauge Conversion (260 Km)	863
6	Gonda-Bahraich Gauge Conversion (60 Km)	318
7	Barabanki-Akbarpur Doubling (161 Km)	1,700
8	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Chhapra Gauge Conversion (234 Km)	819
9	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur Gauge Conversion (83 Km)	589
10	Indara-Dohrighat Gauge Conversion (34 Km)	213
11	Lucknow-Pilibhit Gauge Conversion (263 Km)	1,634
12	Bhadoi-Janghai Doubling (31 Km)	168
13	Lahota-Bhadoi Doubling (39 Km)	184
14	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Doubling (55 Km)	430
15	Phaphamau-Prayagraj Doubling (14 Km)	212
16	Muzaffarnagar–Tapri Doubling (52 Km)	525
17	Utretia-Raibareilly Doubling (66 Km)	662
18	Raibareilly-Amethi Doubling (60 Km)	668
19	Alamnagar-Utretia Doubling (20 Km)	358
20	Bhimsen—Jhansi Doubling (206 Km)	2,620
21	Domingarh-Gorakhpur-Kusumhi - 3rd Line and Gorakhpur-Nakaha Jungle Doubling (21 Km)	508
22	Malhaur-Daliganj Doubling (13 Km)	183
23	Ruma Chakeri- Chandari 3 rd Line (13 Km)	177
24	Bareilly-Pilibhit-Tanakpur Gauge Conversion (102 Km)	313
25	Rosa-Sitapur Cantt-Burhwal Doubling (181 Km)	2,094
26	Jaunpur- Akbarpur (Tanda) Doubling (77 Km)	676
27	Ramna- Renukut-Singrauli Doubling (160 Km)	2,436
28	Janghai- Phaphamau Doubling (47 Km)	414
29	Varanasi-Madhosingh-Prayagraj Doubling (120 Km)	2,018
30	Karaila Road- Shaktinagar Doubling (32 Km)	763
31	Deoband (Muzzafarnagar)-Roorkee (27 Km)	1,289
32	Agra-Etawah New Line(110 Km)	427
33	Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj Doubling (150 Km)	1,778

Ongoing projects:

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

SN.	Project	Cost (` in Cr.)
1	Barabanki-Burhwal 3rd Line (27 Km)	426
2	Burhwal- Gonda Kacheri 4 th line (56 Km)	796
3	Burhwal-Gonda 3rd Line (62 Km)	1,118
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	Unchhar-Amethi New Line (66 Km)	1,229
10	Etah-Kasganj New Line (29 Km)	389
11	Gorakhpur- Valmikinagar Doubling (96 Km)	1,121
12	Varanasi-Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 3 rd and 4 th Line (15 Km)	2,464
13	Jhansi-Khairar-Manikpur & Khairar-Bhimsen Doubling (431 Km)	4,330
14	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat New Line (81 Km)	1,320
15	Kuberpur-Yamuna Bridge 3rd line (10 Km)	170
16	Prayagraj (Iradatganj)-Manikpur 3rd Line (84 km)	1,508
17	Dilkusha-Malhaur 3rd Line (8 km)	164

SN.	Project	Cost (` in Cr.)
18	Bypass/Chord line at Ayodhya Cantt. (between Salarpur-Masodha) (6 Km)	97
19	Didarganj - Shahganj - Bilwai Chord line (6 km)	137
20	Varanasi Shivpur 3 rd line (6 Km)	76
21	Jaunpur Jn.- Zafarabad Doubling (6 Km)	177
22	Bhatni - Aurnihar Doubling (117 km)	2,529
23	Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line (274 km)	5,924
24	Agra Fort and Bandikui Doubling (150 km)	988
25	Janghai-Pratapgarh- Amethi Doubling (87 km)	1,197
26	Barabanki-Malhaur - 3rd & 4th Line (33 km)	407
27	Phaphamau-Unchahar Doubling (72 km)	971
28	Aunrihar - Varanasi City 3rd Line (31 Km)	76

Railway Infrastructure projects enable socio-economic development of the region including:

- Better connectivity of the region with other parts of the country
- Faster movement of goods and services
- Improving logistics efficiency and reduction in transportation cost.
- Enhance line capacity
- Increase in direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people

of the region

- Reduced operational bottlenecks
- Development of tourism industry and increase in industrial activities in the region.

Railways are environment friendly and energy-efficient mode of transportation, yielding substantially lower CO₂ emissions. Reduction in CO₂ emissions in transportation by railways as compared to transportation by road is as under (Ref:- NITI Aayog Report titled “Fast Tracking Freight in India, June 2021”):

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

Shifting of one MT of freight from road to rail reduces the carbon emission by about 5.37 Crore Kg. During the period from 2014 to 2025, about 562 MT freight has shifted to railways which corresponds to reduction in carbon emission amounting to 3,018 crore kg.

As per the extant policy guidelines, Railway projects are exempted from environmental clearance. However, forestry/wild life clearances are taken from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), wherever the diversion of forest land is involved.

Electric traction is more environment friendly and energy efficient.

Accordingly, electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been taken up in mission mode. So far, 99.4% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. The electrification in remaining network has been taken up. Electrification carried out during 2014-25 and before 2014 is as under:

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

All Railway infrastructure projects requiring diversion of forest land are processed in accordance with the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and approval of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is obtained, wherever required.

Further, Indian Railways has instituted several mechanisms to minimize environmental impacts during construction and operation of projects, which inter alia include: Afforestation in coordination with State Forest Departments where forest land is involved, adoption of eco-friendly construction practices, including proper disposal of construction debris, slope stabilization, and protection of natural drainage, provision of wildlife crossings, animal underpasses/overpasses and other mitigation measures in environmentally sensitive areas, wherever required and continuous monitoring of environmental safeguards during project implementation by concerned railway authorities.

REAL-TIME WEATHER UPDATES

4214. SHRI A. RAJA:

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

- (a) the details of measures taken by the Government to improve country's weather forecasting capabilities;
- (b) whether the Government has adopted any advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence or machine learning to enhance the accuracy of forecasts;
- (c) the details of measures being taken by the Government to extend real-time weather updates to rural farmers for better crop management; and
- (d) the details of mobile Apps used to provide location-specific forecasts and advisories and to disseminate information through social media platforms in regional languages for the benefit of farmers?

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 improve India's weather forecasting capabilities, the Government has fully organized an institutional mechanism for strengthening the observational network and adopting new techniques and technology to integrate and

assimilate all types of data through all computational and modelling supports for generating forecasts and warnings at a more granular scale of various severe weather events affecting the region. The India Meteorological Department (IMD), in coordination with other centres under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES)-including the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, and the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida- has undertaken related research and operational activities through time-bound projects such as the Monsoon Mission and the recently launched Mission Mausam.

The main objective of the project is to enhance India's climate and weather observation and monitoring capabilities, which includes the deployment of more radars and other modern monitoring systems in a time-bound manner. Under this project, the Bharat Forecasting System (BharatFS) was launched, along with ensemble forecasting systems and Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) approaches, to improve forecast accuracy and lead time for events such as heavy rainfall and heat waves.

Mithuna-FS is NCMRWF's new-generation global coupled forecasting system for sharper medium-range weather predictions in India. It integrates atmosphere, ocean, land surface, and sea ice with advanced physics and upgraded data assimilation, running at 12-km global resolution. The suite includes a 4-km regional model for monsoons/cyclones and a 330-m hyper-local urban model for Delhi fog/air quality. Mithuna-FS reduces biases in rainfall, temperature, fog visibility; pairs with AI/ML post-processing for district-

level extreme event probabilities (heatwaves, thunderstorms). Developed under Mission Mausam, it boosts severe weather forecast accuracy by 30-40% over the past decade.

IMD has developed indigenous, technology-driven, and citizen-centric weather forecasting systems that strengthen disaster preparedness and improve public safety across India. IMD's in-house developed Decision Support System (DSS) is a major step in the direction of promoting self-reliance under the "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiative. Developed "Mausamgram" (Har Har Mausam, Har Ghar Mausam), a unique citizen-focused platform providing location-specific, hyperlocal weather forecasts down to the village level. "Mausamgram" delivers hourly forecasts for the next 36 hours, three-hourly forecasts for the next five days, and six-hourly forecasts for up to ten days. Users can conveniently access weather information by searching through PIN code or location name, or by selecting the state, district, block, and gram panchayat. This user-friendly system ensures easy access to hyperlocal forecasts, enabling citizens to obtain accurate and timely weather updates tailored to their specific location.

(b): Yes. IMD, in coordination with various centres of MoES institutes, has developed the following:

- Utilization of the AI/ML-based Advanced Dvorak Technique (AiDT) to estimate the intensity of cyclones.
- A novel deep learning model (meteoGAN) has been developed for the Delhi-NCR region and successfully tested for rainfall downscale

using ground-based and Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS) rainfall analysis at 300 m spatial resolution.

- A machine learning model based on a decision tree is developed to predict daily rainfall at Delhi during the monsoon season.

NCMRWF has developed the multi-scale Mithuna-FS model suite for sharper medium-range forecasts, nowcasting, and district-level extreme event probabilities (rainfall, heatwaves, fog). This system integrates global AI/ML models like Pangu-Weather, GraphCast, and FourCastNet on the Arunika Supercomputer for rapid downscaling to urban scales using GANs and CNNs.

(c) and (d): Government has taken various measures to extend real-time weather updates to rural farmers for better crop management. A weather-based crop advisory service is a step towards providing real-time information about weather updates, crop health, and appropriate measures to the farmers, enabling them to make informed decisions about various crop management practices leading to higher yields and increased income.

In order to cater to the needs of the farming community, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) runs a scheme, viz. Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) to render weather forecast-based operational Agrometeorological Advisory Services (AAS) in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agriculture Universities (SAUs), Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), etc. Under GKMS, 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) covering 127 agroclimatic zones, located at various

SAUs, IITs, ICAR institutes, etc., are operational across the country. IMD provides medium-range weather forecasts for rainfall, temperature, relative humidity, cloud cover, wind speed and direction at district and block levels for the next five days, along with subsequent week rainfall and temperature outlook at the meteorological sub-division level. Based on observed and forecasted weather, AMFUs prepare Agromet Advisories twice in a week (every Tuesday and Friday) in English as well as in Regional languages for their respective districts and communicate to the farmers to make appropriate decisions on day-to-day agricultural operations such as selection of type of crops and varieties, appropriate time for sowing, harvesting, fertilizer application, choosing windows for various intercultural operations e.g., weeding, hoeing, etc., appropriate time and method of irrigation, including water-efficient methods, etc. as per the need of specific agro-climatic regions. Under the GKMS scheme, all agriculturally important districts are covered across the country for providing weather updates, agromet advisories, and early warnings directly to the farmers.

Along with the AAS bulletins, daily weather forecast and nowcast information are also issued by Regional Meteorological Centers (RMCs) and Meteorological Centers (MCs) of IMD. Impact-based forecast (IBFs) and appropriate advisories for agriculture are also being prepared by AMFUs based on the severe weather warnings for different districts of various States and UTs across the country issued by the National Weather Forecasting Centre (NWFC), New Delhi, and RMCs and MCs of IMD.

To provide real-time weather updates and early warnings directly to farmers' mobile phones, including the farmers of climate-vulnerable districts, weather forecasts and Agromet Advisories are disseminated through a real-time mechanism or multichannel dissemination system, including print and electronic media, Doordarshan, internet, and SMS under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives. Under the PPP mode, about 5.56 million farmers are getting benefitted with weather forecasts, alerts, and agromet advisories. SMS-based alerts and warnings along with suitable remedial measures are being sent during extreme weather events like cyclones, deep depressions, etc., through the Kisan Portal. Technological advancements have further enhanced accessibility, enabling farmers to receive location-specific forecasts and advisories through mobile apps such as 'Meghdoot' and 'Mausam', and Social media platforms like WhatsApp, Facebook, etc. Additionally, IMD has integrated its services with IT platforms of 21 State Governments, and about 15.6 million farmers are accessing the information in English and regional languages from these State Government IT platforms.

IMD, in collaboration with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR), has recently launched Panchayat-level weather forecasts covering nearly all Gram Panchayats in India. These forecasts are accessible through digital platforms such as e-Gramswaraj (<https://egramswaraj.gov.in>), Meri Panchayat app, e-Manchitra of MoPR, and Mausamgram of IMD, MoES (<https://mausamgram.imd.gov.in>). IMD developed an AI/ML-based tool called meteoGAN to give area-specific rainfall information with 300-meter spatial

resolution.

IMD is using an AI/ML tool called “Bhashini” to disseminate the weather-related information to all farmers in their regional languages. The Government has taken various measures to extend real-time weather updates to rural farmers for better crop management. A weather-based crop advisory service is a step towards providing real-time information about weather updates, crop health, and appropriate measures to the farmers, enabling them to make informed decisions about various crop management practices leading to higher yields and increased income.

BHASHINI

4215. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

- (a) the number of Indian languages supported under BHASHINI and the nature of services provided;
- (b) the initiatives undertaken to scale up BHASHINI through engagement with startups, academia and State Governments; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen language datasets and improve accuracy and inclusiveness?

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 of India's digital policies follow Prime Minister's vision of democratising technology to empower citizens. Bhashini is Government's initiative aimed at building a national digital public infrastructure for Indian languages.

At present, the Bhashini platform supports text-to-text translation across 36 Indian languages and speech-to-speech translation across 23 Indian languages.

The platform provides various AI-enabled language technology services, including Machine Translation (MT), Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR), Text-to-Speech (TTS), Optical Character Recognition (OCR).

Government has adopted a collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach involving startups, academic institutions, and State Governments. Startups and MSMEs are encouraged to develop innovative multilingual applications and sector-specific solutions using BHASHINI's open APIs.

Academic and research institutions across the country are engaged for research, dataset preparation, linguistic validation, and development of AI models. Further, the Mission collaborates with Central Ministries, State Governments and State Language Missions to identify domain-specific datasets and enable integration of BHASHINI services into citizen-facing government platforms.

A national repository of language datasets and AI models has been created through the Unified Language Contribution API (ULCA), which enables

standardised submission, validation and cataloguing of datasets, models and tools.

Further, crowdsourcing initiatives such as BhashaDaan and other community participation programmes are undertaken to collect speech and text data from diverse linguistic communities, including speakers of regional and lesser-resourced languages.

DIGITAL INDIA LAND RECORDS MODERNISATION PROGRAMME

4216. SHRI ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) whether dedicated funding is proposed for 4G/5G Saturation Project and BharatNet implementation in blocks of Veppanthattai and Veppur in Perambalur facing unstable mobile connectivity in remote rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the current status of installation of BSNL 4G towers, PM-WANI WiFi hotspots operationality and optical fibre connectivity coverage, block-wise;
- (c) whether the Perambalur and Musiri is proposed to be included in the next phase of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) for farmers' benefit; and
- (d) the funding allocation, implementation timeline and digital literacy centres planned by the year 2027?

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

(a) and (b): Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN) has the mandate to support universal service by promoting access and delivery of telecommunication service in underserved rural, remote and urban areas of the country. BharatNet is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in the country including 29 GPs of Veppanthattai and 33 GPs of Veppur blocks of Perambalur district. All GPs of these blocks have been connected. Further, BSNL has installed 13 and 9 4G Mobile towers in Veppanthattai and Veppur blocks respectively. Under PM-WANI, 44 Wi-Fi Hotspots have been installed in Perambalur District.

(c): Department of Land Resources has informed that Land and Land Revenue, including maintenance of land records is a State subject listed at Sl. No. 18 & 45 of State List (List II) of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution wherein land revenue is governed by State specific Acts/ Rules/ Regulations. The Department of Land Resources is implementing Digital India Land Record Modernization Program (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme with effect from 1st April, 2016 with 100% funding by the Centre which has been extended for the period of five years from 2021-22 to 2025-26. As per MIS of DILRMP, the digitization of Land Records has been completed 100% in Perambalur and Musiri- District Tiruchirappalli.

(d): Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has informed that the

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was initiated to reach digital literacy in 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide. As against 6 crore, 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country including the State of Tamil Nadu. The Scheme was implemented by CSC e- Governance Services India Limited through 4.39 Lakh Common Service Centres spread across 2.52 Lakh Gram Panchayats in the country. In the State of Tamil Nadu, a total of 17,04,537 candidates from the rural households were enrolled, and 14,07,880 candidates were trained under the Scheme. The Scheme concluded on 31.03.2024.

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES THROUGH DST, CSIR AND DBT

4217. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing national programmes through Department of Science and Technology (DST), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) to promote technology transfer, rural innovation, start-ups and science-driven livelihood generation across regions;
- (b) whether any technology-demonstration projects, innovation hubs, biotech outreach programmes or CSIR/DST field initiatives have been undertaken in the districts of Katni, Panna and town of Khajuraho in Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) the number of institutions, youth or farmer groups benefitting from such

- initiatives and the employment or enterprise outcomes achieved locally;
- (d) if coverage remains limited in these districts, the reasons therefor and corrective steps taken; and
- (e) the plan to extend science-based livelihood, incubation and technology-transfer support so that research outcomes translate into local economic growth and employment in this region?

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

(a): The Government of India has implemented a range of national programmes through the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) to strengthen the country's research and development (R&D) ecosystem, promote innovation and entrepreneurship, and facilitate the translation and dissemination of technologies across the nation. These initiatives focus on technology development, technology transfer, start-up promotion, promotion of rural innovation, and science-based livelihood generation, thereby contributing to inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development.

Department of Science and Technology (DST), through its entrepreneurship programs has extended end-to-end support to start-ups, nurturing them from the ideation stage to commercialization. The entrepreneurship programmes includes several components such as PRAYAS (Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators & Startups) which provides prototyping grants to early-stage innovative ideas; hand-holding support to startups through a nationwide network of Technology Business Incubators (TBIs); seed funding to startups; and acceleration support to enable rapid scaling of start-up ventures.

DST has established Inclusive Technology Business Incubators (iTBIs) in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, particularly in regions lacking a well-developed innovation ecosystem. These incubators promote inclusive entrepreneurship with special focus on geographic diversity, women entrepreneurs, persons with special abilities, and marginalized communities.

DST has supported Technology Enabling Centres (TECs) in universities to promote industry-academia-government collaboration, thereby promoting technology transfer and strengthening the translational ecosystem, leading to regional innovation ecosystems and technological innovations.

DST, under its Science for Equity, Empowerment and Development (SEED) initiatives has supported variety of schemes/programmes for societal development by infusing S&T based interventions, delivery of location specific science-led solutions and appropriate technologies for creation and improvement of sustainable livelihoods. The programs are primarily for

enabling disadvantaged sections of the society viz. SC/ST, Divyangjan, Elderly, Economically weaker sections, and Women, with efforts to reach out to the remote areas, rural and far-reaching corners of the Nation. Major programmes under the SEED initiative include Scheme for Young Scientists and Technologists (SYST), Technology Interventions for Disabled and Elderly (TIDE), Science & Technology for Women (STW), Strengthening, Upscaling & Nurturing Innovations for Livelihood (SUNIL), Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Hubs, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Cells in State Science and Technology Councils, and R&D projects for SC & ST beneficiaries.

The National Innovation Foundation (NIF), DST, has strengthen grassroots technological innovations and traditional knowledge systems by scouting, supporting and scaling up innovations developed by grassroots innovators. NIF facilitates technology validation, intellectual property protection, and promotes the diffusion of sustainable grassroots innovations to address socio-economic and environmental challenges.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) under its National Laboratory Schemes has supported its constituent laboratories for carrying out R&D, including promotion of technology transfer, rural innovation, start-ups and science-driven livelihood generation across regions.

Further, a project entitled “Creating livelihood opportunities in rural areas through CSIR technologies using UBA-VIBHA Network” was executed by CSIR in collaboration with Unnat Bharat Abhiyan and Vijnana Bharati (VIBHA). In

this project, various technology showcasing events and training programs based on CSIR technologies were organized across various states of the country. Approximately 3400 participants, including persons from SHGs/NGOs and farmers from various parts of the country, attended these showcasing events and training programmes in offline and online mode.

Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has implemented the Biotech-KISAN programme, a national farmer-centric mission of DBT to empower farmers through technology transfer and region-specific technology demonstrations. Further, the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), DBT has implemented various schemes and programs of national scale to support startups, innovators, incubation centres, universities, academic institutions, and industry. BIRAC also oversees national programmes aimed at promoting technology transfer, rural innovation, startups, and science-driven livelihood generation across regions of the country, thereby enabling inclusive growth of the biotechnology innovation ecosystem.

(b) and (c): CSIR–Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow and CSIR–Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine (CSIR-IIIM), Jammu implemented a project titled “Demonstration of Cultivation, Processing and Value Addition of Aromatic Crops in Bundelkhand Region” during 2017–2021, covering 14 districts of Bundelkhand, including Panna and Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh). The project was carried out in collaboration with the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (FFDC), Kannauj and Bundelkhand University, Jhansi. Under this initiative, over 100 training and

awareness programmes were organized, benefiting more than 8,000 farmers and rural youth. Approximately 2,000 acres were brought under cultivation of aromatic crops such as lemongrass, palmarosa, basil and vetiver, and 25 field distillation units were installed for essential oil production. Additionally, 1,000 rural women were trained in producing incense sticks and fragrance cones from distillation waste. The programme facilitated technology transfer and science-based livelihood generation in the Bundelkhand region and led to the establishment of more than 10 enterprises in the medicinal and aromatic plants ecosystem.

Further, CSIR–National Institute of Science Communication and Policy Research (CSIR-NIScPR) hosts the Kisan Sabha App in collaboration with its industrial partner. The platform enables farmers, transporters and mandi dealers to connect digitally for the marketing and sale of agricultural produce. Through this platform, 236 farmers from Katni and Panna districts have registered.

(d): The schemes and programmes are implemented through nationwide calls for proposals, under which eligible institutions, universities, research organizations and innovators from all regions, including Madhya Pradesh, submit proposals under the respective schemes. The selection of projects is based on the merit and relevance of proposals received from eligible researchers, institutions, innovators and incubators.

The Government also encourages institutions from underserved and emerging regions to actively participate in national programmes related to

innovation, incubation and technology translation, with the objective of expanding their geographical reach and strengthening regional innovation ecosystems

(e): Through various programs of DST, DBT and CSIR, efforts have been made to enhance technology translation, incubation support and science-based livelihood initiatives across the country. These include support for Inclusive Technology Business Incubators (iTbIs), technology demonstration projects, rural innovation programmes and biotechnology outreach initiatives, along with strengthened collaboration among government agencies, academic institutions and local organizations. These initiatives aim to facilitate the conversion of research outcomes into deployable technologies, enterprises and employment opportunities, thereby contributing to local economic development and livelihood generation in these regions.

DIGITAL VOUCHERS IN PDS

4218. SHRIMATI BHARTI PARDHI:

SHRI RAVINDRA DATTARAM WAIKAR:

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA CHANDU BARNE:

SHRI NARESH GANPAT MHASKE:

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

(a) the objectives behind proposing pilot projects for use of digital vouchers in

the Public Distribution System (PDS) to modernise delivery and reduce leakages;

- (b) the details of scope and design of the proposed pilots including States or districts identified for implementation;
- (c) the assessment made of the potential impact of digital vouchers on transparency, efficiency and beneficiary convenience in PDS operations;
- (d) the details of consultations held with stakeholders including fair price shop dealers to address operational concerns and ensure smooth implementation;
- (e) whether safeguards are being built to ensure inclusivity and uninterrupted food security during the transition to digital systems; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(a): The objective of pilot project for the use of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in the Public Distribution System (PDS) is enhancing the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) ecosystem by providing a secure, instant, traceable and programmable digital cash mechanism for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) beneficiaries, thereby enabling smoother fund flow and reducing friction in availing entitlements.

(b): Under CBDC, banks issue commodity-specific digital food coupons (tokens) or voucher codes in the Aadhaar-verified mobile-linked account/wallet

of the beneficiary. Beneficiaries can redeem these food coupons/voucher codes for authorized commodities at associated Fair Price Shops (FPS)/Merchant Outlets.

Government of India (GoI) has launched pilot project on the use of CBDC in the PDS in the State of Gujarat, covering the Sabarmati zone of Ahmedabad city as well as in the urban areas of Surat, Anand, and Valsad districts. A pilot project is also launched in Union Territory of Puducherry for use of CBDC for DBT under PMGKAY.

(c): The introduction of CBDC is aimed to significantly enhance transparency, efficiency, and beneficiary convenience in the functioning of PDS. The system also intend to minimize transaction delays and improve ease of access. CBDC also provide clear information to beneficiaries about their monthly entitlement, the quantity of foodgrains allocated, the subsidy value provided by the GoI, the quantity lifted and the balance due.

(d): GoI has undertaken detailed consultations with key stakeholders, including Reserve Bank of India, State/UT Governments, partner banks, and other implementing agencies, to address operational concerns and ensure smooth implementation of the pilot projects.

(e) and (f): The implementation of pilot project is carried out in a phased manner with limited number of beneficiaries and locations. The existing PDS mechanisms remain operational for remaining beneficiaries who are not covered under pilot project.

पीएम-कुसुम योजना का विस्तार

4219. श्री बजरंग मनोहर सोनवणे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का विभिन्न ज्यों में प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम) योजना का विस्तार करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा और इसकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा महाराष्ट्र में विशेषकर बीड जिले में सौर पंप और सौर ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए पीएम-कुसुम के अंतर्गत किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में विशेषकर बीड जिले में वर्ष-बार कितने सौर पंपों और संयंत्रों को संस्वीकृत और संस्थापित किया गया है;
- (घ) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में किसानों को सौर पंप उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या सौर पंप स्थापित करने के लिए किसानों को बैंक ऋण या अन्य वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी शर्तों और उनके स्वरूप का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख) : महाराष्ट्र के बीड जिले सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में किसानों को सुविधा प्रदान करने और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए पीएम कुसुम योजना के निम्नलिखित घटक हैं -

- (i) घटक-क: किसानों द्वारा उनकी भूमि पर 10,000 मेगावाट विकेंद्रीकृत ग्राउंड/स्टिल्ट माउंटेड ग्रिड कनेक्टेड नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विद्युत संयंत्रों की स्थापना; इस घटक के अंतर्गत कोई सब्सिडी नहीं है। हालांकि, इस घटक के तहत नवीकरणीय विद्युत खरीदने के लिए डिस्कॉमों को 40 पैसे/किलोवाट घंटा या 6.60 लाख रुपये/मेगावाट/वर्ष, जो भी

कम हो, की दर से 5 वर्षों के लिए खरीद आधारित प्रोत्साहन (पीबीआई) प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ii) घटक 'बी': 14 लाख स्टैंडअलोन ऑफ-ग्रिड सौर जल पंपों की स्थापना। इस घटक के अंतर्गत, मानक लागत या निविदा दरों में से जो भी कम हो, उसका 30% (या पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र/पहाड़ी क्षेत्र/द्वीपों के लिए 50%) केंद्रीय वित्तीय सहायता (सीएफए) प्रदान की जाती है।

(iii) घटक 'सी': फीडर स्तर के सोलरराइजेशन सहित 35 लाख ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों का सोलरराइजेशन। व्यक्तिगत पंप सोलरराइजेशन के लिए, बेंचमार्क लागत या निविदा दरों में से जो भी कम हो, उसका 30% (या उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र/पहाड़ी क्षेत्र/द्वीपों के लिए 50%) सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है। फीडर स्तर के सोलरराइजेशन के लिए, 1.05 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेगावाट का सीएफए प्रदान किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ): पीएम-कुसुम एक मांग आधारित योजना है। राज्यों/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त मांग और उनके प्रदर्शन के आधार पर क्षमताएं आवंटित की जाती हैं। राज्य द्वारा उठाई गई मांग के अनुसार, मंत्रालय ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य को सभी घटकों के अंतर्गत मात्राएं आवंटित की हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में बीड जिले सहित घटक-वार और वर्ष-वार प्रगति का ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ड): जी हां, पीएम कुसुम योजना के तहत किसान ऋण सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। यह योजना कृषि अवसंरचना कोष के अंतर्गत शामिल है, जिससे किसानों को ब्याज सब्सिडी और आसान वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलती है।

विवरण

क).पीएम-कुसुम योजना के तहत महाराष्ट्र में प्रगति (दिनांक 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार)

घटक-क (मेगावाट)		घटक -ख (संख्या)		घटक -ग(संख्या)		
स्वीकृति	उपलब्धियां	स्वीकृति	उपलब्धियां	स्वीकृति (IPS)	स्वीकृति (FLS)	उपलब्धियां
260	17	575000	512966	0	775000	775000

ख) पीएम कुसुम के सभी घटकों के तहत महाराष्ट्र में पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्थापनाएं (इंस्टॉलेशन)

घटक	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
घटक- क (MW)	शून्य	शून्य	2	2	13
घटक- ख (पंपों की संख्या)	2,426	40,809	40,785	2,86,559	1,42,387
घटक- ग (पंपों की संख्या)	शून्य	शून्य	3,650	1,63,947	6,07,403

ग) पीएम कुसुम के सभी घटकों के तहत बीड जिले में पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्थापनाएं (इंस्टॉलेशन)

घटक	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
घटक- क (MW)	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	2
घटक- ख (पंपों की संख्या)	79	2,910	3,313	25,564	15,748
घटक- ग (पंपों की संख्या)	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	4,286	50,041

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही को बढ़ाना

4220. श्री अमर शरदराव काले:

श्रीमती पूनमबेन माडम:

श्री जशुभाई भिलुभाई राठवा:

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम:

श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार उचित मूल्य की दुकानों (एफपीएस) में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाने के लिए कोई नई पहल कर रही है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि राशन बिना किसी चोरी के लक्षित लाभार्थियों तक पहुंच सके और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या आधार-सत्यापित खाद्यान्न वितरण में वृद्धि हुई है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान में बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारण जिले में उपभोक्ताओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ किए जाने की संभावना है ताकि राशन संबंधी शिकायतों का शीघ्र और पारदर्शी तरीके से समाधान किया जा सके और जवाबदेही तय की जा सके;
- (ड.) क्या सरकार द्वारा की गई समीक्षा के बाद राशन कार्डों की आधार सीडिंग और ई-केवाईसी में कोई सुधार हुआ है; और
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो पूर्ण कवरेज प्राप्त करने के लिए आगे की योजना सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और आधार-सत्यापित खाद्यान्नों के वितरण में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

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

- (क): सरकार ने लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाने तथा सब्सिडी वाले खाद्यान्न की पात्र लाभार्थियों तक सुलभता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कई प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित पहल की हैं। प्रमुख उपायों में राशन कार्ड/लाभार्थी डेटाबेस का 100% डिजिटलीकरण, 99.7% से अधिक राशन कार्डों का आधार से जुड़ाव और पारदर्शी वितरण के

लिए बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण को सक्षम करने वाले इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्वाइंट ऑफ सेल (ईपीओएस) उपकरणों के साथ लगभग 5.50 लाख (99.8%) उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) का स्वचालन शामिल है। इसके अलावा, राशन कार्डों की राष्ट्रव्यापी सुवाह्यता (पोर्टेबिलिटी) के लिए एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी), शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली और पीडीएस संचालन के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए चल रही स्मार्ट-पीडीएस योजना जैसी पहलें निगरानी को सुदृढ़ करने, भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने और देश भर में सेवा वितरण में सुधार करने के लिए लागू की जा रही हैं।

(ख): सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्नों के आधार-प्रमाणित वितरण में पिछले एक वर्ष में सुधार हुआ है। आधार-प्रमाणित लेनदेन का हिस्सा फरवरी 2025 में 94.42% से बढ़कर फरवरी 2026 में 98.75% हो गया है।

(ग): बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के तहत वर्तमान में लाभार्थियों की कुल संख्या 33.31 लाख है।

(घ): विभाग ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में शिकायत निवारण को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। प्रमुख पहलों में शामिल हैं:

1. शिकायत निवारण प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ बनाना

- सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में 1967/1800 श्रृंखला की टोल-फ्री हेल्पलाइन की सार्वभौमिक उपलब्धता।
- उन्नत एआई-सक्षम व्हाट्सएप और आईवीआरएस आधारित शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली 'अन्न सहायता' की शुरुआत, जिससे लाभार्थी अपनी भाषा में शिकायत दर्ज करा सकें।
- मेरा राशन मोबाइल ऐप, जो लाभार्थियों को उनकी पात्रता, सदस्य और जनसांख्यिकीय विवरण, पिछले महीने के वितरण की स्थिति, नजदीकी एफपीएस की अवस्थिति और ऐप के माध्यम से सीधे शिकायत दर्ज करने में सक्षम बनाता है।

2. सीपीग्राम के माध्यम से बेहतर निगरानी

- राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और सभी संबंधित संगठनों को शिकायत निवारण कार्यक्रमों के तहत निर्धारित 21-दिवसीय समय सीमा का सख्ती से पालन करने के लिए जागरूक किया गया है।
- सीपीग्राम डैशबोर्ड के माध्यम से शिकायतों की लंबित स्थिति की नियमित निगरानी की जाती है।
- शिकायतों के एकसमान और समयबद्ध समाधान को बढ़ावा देने के लिए राज्यों को मासिक परामर्शी जारी की जाती है। उच्च लंबित स्तर वाले राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए विशेष रूप से चिह्नित किया जाता है।
- ये कदम सामूहिक रूप से शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करते हैं, पारदर्शिता में सुधार करते हैं, राशन कार्ड डेटाबेस में सुधार सुनिश्चित करते हैं और सभी लाभार्थियों को समय पर तथा पारदर्शी तरीके से उनके उचित पात्र खाद्यान्न प्राप्त हों, यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद करते हैं।

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के तहत, पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान, राशन कार्ड अभिलेखों के रखरखाव और अद्यतन तथा लाभार्थी विवरणों के प्रबंधन की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों पर है। तदनुसार, लाभार्थी के विवरण-जैसे नाम, परिवार की संरचना या जनसांख्यिकीय विवरण-में कोई भी सुधार, संशोधन या अद्यतन करना संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ड.) और (च): केंद्र सरकार द्वारा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ नियमित समीक्षा और निगरानी के बाद राशन कार्डों की आधार सीडिंग और ई-केवाईसी में सुधार हुआ है।

राशन कार्डों की आधार सीडिंग फरवरी 2025 में 99.3% से बढ़कर फरवरी 2026 में

99.7% हो गई है। इसी तरह, लाभार्थियों की ई-केवाईसी फरवरी 2025 में लगभग 76% से बढ़कर फरवरी 2026 में 87.37% हो गई है, जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत लाभार्थी प्रमाणीकरण को मजबूत करने में निरंतर प्रगति को दर्शाती है। वर्तमान में, आधार-प्रमाणित लेनदेन का हिस्सा फरवरी 2025 में 94.42% से बढ़कर फरवरी 2026 में 98.75% हो गया है।

सरकार उचित दर दुकानों पर ई-पीओएस उपकरणों के व्यापक उपयोग, लाभार्थियों के आधार सीडिंग और ई-केवाईसी को पूरा करने के माध्यम से कवरेज को और बढ़ाने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के साथ लगातार काम कर रही है, ताकि देश में लगभग 100% आधार-प्रमाणित वितरण प्राप्त किया जा सके।

NEW POLAR BHAVAN AND SAGAR BHAVAN FACILITIES

4221. SHRIMATI MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

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

- (a) whether the construction of the new Polar Bhavan and Sagar Bhavan facilities has strengthened India's research capabilities in the Arctic and Antarctic regions and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which the Government proposes to integrate these facilities with India's long-term Polar Research Programme and global climate commitments; and
- (c) whether the Government plans to launch additional domestically built research vessels under the "Make in India" initiative to strengthen polar and ocean 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) : Yes Sir. The newly constructed Polar Bhavan and Sagar Bhavan facilities significantly strengthen India's research capabilities in the Polar regions. Different types of samples collected during the annual scientific expeditions to the Arctic, Antarctic, Southern Ocean and Himalayas are being processed at the advanced laboratories and analytical instruments housed at the Polar Bhavan enabling cutting-edge studies in polar geosciences, deep-ocean mineral exploration, and climate dynamics. The '*Science on a Sphere*' facility and upcoming Polar and Ocean Museum promote scientific outreach and global collaboration. Sagar Bhavan's ultra-low temperature ice-core labs, cold storage, and metal-free clean rooms support critical climate and cryosphere research, enabling precise geochemical and isotope analyses. Collectively, these facilities strengthen India's institutional capacity to conduct advanced scientific research, preserve valuable cryospheric samples, and promote knowledge dissemination in the field of polar and ocean studies.

(b) : The Polar and Sagar Bhavan facilities shall support India's long-term Polar Research Programme and global climate commitments by:

- providing support for integrated scientific investigations across the Antarctic and Arctic regions, while also complementing research efforts in the Himalayan cryosphere and surrounding oceans.
- providing advanced laboratory capabilities, infrastructure will enable interdisciplinary studies in glaciology, climate science, polar biology, atmospheric sciences, and oceanography, thereby reinforcing India's capacity to generate high-quality scientific knowledge on polar and cryospheric processes.
- systematically managing cryospheric sample repository that will ensure the secure preservation of valuable samples collected from polar and high-altitude environments. This strengthened repository will facilitate long-term monitoring, comparative analyses, and future research, thereby expanding opportunities for collaborative scientific investigations at national and international levels.

Collectively, these facilities will play a pivotal role in advancing India's long-term Polar Research Programme, supporting evidence-based understanding of climate variability and cryosphere dynamics. The strengthened research capacity will also contribute meaningfully to India's global climate commitments, including improved climate observations, data sharing, and international scientific cooperation in addressing the challenges posed by climate change.

(c) : India is significantly advancing its polar and ocean research through the 'Make in India' initiative. Currently, the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is

building a new Oceanographic Research Vessel (ORV) at the M/s Garden Reach Shipbuilders. This vessel is designed to bolster marine exploration in the Indian Ocean region.

In addition, the Ministry is also in the process to build a Polar Research Vessel, an Oceanographic Research Vessel (ORV), and a Fishery Oceanographic Research Vessel (FORV).

SAFETY AND HEALTH OF WORKERS IN COAL MINES

4222. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR DUBEY:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SATISH KUMAR GAUTAM:

SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:

SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

- (a) whether annual health examinations and notified occupational disease coverage under the new Labour Codes have enhanced miner welfare and reduced compliance burdens in the coal mines including coal mines located in Odisha particularly in Keonjhar Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure the safety and health of workers in both public and private sector coal mines including those operating in Odisha;
- (d) whether the Government has a comprehensive plan for the Just Transition of workers in mines approaching end-of-life stage including in mining belts such as Keonjhar; and
- (e) 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) and (b): Yes. The Central Government has implemented the four Labour Codes, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020 (CoSS), the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 (IR Code), and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (OSH&WC Code) with effect from 21st November 2025. The Codes consolidate 29 legislations into 4. Further, the four Labour Codes provide for single registration, licensing and return, reduce multiplicity of definitions and authorities, facilitate use of technology and bring transparency and accountability in enforcement and thereby reduce compliance burden.

Employers are mandated to provide free of cost annual health examination and tests for employees and report occurrence of notified diseases to appropriate Government, as provided under the OSH & WC code, 2020. These provisions enable early detection of diseases and preventive

healthcare, help reduce medical expenses and support the development of a healthier, more productive workforce in the coal mines including those located in Odisha.

(c): Coal sector-specific safety regulations have been implemented under the Coal Mines Regulations, 2017, to prescribe modernisation, mechanisation, emergency response and evacuation requirements in all coal mines. The OSH&WC Code, 2020, which has come into effect from 21st November, 2025 regulates working conditions and workplace environments to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of workers, including mine workers. The provisions are applicable for all coal mines in public as well as private sector.

(d) and (e): The Mining Plan and Mine Closure Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Coal on 31.01.2025 incorporate provisions relating to community engagement, adoption of global best practices for mine closure. Additionally, the Coal and Lignite Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) undertake various initiatives under their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) programmes for project-affected families. These include skill development programmes, vocational training, support for self-employment and infrastructure development in mining-affected areas.

ग्रामीण, दूरस्थ और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 4जी और 5जी कनेक्टिविटी

4223. श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या विशिष्ट कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 4जी और 5जी कनेक्टिविटी की उपलब्धता और गुणवत्ता के संबंध में कोई अध्ययन किया है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो गंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के संबंध में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में 4जी और 5जी कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार लाने के लिए किसी कार्य योजना पर कार्य कर रही है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (च) उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कितनी ग्राम पंचायतों/गांवों में वर्तमान में 4जी और 5जी मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज का अभाव है और ऐसी पंचायतों/गांवों को हाई-स्पीड मोबाइल इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी से जोड़ने के लिए क्या विभिन्न उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

- (क): सरकार ने ग्रामीण और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित देश भर के सेवा से वंचित गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के माध्यम से विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदन प्रदान किया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार ने सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणों में कार्यान्वित किया है। सरकार ने लगभग 2.64 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को रिंग-आधारित कनेक्टिविटी और मांग के आधार पर 3.80 लाख बिना ग्राम-पंचायत वाले गांवों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) को भी अनुमोदित किया है।
- (ख) और (ग): भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) नियमित आधार पर सेवा प्रदाताओं से कार्य-निष्पादन निगरानी रिपोर्टें, प्रचालक सहायता प्राप्त ड्राइव परीक्षण और स्वतंत्र ड्राइव

परीक्षण एकत्र करके विभिन्न सेवा-गुणवत्ता पैरामीटरों के लिए बेंचमार्क के आधार पर दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं के कार्य-निष्पादन की निगरानी करता है। ये रिपोर्टें ट्राई की वेबसाइट (<https://trai.gov.in/>) पर प्रकाशित की जाती हैं।

(घ) से (च): 5जी मोबाइल सेवाएं दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा स्वयं तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक आधार पर रोल-आउट की जाती हैं। राजस्थान के हनुमानगढ़ और श्रीगंगानगर जिलों में, डीबीएन द्वारा वित्तपोषित मोबाइल परियोजना के तहत 188 नियोजित टावरों में से 171 टावरों को ऑन-एयर किया गया है, जो दोनों जिलों के 201 दूरदराज और सीमावर्ती गांवों को 4जी मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान करते हैं। श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ जिलों के कुल 4,933 गांवों में से 13 गांव (नवंबर 2019 के भारत के महापंजीयक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार) 4जी/5जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से वंचित हैं।

IRCTC'S DRIVE AGAINST UNAUTHORISED VENDORS ON THE TRAINS

4224. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has recently deboarded a large number of unauthorised vendors from long-distance trains;
- (b) if so, the total number of such illegal vendors identified and removed during the last three years, zone-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has put in place any technological/ enforcement mechanism to prevent unauthorised sale of food items inside trains and to ensure passenger safety and hygiene and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps proposed by the Government to strengthen monitoring across the

railway network?

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

(a) to (d): Unauthorized hawking and vending in the passenger area on Indian Railways is prohibited. It is an offence punishable under Section - 144 of Railways Act, 1989. Regular inspections are conducted by designated officials and RPF to check and prevent entry of unauthorised vendors in trains. Special drives are also conducted by Railways and IRCTC officials to curb unauthorised vending in railway premises from time to time.

To establish identity of the authorised vendors in trains, issuance of QR code enabled Identity Cards in the name of individual vendors/helpers/staff deployed for managing onboard catering services has been made mandatory. This QR code is linked to establish authenticity of the staff by displaying the Vendor's name, Aadhaar No., Medical Fitness, Police verification details, etc. Other measures taken to curb unauthorised vending include QR code on food packets which displays name of kitchen and date of manufacturing etc.

The following measures have been taken to improve quality, hygiene, and food safety:

- Supply of meals from designated Base Kitchens.
- Commissioning of modern Base Kitchens at identified locations.
- Installation of CCTV Cameras in Base Kitchens for better monitoring of food preparation.

- Shortlisting and use of popular and branded raw materials, like cooking oil, atta, rice, pulses, masala items, paneer, dairy products etc. for food production.
- Deployment of Food Safety Supervisors at Base Kitchens to monitor food safety and hygienic practices.
- Deployment of on-board IRCTC supervisors on trains.
- Regular deep cleaning and periodical pest control in Base Kitchens and Pantry Cars.
- In order to ensure compliance with Food Safety Norms, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification from designated Food Safety Officers of each catering unit has been made mandatory.
- Regular food sampling as a part of the inspection and monitoring mechanism to ensure quality of food on trains.
- Third Party Audit is done to examine hygiene and quality of food in Pantry Cars and Base Kitchens. Customer satisfaction survey is also conducted.
- Surprise inspections by Food Safety Officers.
- Regular training is conducted by IRCTC to enhance the skills of catering staff, focusing on customer service areas i.e., communication, courteous behaviour, service standards, personal grooming, and hygiene.

MANUFACTURING OF TRAIN COACHES

4225. SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of railway coaches manufactured in the country during the last five years, year and manufacturing unit-wise;
- (b) the details of the public sector units and private companies authorised/sanctioned to manufacture railway coaches in the country particularly for Andhra Pradesh, State/UT and location-wise;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised for setting up, expansion and modernisation of railway coach manufacturing facilities during the last five years particularly for Andhra Pradesh, year and State-wise; and
- (d) whether any skill development and training initiatives have been undertaken to create a skilled workforce for railway coach manufacturing and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d): Presently, coaches are being manufactured in Indian Railways' three operational coach manufacturing units viz. Integral Coach Factory/Chennai, Rail Coach Factory/Kapurthala and Modern Coach Factory/Rae bareli. These units are manufacturing a wide range of passenger rolling stock including mainline LHB coaches, train sets like Vande Bharat, Namo Bharat, Rapid and

Regional Metro rakes, Kolkata Metro Rakes, Amrit Bharat trains etc.

Apart from Railway's own units, presently Public Sector Units like BEML are also engaged in manufacture of Vande Bharat Sleeper & LHB General/ Sleeper class coaches etc. Similarly, Vande Bharat Sleeper Trainsets are also being manufactured by the technology partners for Indian Railways.

During last five years i.e 2020-21 to 2024-25, 31414 coaches have been manufactured in various coach manufacturing units of the country including BEML. This includes LHB coaches which forms the major portion of coach population.

Production of LHB coaches during the period 2014-25 vis-à-vis 2004-14 is as under:

Period	LHB coaches manufactured
2004-14	2,337 nos.
2014-25	42,677 nos. (more than 18 times)

Setting up cost of coach manufacturing units varies depending upon factors such as location, type of coaches proposed to be manufactured, planned production capacity, and the machinery and plant to be installed. Expenditure on the development of a coach manufacturing units is incurred over extended periods and across multiple phases covering the initial setting up of the units as well as subsequent up gradation and augmentation of the facilities from time to time. For example, the expenditure incurred on the setting up of the latest operational coach manufacturing unit- Modern Coach Factory, Rae bareli is Rs. 3,042.83 crore.

Further, Rs. 2443 Cr has been sanctioned for various projects related to the upgradation/ augmentation of the three operational coach manufacturing units viz. Integral Coach Factory, Chennai, Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, and Modern Coach Factory, Raebareli over a period of time.

Establishment of new manufacturing unit at Kazipet has also been taken up at a cost of Rs. 521.36 Crs wherein manufacture of Mainline Electric Multiple Units (MEMU) rakes has been planned.

As regards skill development, Indian Railways have a comprehensive training ecosystem which provides for different sets of training interventions at various stages of career to ensure skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of Railway Employees. To make this possible, elaborate infrastructure has been developed by the Indian Railways in form of training centres across Zonal Railways and Production Units.

Detailed training modules as per prescribed periodicity are available for respective categories at initial and promotional stages along with refresher courses as well as specialized training courses, laying emphasis on practical aspects which help the employees in skill upgradation and assimilation with related advanced technology. These modules are also updated keeping in view the technological changes in working practice.

Further, with a view to ensure structured and systematic training on coach manufacturing, concerned employees are provided training as per detailed training modules which cover various aspects relevant to that field. The modules include exposure to fabrication techniques, welding processes,

bogie systems, electrical etc. required for coach production.

Besides, Indian Railways also conducts Apprenticeship Training Programme at its various units like Production Units, Workshops, Loco Sheds, Carriage and Wagon Depots etc under the provisions of Apprentices Act, 1961, which also contributes to skill development in trades such as fitter, welder, electrician and machinist.

PROMOTION OF INDIA'S LEADERSHIP IN RENEWABLE ENERGY

4226.SHRI BASAVARAJ BOMMAI:

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

- (a) the steps being taken to promote India's Leadership in renewable energy at the global level and the manner in which the Government's plans to attract foreign investment in this sector;
- (b) the manner in which the Government plan to incentivize increased private sector investment in research and development;
- (c) the manner in which the Government plan to balance strategic partnerships with both the Global South and North to strengthen India's economic and diplomatic position;
- (d) whether any legal reforms are being considered to improve the ease of doing business and attract foreign direct investment in critical sectors; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

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

(a): The Government of India has taken several steps and initiatives to promote the country's leadership in renewable energy at the global level and attract foreign investment. These inter-alia include:-

1. India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) stipulate a target of 50% non-fossil based electric installed capacity by 2030 and it has already achieved non- fossil base electricity installed capacity at 52%.
2. India showed global leadership in promoting adoption of renewables by launching the International Solar Alliance (ISA), and the Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA). Presently, ISA has 111 member countries, with another 14 countries are in process of ratifying the ISA Framework Agreement to become full member States of ISA Assembly. ISA aims to promote the development and deployment of solar energy across the world.
3. India also launched the National Green Hydrogen Mission, with a target of producing 5 million tonnes per annum by 2030 to make India a Green Hydrogen Hub.
4. India has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the automatic route for renewable energy projects. The Government has also promoted Green Energy Corridor to facilitate evacuation of RE power where foreign investment is involved.

(b): The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is providing incentives to private sector R&D in renewable energy primarily through

the Renewable Energy Research and Technology Development (RE-RTD) Program, which offers up to 70% financial support to industries and start-ups for technology development. Other key initiatives include the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for high-efficiency solar PV modules and the newly launched Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Scheme. Research Development and Innovation Fund (RDIF) is a flagship initiative under the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India. It is designed to accelerate investment in India's R&D and Innovation ecosystem. RDI envisions to support private sector enterprises, start-ups, and industries working in sunrise and strategic sectors to transform ideas into globally competitive technologies and products. Approved by the Union Cabinet on 1 July 2025, the Scheme aims to catalyse private sector investment in R&D with a total outlay of ₹1 lakh crore over six years.

(c): The Government has taken various steps to balance partnerships with Global South and North to strengthen India's economic and diplomatic position. These inter-alia include:-

1. The Government engage with the Global South through development cooperation, addressing shared challenges like climate change, digital inclusion and poverty. Simultaneously, we partner with the Global North on economic growth, technology sharing, and policy governance. India has a strong development partnership program with Global South countries under which the government extends line of credits, grants as well as capacity building training programs.

2. India is showing leadership in demonstrating that economic growth can be achieved in a manner consistent with climate commitments. India is also championing the concerns of the global south, as demonstrated in COP 29. During COP 29, India highlighted that Global North needs to do more in providing necessary finance to enable Global South tackle climate change.
3. India launched Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) at the COP 26, which recognises that Indian culture and living traditions are inherently sustainable. It seeks to channel the efforts of individuals and communities into a global mass movement of positive behavioural change in both global North & South.
4. During India's G20 Presidency, India took the initiative to welcome the African Union as a permanent member of the G20. Further, the Government has pioneered several initiatives including the International Solar Alliance (ISA), Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA), and Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI).

(d) and (e): India is actively implementing legal and regulatory reforms to enhance the ease of doing business (EoDB) and attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in critical sectors. The key initiatives include streamlining FDI policies, liberalizing sectoral caps, and simplifying compliance through digital platforms.

- **FDI Policy Revisions (2026):** The Cabinet recently modified guidelines for investments from Land Bordering Countries (LBCs) to allow up to

10% investment under the automatic route if beneficial ownership is below 10%, particularly aiding manufacturing in electronic components, capital goods, and solar cells.

- **Decriminalization & Compliance:** The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of provisions) Act 2023 and other reforms have decriminalized minor technical violations and, as of Feb 2026, over 16,000 compliances were simplified or reduced to lower the burden on businesses.
- **Labour Reforms:** 29 central labour laws have been consolidated into four Labour codes to simplify compliance, with approval timelines for factory construction reduced from 90 days to 30 days.
- **Tax Simplification:** The Income Tax Act was amended to abolish "angel tax" for start-ups and reduce taxes on foreign companies.

These reforms, including the 2025 GST changes, are aimed at strengthening the overall investment climate and improving India's global competitiveness.

मैनपुरी में रेल परियोजनाओं की प्रगति

4227. श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान मैनपुरी के लिए स्वीकृत रेल परियोजनाओं (नई लाइनों, दोहरीकरण, विद्युतीकरण, स्टेशन उन्नयन और यात्री सुविधाओं सहित) का ब्यौरा और वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है;
- लागत में वृद्धि होने, कार्य में विलम्ब होने/अपूर्ण कार्य के कारण कितनी परियोजनाएं प्रभावित हुई हैं और इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं;

- (ग) मैनपुरी में स्टेशनों पर रेलपथ, सिग्नल और प्लेटफार्म की क्षमता तथा यात्री सुविधाओं के संबंध में हाल ही में की गई तकनीकी समीक्षा के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं; और
- (घ) उक्त जिले के लिए संपर्क में सुधार और अवसंरचना के सुदृढीकरण के लिए समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): मैनपुरी की संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए इटावा-मैनपुरी नई लाइन (58 कि.मी.) का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।

उत्तर प्रदेश:

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
2025-26	19,858 करोड़ रुपए (लगभग 18 गुना)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ के निर्माण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	996 किलोमीटर	199 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-25	5,272 किलोमीटर	479 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 62,360 करोड़ रुपए लागत वाली 3,807 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 49 परियोजनाएं (10 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 37 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत की गई हैं। कार्य की संक्षेप में स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च, 2025 तक किया गया व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइन	10	1227	340	10517
आमान परिवर्तन	02	67	-	281
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	37	2513	983	19813
कुल	49	3807	1323	30611

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

मैनपुरी जिले सहित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः तौर पर आने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	इटवा-मैनपुरी नई लाइन (58 किलोमीटर)	313
2.	बहराइच-नानपारा-नेपाल गंज आमान परिवर्तन (56 किलोमीटर)	342
3.	बलिया-गाजीपुर सिटी दोहरीकरण (65 किलोमीटर)	650
4.	गाजीपुर सिटी-तारीघाट नई लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	1766
5.	गोंडा-गोरखपुर लूप आमान परिवर्तन (260 किलोमीटर)	863
6.	गोंडा-बहराइच आमान परिवर्तन (60 किलोमीटर)	318
7.	बाराबंकी-अकबरपुर दोहरीकरण (161 किलोमीटर)	1700
8.	कप्तानगंज-थावे-छपरा आमान परिवर्तन (234 किलोमीटर)	819
9.	पीलीभीत-शाहजहांपुर आमान परिवर्तन (83 किलोमीटर)	589
10.	इन्दारा-दोहरीघाट आमान परिवर्तन (34 किलोमीटर)	213

11.	लखनऊ-पीलीभीत आमान परिवर्तन (263 किलोमीटर)	1634
12.	भदोही-जंघई दोहरीकरण (31 किलोमीटर)	168
13.	लहोटा-भदोही दोहरीकरण (39 किलोमीटर)	184
14.	मेरठ-मुजफ्फरनगर दोहरीकरण (55 किलोमीटर)	430
15.	फाफामऊ-प्रयागराज दोहरीकरण (14 किलोमीटर)	212
16.	मुजफ्फरनगर-टपरी दोहरीकरण (52 किलोमीटर)	525
17.	उतरेटिया-रायबरेली दोहरीकरण (66 किलोमीटर)	662
18.	रायबरेली-अमेठी दोहरीकरण (60 किलोमीटर)	668
19.	आलमनगर-उतरेटिया दोहरीकरण (20 किलोमीटर)	358
20.	भीमसेन-झांसी दोहरीकरण (206 किलोमीटर)	2620
21.	डोमिनगढ़-गोरखपुर-कुसुम्ही - तीसरी लाइन और गोरखपुर-नकहा जंगल दोहरीकरण (21 किलोमीटर)	508
22.	मल्हौर-डालीगंज दोहरीकरण (13 किलोमीटर)	183
23.	रूमा चकेरी- चंदारी तीसरी लाइन (13 किलोमीटर)	177
24.	बरेली-पीलीभीत-टनकपुर आमान परिवर्तन (102 किलोमीटर)	313
25.	रोसा-सीतापुर कैंट-बुढ़वल दोहरीकरण (181 किलोमीटर)	2094
26.	जौनपुर-अकबरपुर (टांडा) दोहरीकरण (77 किलोमीटर)	676
27.	रमना-रेणुकूट-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 किलोमीटर)	2436
28.	जंघई-फाफामऊ दोहरीकरण (47 किलोमीटर)	414
29.	वाराणसी-माधोसिंह-प्रयागराज दोहरीकरण (120 किलोमीटर)	2018
30.	करैला रोड- शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 किलोमीटर)	763
31.	देवबंद (मुजफ्फरनगर)-रुड़की (27 किलोमीटर)	1289
32.	आगरा-इटावा नई लाइन (110 किलोमीटर)	427
33.	फेफना-इन्दारा, मऊ-शाहगंज दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	1778

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 रुपए में)
1.	बाराबंकी-बुढ़वल तीसरी लाइन (27 किलोमीटर)	426
2.	बुढ़वल- गोंडा कचहरी चौथी लाइन (56 किलोमीटर)	796
3.	बुढ़वल-गोंडा तीसरी लाइन (62 किलोमीटर)	1118
4.	बहराइच-खलीलाबाद नई लाइन (240 किलोमीटर)	4940
5.	कटरा और अयोध्या धाम दोहरीकरण (10 किलोमीटर)	466
6.	पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय- प्रयागराज तीसरी लाइन (150 किलोमीटर)	2649
7.	बिल्ली-चुनार दोहरीकरण (102 किलोमीटर)	1424
8.	छपरा-बलिया दोहरीकरण (65 किलोमीटर)	1046
9.	ऊंचाहार-अमेठी नई लाइन (66 किलोमीटर)	1229
10.	एटा-कासगंज नई लाइन (29 किलोमीटर)	389
11.	गोरखपुर- वाल्मीकिनगर दोहरीकरण (96 किलोमीटर)	1121
12.	वाराणसी-पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (15 किलोमीटर)	2464
13.	झांसी-खैरार-मानिकपुर और खैरार-भीमसेन दोहरीकरण (431 किलोमीटर)	4330
14.	सहजनवा-दोहरीघाट नई लाइन (81 किलोमीटर)	1320
15.	कुबेरपुर-यमुना पुल तीसरी लाइन (10 किलोमीटर)	170
16.	प्रयागराज (इरादतगंज)- मानिकपुर तीसरी लाइन (84 किलोमीटर)	1508
17.	दिलकुशा-मल्हौर तीसरी लाइन (8 किलोमीटर)	164
18.	अयोध्या कैंट (सालापुर-मसौधा के बीच) बाईपास/कोर्ड लाइन (6 किलोमीटर)	97
19.	दीदारगंज-शाहगंज- बिलवई कोर्ड लाइन (6 किलोमीटर)	137
20.	वाराणसी शिवपुर तीसरी लाइन (6 किलोमीटर)	76
21.	जौनपुर जं.-जाफराबाद दोहरीकरण (6 किलोमीटर)	177
22.	भटनी-औरनिहार दोहरीकरण (117 किलोमीटर)	2529
23.	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 किलोमीटर)	5924
24.	आगरा फोर्ट और बांदीकुई दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	988
25.	जंघई-प्रतापगढ़-अमेठी दोहरीकरण (87 किलोमीटर)	1197
26.	बाराबंकी-मल्हौर-तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (33 किलोमीटर)	407

27.	फाफामऊ-ऊंचाहार दोहरीकरण (72 किलोमीटर)	971
28.	औरनिहार-वाराणसी सिटी तीसरी लाइन (31 किलोमीटर)	76

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

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी स्वीकृति
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियाँ
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

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

रेल विद्युतीकरण:

भारतीय रेल में रेल नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण मिशन मोड में शुरू किया गया है। अब तक, बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का लगभग 99.4% विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका है। शेष नेटवर्क में विद्युतीकरण कार्य शुरू हो गया है। वर्ष 2014-25 के दौरान और वर्ष 2014 से पहले किए गए विद्युतीकरण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	मार्ग किलोमीटर
2014 से पहले (लगभग 60 वर्ष)	21,801
2014-2025	46,900

उत्तर प्रदेश में मैनपुरी जिले सहित संपूर्ण मौजूदा बड़ी लाइन नेटवर्क का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सभी नई लाइन/बहुपथन परियोजनाओं को विद्युतीकरण के साथ स्वीकृति

प्रदान की जा रही है और उनका निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन:

भारतीय रेल ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल 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, पानी के बूथ में सुधार,
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान,
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप का प्रावधान,
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर का प्रावधान,
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान,
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण,
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं,
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली,
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि का प्रावधान।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण

अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि तथा दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की परिकल्पना भी की गई है।

अभी तक, इस योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु 1338 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें से मैनपुरी जिले के मैनपुरी जंक्शन स्टेशन सहित 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग जं., अकबरपुर जं., अलीगढ़, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनंद नगर जं., आंवला, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, आजमगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूं, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराईच, बालामऊ जं., बलिया, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जं., बरेली, बरेली सिटी, बड़नी, बस्ती, बेलथरा 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, फतेहपुर, फतहपुर सीकरी, फिरोजाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, गाजियाबाद, गाजीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज जंक्शन, कासगंज जंक्शन, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खोरासो रोड, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर जंक्शन, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग) उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ सिटी, लखनऊ जंक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे), मां बेल्हा देवी प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, मगहर, महाराजा बिजली पासी, महोबा जंक्शन, मैलानी जंक्शन, मैनपुरी जंक्शन, मल्हौर, मानक नगर, मानिकपुर जंक्शन, मारियाहू, मथुरा जंक्शन, मऊ जंक्शन, मेरठ सिटी जंक्शन, मिर्जापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद जंक्शन, मुजफ्फरनगर, नगीना, नजीबाबाद जंक्शन, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जंक्शन, फूलपुर, पीलीभीत जंक्शन, पोखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज जंक्शन, पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जंक्शन, रायबरेली जंक्शन, राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हाल्ट, रामपुर जंक्शन, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन, सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जंक्शन, शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जंक्शन, शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर

		जंक्शन, सोनभद्र, श्रीकृष्ण नगर, सुल्तानपुर जंक्शन, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जंक्शन, उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जंक्शन, उत्तरेतिया जंक्शन, वाराणसी कैंट, वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद

स्टेशन जिनका निर्माण कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है:

उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। अब तक, उत्तर प्रदेश में 23 स्टेशनों पर कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्ण किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	23	अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, बलरामपुर, बरेली सिटी, बिजनौर, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, खलीलाबाद, मैलानी जंक्शन, पनकी धाम, पोखरायां, रामघाट हाल्ट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सुरेमनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, उझानी

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास संबंधी गतिविधियां तेज गति से शुरू की गई हैं और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- **मैनपुरी जंक्शन स्टेशन:** नए स्टेशन भवन, पोर्च, सार्वजनिक आरक्षण प्रणाली काउंटर, प्रतीक्षालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, पहुंच मार्ग, प्रकाश व्यवस्था, जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली, साइनेज और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- **गाजियाबाद स्टेशन:** मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार की ओर स्टेशन भवन के संरचनात्मक कार्य, टुंडला छोर पर नए पैदल पार पुल-बी का नींव संबंधी कार्य, रूफ प्लाजा, मौजूदा पैदल पार पुल - ए का विस्तार कार्य, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर विद्युत सब स्टेशन का अंतिम रूप से कार्य, मजिस्ट्रेट भवन, राजकीय रेल पुलिस और रेल सुरक्षा बल के भवनों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- रामपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, बुकिंग कार्यालय, प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालय का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। परिचलन क्षेत्र और पैदल पार पुल के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- शाहजहांपुर स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2/3 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और सतह के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। स्टेशन भवन के सुधार, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पैदल पार पुल के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- शिकोहाबाद जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1/2 की सतह का कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग और दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल 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/समूहाले जाने वाले यातायात आदि के आधार पर किए जाते हैं।

भारतीय रेल में परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की निगरानी हेतु एक सुव्यवस्थित स्थापित तंत्र है, जिसमें उनकी समीक्षा, निरीक्षण, कार्यों की गुणवत्ता की जाँच तथा लेखापरीक्षा शामिल हैं। निर्माण कार्य विभिन्न संहिताओं एवं नियमावलियों में निर्धारित मानकों एवं विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप निष्पादित किए जाते हैं। विभिन्न एजेंसियों/अधिकारियों/बहु-विषयक दलों द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित अनुदेशों के अनुसार निरीक्षण/लेखापरीक्षा/जाँच की जाती है तथा क्षतियों सहित सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई तुरंत की जाती है। यह सतत एवं निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

रेलवे 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 स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइपलाइन, विद्युत/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को स्थानांतरित करना, अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के निकट किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या निर्वाचन क्षेत्र वार या राज्य-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पाँच क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 हेतु 3,794 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (फरवरी, 2026 तक) 3,694 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

DELAY IN LAND ACQUISITION FOR ANGAMALY-ERUMELY RAIL LINE

4228. ADV. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of delays in railway infrastructure projects due to land acquisition issues and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any step has been taken to expedite the land acquisition proceedings for the Angamaly-Erumely rail line proposed in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether any review has been conducted regarding administrative and financial bottlenecks affecting land acquisition and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the steps taken in coordination with State Governments to expedite land acquisition and project implementation; and
- (e) the details of the measures proposed to ensure timely completion of railway infrastructure projects and prevent cost overruns?

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

(a) to (e): Angamali - Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was sanctioned in 1997-98. Work on Angamali-Kaladi (7 Km) and long lead works on Kaladi-Perumbavoor (10 Km) was taken up. However, further works on this project could not be taken forward due to protests by people against land acquisition and fixing of alignment of the line, court cases filed against the project and inadequate support from the Government of Keralam. Therefore, the project could not proceed ahead.

The estimated cost of the Angamali - Sabarimala via Erumeli new line project was updated at ₹3,801 crore and submitted to Government of Keralam for the acceptance of the estimate and willingness to share cost of the project.

In August 2024, the Government of Keralam communicated their conditional consent. Government of Keralam was requested by Railway to submit unconditional consent for sharing the cost.

Then the Minister of Railways requested the Chief Minister of Keralam to

acquire land using their share of 50% of the cost of the project. Once land acquisition by State starts, work can proceed further.

Now, on the request of Govt. of India, the Govt. of Keralam has initiated land acquisition proceedings and the Angamali – Sabarimala new line project has moved forward. Ministry of Railways is following up the land acquisition process with Govt. of Keralam.

Keralam:-

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of Keralam including Angamali – Sabarimala project is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹ 372 crore/year
2025-26	₹3,042 crore (more than 8 times)

Project sanctioned:-

As on 01.04.2025, 06 projects (02 new line and 04 doubling) of 266 km length, costing ₹9,415 crore falling fully/partly in Keralam are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Balance to complete	Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹in Crore)
New line	02	146 km	-	146 km	309
Doubling /multitracking	04	120 km	26 km	94 km	2,941
Total	06	266 km	26 km	240 km	3,250

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

Recently Completed Projects:-

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

S.N	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Dindigul-Pollachi-Palghat & Pollachi-Coimbatore gauge conversion (217 km)	1,360
2	Quilon-Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur gauge conversion (357 km)	1,122
3	Mulanturutti-Kuruppantara doubling (24 km)	303
4	Chenganur-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	436
5	Ambalapuzha-Haripad doubling (18 km)	346
6	Kuruppanthara-Chingavanam doubling (27 km)	749

Ongoing Projects:-

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

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Tirunnavaya –Guruvayur new line (35 Km)	138
2	Angamali-Sabarimala new line (111 km)	3,801
3	Ernakulam-Kumbalam doubling (8 km)	595
4	Kumbalam-Thuravur Patch doubling (16 km)	803
5	Trivandrum- Kanyakumari doubling (87 km)	3,786
6	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	367
7	Palakkad Town to Parli Bypass Line (2 Km)	164
8	Alappuzha-Ambalapuzha doubling (13 Km)	324
9	Turavur – Mararikulam doubling (21 Km)	451

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of

Keralam are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in the State of Keralam is as under:

Total Land required for Projects in Keralam	476 ha
Land Acquired	65 ha (14%)
Balance Land to be acquired	411 ha (86%)

Railway had deposited ₹1,975 crore for land acquisition to Government of Keralam. Support of the Government of Keralam is needed to expedite the land acquisition. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:-

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1.	Angamali - Sabarimala new line (111 km)	416	24	392
2.	Ernakulam – Kumbalam Patch doubling (8 km)	4	3	1
3.	Kumbalam – Turavur Patch doubling (16 km)	10	9	1
4.	Shoranur - Vallathol doubling (10 km)	5	0	5

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

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

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

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

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

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

Road Over Bridges (ROBs)/Road Under Bridges (RUBs):

As on 01.02.2026, 138 Road Over Bridges/Road Under Bridges (ROBs/RUBs) across railways tracks have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 4,835 crore in the State of Keralam which are at various stages of planning and execution.

A total of 106 Nos. ROBs/RUBs are delayed on account of the State Govt. The details are as under:

S.No.	Reason	ROBs/RUBs (in No.)
1.	Delay in Land Acquisition by State Govt.	38
2.	Finalization of Alignment by State Govt.	63
3.	Law & order/ Public Protest/Court cases etc.	2
4.	Agency yet to be fixed	3

Completion & commissioning of ROBs/RUBs works depends on various factors like cooperation of State Governments in giving consent for closure of LC, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, duration of working season in a year for the particular project / area due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

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

(i) Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done

before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.

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

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

BHARATNET CONNECTIVITY IN TAMIL NADU

4229. SHRI A. MANI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has expanded the scope of the BharatNet programme to connect all inhabited villages in the country with an outlay of Rs.1.88 lakh crore to ensure universal broadband connectivity;
- (b) if so, the number of inhabited villages identified, connected and pending under BharatNet in Tamil Nadu, particularly Dharmapuri district;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of BharatNet connectivity in the district on access to digital services such as education, healthcare, banking and e-Governance;
- (d) whether any delays, last-mile connectivity issues or operational challenges have been reported in Dharmapuri district; and

- (e) if so, the steps being taken to expedite implementation, ensure service quality and make broadband connectivity effectively available to all villages in Dharmapuri district?

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

(a): BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to create network to connect all the Gram Panchayats (GPs)/ Villages in the country. Amended BharatNet program (ABP) is proposed to be implemented in the country to provide connectivity to all GPs and villages (demand basis).

(b): BharatNet in Tamil Nadu is being implemented under the State-led model, wherein project execution, operation & maintenance, and utilization are the responsibility of the State Government. Out of a total of 12,525 Gram Panchayats (GPs) covered under BharatNet Phase-II, 10,886 GPs are service-ready in Tamil Nadu as on 28.02.2026. Further, out of 251 GPs, 221 GPs have been made service ready in Dharmapuri District.

Under the Amended BharatNet Program (ABP), 4,767 villages are proposed to be connected for last-mile connectivity on a demand basis in Tamil Nadu, including Dharmapuri district.

(c): As on 12.03.2026, 8341 FTTH connections have been provided to Govt. Institutions in Tamil Nadu (including Dharmapuri District) using BharatNet. FTTH connectivity enables access to digital services such as e-health, e-education, e-banking, e-governance.

(d) and (e): Challenges like Right of way issues, involvement of multiple agencies, damage of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) due to development works etc. have been faced in the implementation of BharatNet in Tamil Nadu, including Dharmapuri district. All these challenges are being addressed with planning and co-ordination with concerned agencies. Further, TANFINET, the State Implementing Agency (SIA), is in the process of providing internet connectivity through the BharatNet project to ensure availability of broadband connectivity to villages in Tamil Nadu including Dharmapuri District.

CRITERIA FOR OPENING OF NEW PDS SHOPS

4230. SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that despite significant increase in population and number of households in several areas including Andhra Pradesh, no proportional bifurcation or increase in the number of Fair Price Shops (FPS)/Public Distribution System(PDS) outlets has been made;
- (b) the details of current population-to-shop ratio or other criteria prescribed by the Government for the establishment of a new PDS shop;
- (c) whether any revision of guidelines is under consideration of the Government to reflect the increase in population and newly formed administrative units like districts and mandals;

- (d) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State of Andhra Pradesh or its districts including Tirupati regarding the need for new PDS shops due to increased population and geographic spread; and
- (e) if so, the status of such proposals and the steps being taken by the Government to ensure equitable access to PDS for all eligible households?

**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. 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 (FPS) dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken measures to rationalise/ bifurcate existing shops and create additional FPSs. The sanction of additional FPS is being carried out district-wise, strictly based on criteria and prescribed norms such as the number of Ration Cards attached to each FPS.

(c) to (e): No such proposal is under consideration.

ई-कचरा पुनर्चक्रण प्रोत्साहन योजना का प्रभाव

4231. श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल:

श्री मितेश पटेल बकाभाई:

श्री देवसिंह चौहान:

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन (एमसीएमएम) के अंतर्गत ई-अपशिष्ट और प्रयुक्त लिथियम-आयन बैटरियों से प्राप्त महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के पुनर्चक्रण के लिए प्रोत्साहन योजना के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) लिथियम, कोबाल्ट, निकेल और अन्य खनिजों के लिए सृजित पुनर्चक्रण क्षमता का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रमुख पुनर्चक्रणकर्ताओं और स्टार्ट-अप को संवितरित की गई कुल प्रोत्साहन राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के लचीलेपन पर इस योजना के प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त योजना का विस्तार करने का विचार है; और
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ग): राष्ट्रीय महत्वपूर्ण खनिज मिशन (एमसीएमएम) के तहत, सरकार ने ई-अपशिष्ट, प्रयुक्त लिथियम-आयन बैटरियों और अन्य स्ट्रैप की पुनर्चक्रण क्षमता के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये की वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन स्कीम अनुमोदित की है। स्कीम के दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए और यह स्कीम दिनांक 02.10.2025 को शुरू की गई। आवेदन जमा करने की अंतिम तिथि 01.04.2026 है। यह स्कीम लिथियम, कोबाल्ट, निकल और ऐसे अन्य खनिजों के निष्कर्षण के लिए पुनर्चक्रण क्षमता को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है ताकि इन खनिजों में लचीली आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का निर्माण किया जा सके।

(घ) और (ङ): वर्तमान में, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

NEW RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN LAKSHMIKANTAPUR AND RAMGANGA

4232. SHRI JAGANNATH SARKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received fresh representations from the Patharpratima Press Club and several Gram Panchayats of the Sundarbans demanding construction of a new railway line between Lakshmikantapur and Ramganga to improve connectivity, healthcare access, disaster response and local economic development and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that a Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic (PET) survey conducted during April 2010 that proposed a 59 kilometre route via Mandir Bazar, Patharpratima and Krishnachandrapur but Eastern Railway has confirmed that no sanctioned work presently exists for this stretch and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a fresh feasibility study will be undertaken and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the steps being considered to include this project in upcoming railway expansion plans?

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

(a) to (d): A feasibility study for Sangrampur-Mandirbazar-Ramganga-Patharpratima new line (59 Km) was carried out and a part of this route i.e.Sangrampur-Krishanchandrapur (25 Km) new line was sanctioned. However, the project is kept in abeyance due to non acquisition of land by the State Government of West Bengal.

West Bengal

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation in the recent years has increased significantly. Budget allotment of projects is made commensurate to the progress achieved in any project. Budget allocation for infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal is as under:-

Period	Outlay
2009-14	Rs.4,380 Cr./year
2025-26	Rs. 13,955 Cr. (More than 3 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 42 projects (12 New Lines, 04 Gauge Conversions and 26 Doubling), of total length of 4402 Km, costing ₹67,991 crore falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal are sanctioned, out of which, 1702 km length has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹23,410 crore has been incurred upto March, 2025. The summary is as under:

Category	No. of projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned till March, 2025 (in Km)	Total Exp. upto March, 2025 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Lines	12	1,032	337	11,368
Gauge Conversion	4	1,201	854	3,673
Doubling/Multi-tracking	26	2,169	511	8,370
Total	42	4,402	1,702	23,410

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 and Rampurhat-Murarai 3rd line (159 Km)	1,500
2	Azimganj-Murshidabad new line (7 Km)	164
3	Bardhaman-Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 Km)	696
4	Ahmedpur-Katwa Gauge Conversion (52 Km)	440
5	Panskura Kharagpur Doubling (45 Km)	408
6	Lalgola – Jiaganj Doubling (23 Km)	124
7	Krishnanagar-Bethuadahari Doubling (28 Km)	152
8	Nabadwipdham-Patuli Doubling (22 Km)	170
9	Bethuadhahari-Plassey Doubling (23 km)	132
10	Ambikakalna-Nabadwipdham Doubling (23 km)	145
11	Nalhati-Sagardighi Doubling (26 km)	193
12	Tamluk Jn.- Basulya Sutahata Doubling (24 km)	245
13	Plassey- Jiaganj Doubling (54 km)	234
14	Azimganj-Manigram Doubling (21 km)	150
15	New Coochbehar-Gumanihat Doubling (29 km)	330
16	New Coochbehar-Samuktala Road Doubling (29 km)	445
17	Sainthia-Tarapith 3rd line (22 Km)	186
18	Ambari Falakata-New Maynaguri Doubling (37 km)	843

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
19	Bandel-Boinchi - 3rd line (31 km)	546
20	Boinchi-Shaktigarh 3rd line (26 km)	424
21	Bazar Sau-Azimganj Jn. Doubling (42 km)	343
22	Sagardighi- Malda Town Doubling (25 Km)	248
23	Kharagpur-Narayangarh 3rd line (24 km)	270
24	Monigram-Nimtita Doubling (24 Km)	713
25	Purulia-Kotshila Doubling (36 Km)	393

Ongoing Projects:

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

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Chandil-Purulia-Anara-Damodar 3rd Line(121 Km)	1,932
2	Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur New Line (83 Km)	1,542
3	Sivok-Rangpo New Line (44 Km)	11,973
4	Balurghat-Hilli New Line (30 Km)	1,209
5	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur New Line (33 Km)	1,147
6	Katihar-Kumedpur and Katihar-Mukuria Doubling (65 Km)	943
7	Kharagpur-Adityapur 3rd line (132 Km)	3,250
8	Narayangarh-Bhadrak 3rd line (153 Km)	2,136
9	Kalipahari-Bakhtarnagar 5th Line (18Km)	350
10	Dankuni-Baltikuri 3rd & 4th line (18 Km)	429
11	Murarai-Barharwa 3rd Line (49 Km)	935

12	Ranaghat-Krishnanagar City 3rd Line (26 Km)	446
13	Aluabari Road-New Jalpaiguri 3rd & 4th Line (57 Km)	1,630
14	Sainthia-Pakur 4th Line (81 Km)	1,569
15	Santragachi- Kharagpur 4th Line (111 Km)	2,905

Land Acquisition Status:

Execution of important infrastructure projects falling fully/partly in the State of West Bengal are held up due to delay in land acquisition. Status of land acquisition in West Bengal is as under:

Total Land required	4,662 Ha
Land Acquired	1,273 Ha (27%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,389 Ha (73%)

Projects Delayed Due to 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)	Amount Paid to State (in Cr.)
1.	Chandil-Anara- Burnpur - 3rd line	8	0	8	0
2.	Nabadwipghat- Nabadwipdham new line	107	0	107	50

3.	Byepass at Sainthia	22	0	22	0
4.	Naihati – Ranaghat 3rd line	13	0	13	1.3
5.	Sivok-Rangpo new line	135	128	7	7.98
6.	Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur new line	168	0	168	0
7.	Canning- Bagankhali new line	18	0	18	0
8.	Adra- Sanka- Rukni doubling	5	0	5	0
9.	Kalipahari-Bakhtarnagar 5th line	15	0	15	0
10.	Rail Flyover at Anara from Rukni to Anara station	35	0	35	0
11.	Rail Flyover at Gourinathdham end to Purulia	34	0	34	0
12.	Chandanpur Shaktigarh 4th Line	5	0	5	0

Further, Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur (83 Km) New Line Project is held up since 2016 due to non-cooperation by state Govt. of West Bengal. The work was stopped by local villagers in about 900 m length near “Bhabadighi” pond in Hooghly district. Honourable High Court, Kolkata in March, 2025 directed State Govt of WB to provide all necessary support and deploy adequate police force to enable the Railways to commence the work within 3 months.

Deshpran -Nandigram (18.5 km) Line was sanctioned in 2009-10 at cost of ₹121.44 crores. The entire Project length is located in East Midnapore

District. The project could not progress due to problems in land acquisition and was kept in abeyance. In April 2023 it was decided to re-start the work. However, Survey for Land Acquisition from Deshpran to 5.0 Km could not be completed due to law and order issues. As Deshpran is the connecting station, acquisition of this land is essential for commissioning of this project.

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

Several meetings have been held with officials of Government of West Bengal for land acquisition for the above projects.

Kolkata Metro :

Metro project in Kolkata started in 1972. The details of the Metro commissioned since then are as under:

Period	Metro Commissioned
1972 to 2014 (42 years)	28 km
2014 to 2025 (11 years)	45 km

The details of Metro Corridors commissioned are as under:

S.No.	Metro Corridor	Section Commissioned
1	Kavi Subash – Noapara (28 Km) (Blue Line)	This Corridor commissioned before year 2014 (This required about 42 years to complete)
2	Noapara – Dakshineswar (4.14 Km) (Extension of Blue Line)	This Corridor commissioned in 2020-21
3	Noapara – Jaihind Airport - Barasat	Noapara – Jaihind Airport section (6.77 Km)

	(18 Km) (Yellow Line)	Commissioned in 2025-26
4	Joka – Majerhat - Esplanade (14 KM) (Purple Line)	Joka – Majerhat section (7.74 Km) Commissioned in stages from 2022 to 2024
5	New Garia - Belaghata - Dumdum Airport (32 Km) (Orange Line)	New Garia – Belaghata (9.8 Km) Commissioned in stages between 2023-26
6	Howrah Maidan – Salt Lake Sec. V (16.55 Km) (Green Line)	This Corridor commissioned in stages from 2019 to 2025

Further, work pertaining to 4 Metro corridors at total length of about 52 km is under progress, out of which 20 km of work is held up due to land acquisition and utility shifting issues pertaining to State Government. In the rest of the Metro stretch, though the work is in progress yet facing difficulties due to one or other reasons at the end of State Government. Details are as below:

(i) Noapara – Jaihind Airport - Barasat (18 km): Noapara - Jai Hind Airport (6.77 km) has been commissioned and work from Jai Hind Airport to Michael Nagar is in progress. However, work from New Barrackpore to Barasat (7.5 km) is held up due to land acquisition and encroachment issues by State authorities.

SN	Location	Issues
1.	New Barrackpore to Barasat	- Land acquisition (23,000 sq. m) and removal of heavy encroachments (1277 hutments, 764 shops) are involved in this section. - The matter is not yet resolved by Government of West Bengal (GoWB).

(ii) Joka –Majerhat - Esplanade (14 km):- Joka - Majerhat (7.74 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Majerhat to Esplanade (6.26 km) has been taken up. However, progress of the work is affected due to the following issues:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Khidderpur Metro Station	- For utility shifting and road traffic diversion, 837 sqm permanent and 1,702 sqm temporary land of State Government (Kolkata Armed Police) is required. The proposal of this land was sent to State Government on 24.08.2020. - Several meetings were held with officials of Government of West Bengal (GoWB) for transfer of above land. - After lot of persuasion, State Government finally accorded approval in July 2025 only after almost 5 years.
2.	Dr. B.C. Roy Market	- For construction of Esplanade Metro Station, temporary shifting of unauthorised 528 Shops at B.C. Roy Market on Defence land is required. - The proposal for NOC of temporary/permanent shifting of these shops was submitted to State Government in February 2022. Shops for temporary shifting of these unauthorized shops have also been constructed by Railway. - The State Government has been requested to facilitate shifting. Regular follow up with State PWD is also being done. - Issue is pending for more than 3.5 years.

(iii) New Garia –Belaghata - Dum Dum Airport (32 km): New Garia - Belaghata (9.8 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Belaghata to Dum Dum Airport (22.2 km) has been taken up. However, progress of the

work is affected due to the following issues:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Chingrighata Crossing (Between Belegghata – Gour Kishore Ghosh stations)	• Temporary traffic diversion at Chingrighata crossing for launching of viaduct segments is required for 3 nights each on either side of the road (8 hours on every night). • The proposal was submitted to Government of West Bengal (GoWB) in December 2024. • The diversion road as desired by Kolkata traffic police has already been constructed in February 2025. • Since then, several meetings have been held with various State Government and Kolkata police officials for NOC. • The NOC is still awaited even after about 12 months.

(iv) Baranagar - Barrackpore - Dakshineshwar (14.5 km): Baranagar - Dakshineshwar (2 km) has been commissioned and balance work from Baranagar to Barrackpore (12.5 km) is held up due to pending utility shifting in the alignment by state government authorities. The details are as below:

SN	Location	Issues
1.	Baranagar to Barrackpore	• The original alignment along the B.T road was agreed in 2011 as per MoU among Metro Railway, RVNL and Kolkata Municipal Corporation. • As per MoU, existing pipeline was to be replaced by new 64-inch diameter pipeline by the State Government. • Shifting of this pipeline was completed in 2012. • However, NOC is still awaited from Government of West Bengal.

Sanction of any railway project depend upon many parameters/factors which

include the following:

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

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

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities b
- 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.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY RADIO SUPPORT SCHEME:**4233. SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is currently implementing the Community Radio Support Scheme to promote community-based broadcasting across the country;
- (b) if so, the objectives and key components of the scheme along with the financial assistance provided to eligible institutions during the last three years;
- (c) the total number of new community radio stations approved under the scheme during this period, State- wise specifically Rajasthan;
- (d) whether the Government has received any feedback or grievances from applicants regarding delays in approvals, funding disbursement or technical support; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the scheme, expand coverage in underserved regions and improve participatory communication for local communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

- (a) to (e): The Government has approved a Central Sector Scheme named “Supporting Community Radio Movement in India” to promote community-

based broadcasting across the country. The objectives of the scheme are to strengthen new and existing Community Radio Stations (CRSs) with resources, capacity and technology; to promote growth of community radio, particularly in remote and rural areas; and to facilitate socio-economic and cultural development by providing communities with a platform for local voices and participation in development processes.

The amount of financial assistance provided under the scheme during last 3 years is Rs. 11.24 Crore. During the period April 2021 to February 2026, a total of 149 CRSs across the country have been provided financial support under the scheme including 8 stations in Rajasthan.

The key components of the scheme include providing financial assistance to new and existing CRSs for procurement or replacement of equipment; capacity building and training of community radio operators; organisation of workshops, seminars and regional/national Sammelans for gathering feedback, creating awareness and promoting knowledge sharing; and other support measures aimed at strengthening the community radio stations and improving the sustainability of CRSs. The feedback received during these interactions are duly examined and incorporated, wherever appropriate, in the policy guidelines and advisories issued by the Ministry from time to time.

As per policy guidelines, at least 50% of the content of Community Radio Stations is mandatorily generated with community participation, with at least half of such content focusing on women empowerment.

डेटा उल्लंघन की घटनाएं

4234. श्री राजेश रंजन:

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

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सीईआरटी-आईएन को डेटा उल्लंघन की कितनी घटनाओं की सूचना मिली है;
- (ख) सरकारी डाटाबेस अथवा आधार से संबंधित डेटा को संभाल कर रखने वाली संस्थाओं से संबंधित घटनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उन पर की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी डाटाबेस और डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना की साइबर सुरक्षा संपरीक्षा कितनी बार की गई;
- (घ) डेटा उल्लंघनों की सूचना देने या रोकने में विफलता के लिए लगाई गई शास्तियों या प्रवर्तन कार्रवाइयों की संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ङ) बृहत् स्तरीय डेटा उल्लंघन की घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए मंत्रालयों और एजेंसियों के बीच समन्वय के लिए स्थापित किए गए तंत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): भारत सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य सभी उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए एक खुला, सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करना है।

भारतीय कंप्यूटर आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया दल (सीईआरटी-इन) को सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70 ख के प्रावधानों के तहत साइबर सुरक्षा घटनाओं पर कार्रवाई करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय एजेंसी के रूप में नामित किया गया है।

भारतीय विशिष्ट पहचान प्राधिकरण (यूआईडीएआई) द्वारा अनुरक्षित केंद्रीय पहचान डेटा रिपॉजिटरी (सीआईडीआर) से डेटा का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है।

सीईआरटी-इन ने सूचना सुरक्षा श्रेष्ठ पद्धतियों के कार्यान्वयन का समर्थन और

लेखापरीक्षण करने के लिए 237 सुरक्षा लेखापरीक्षा संगठनों को सूचीबद्ध किया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकार और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की संस्थाओं सहित सरकारी संस्थाओं के लिए सीईआरटी-इन सूचीबद्ध लेखा परीक्षण संगठनों द्वारा किए गए साइबर सुरक्षा लेखा परीक्षणों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	कुल लेखापरीक्षण
2023	9772
2024	12176
2025	18667

सीईआरटी-इन ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम, 2000 की धारा 70ख की उप-धारा (6) के तहत अप्रैल 2022 में सुरक्षित और विश्वसनीय इंटरनेट के लिए साइबर घटनाओं की सूचना सुरक्षा पद्धतियों, प्रक्रिया, रोकथाम, प्रतिक्रिया और रिपोर्टिंग से संबंधित साइबर सुरक्षा निर्देश जारी किए।

डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 (डीपीडीपी अधिनियम) के अनुसार, व्यक्तिगत डेटा के प्रसंस्करण के लिए उचित तकनीकी और संगठनात्मक उपायों को लागू किया जाना चाहिए और किसी भी व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघन को रोकने के लिए उचित सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाने चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, अपने अधिकारों के प्रयोग के संबंध में डेटा प्रिंसिपल द्वारा इस तरह के किसी भी उल्लंघन या शिकायत की स्थिति में, डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड जांच के बाद, अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अनुसार मौद्रिक जुर्माना लगा सकता है।

अधिनियम के तहत विभिन्न प्रकार के उल्लंघनों के लिए अलग-अलग मौद्रिक दंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जिनमें अधिकतम जुर्माना ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये तक है।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिषद सचिवालय (एनएससीएस) के तहत राष्ट्रीय साइबर सुरक्षा समन्वयक (एनसीएससी) साइबर सुरक्षा के लिए विभिन्न एजेंसियों के बीच समग्र समन्वय

सुनिश्चित करता है।

जैव-कोयला उत्पादन

4235. श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा देश में जैव-कोयला/जैव-ईंधन आधारित ईंधन और अन्य घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई विशेष नीति, योजना या मिशन कार्यान्वित किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इसके अंतर्गत जैव-कोयला, बायो-ब्रिकेट, पेलेट्स आदि के उत्पादन, प्रौद्योगिकी, क्षमता वृद्धि और निजी/सहकारी भागीदारी के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप कोयले के आयात पर निर्भरता में कमी आई है, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में वृद्धि हुई है और पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों में सुधार हुआ है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मात्रात्मक आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार द्वारा कृषि अवशेषों, पराली और वन आधारित जैव-ईंधन का उपयोग करके जैव-कोयला उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करके किसानों के लिए अतिरिक्त आय सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई विशेष पहल की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख) : सरकार ने घरेलू कोयला उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ जैव-कोयला/बायोमास-आधारित ईंधन से संबंधित अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए कई पहल की हैं।

कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किए गए मिशन कोकिंग कोल के तहत, कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) ने घरेलू कोकिंग कोल उत्पादन और लाभकारी क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय किए हैं। सीआईएल वर्तमान में 18.35 मिलियन टन प्रति वर्ष (एमटीवाई) की प्रचालन क्षमता के साथ 10

कोकिंग कोल वाशरीज संचालित करता है और इसने वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 2.4 मि.ट. धुले हुए कोकिंग कोयले का उत्पादन किया।

जहां तक जैव-कोयला/बायोमास आधारित ईंधनों का संबंध है, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएआर) ने पायरोलिसिस प्रौद्योगिकियों के माध्यम से कृषि अपशिष्टों और चावल की भूसी, चावल के भूसे, मक्का के गोले, नारियल के छिलके, फसल अवशेषों और फार्मयार्ड खाद जैसे बायोमास अवशेषों से जैव-कोयला (बायोचार) के उत्पादन पर अनुसंधान प्रारंभ किया है। आईसीएआर-केन्द्रीय कृषि अभियांत्रिकी संस्थान, भोपाल सहित आईसीएआर संस्थानों ने फसल अवशेषों को बायोचार में परिवर्तित करने के लिए बायोमास पायरोलिसिस इकाइयाँ और मशीनरी विकसित की है, जिससे कृषि अपशिष्ट का मूल्यवर्धन संभव हो सके। इस तरह के बायोमास से उत्पादित बायोचार में आमतौर पर उच्च आर्गेनिक कार्बन (लगभग 67-89%), क्षारीय पीएच (लगभग 8-9) और पौधे के पोषक तत्व होते हैं, और इसका उपयोग ईंधन विकल्प और मृदा संशोधन दोनों के रूप में किया जा सकता है।

इसके अलावा, संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों को बढ़ावा देने और कृषि अवशेषों के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय सतत कृषि मिशन (एनएमएसए) शुरू किया गया है। मिशन में प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल, वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र विकास, मृदा स्वास्थ्य और उर्वरता कार्यक्रम के साथ-साथ जलवायु-लचीली कृषि और बायोमास उत्पादन का समर्थन करने के लिए एकीकृत बागवानी विकास मिशन और राष्ट्रीय बांस मिशन जैसी पहल शामिल हैं।

(ग) : देश में कोयले की अधिकांश मांग स्वदेशी कोयला उत्पादन के माध्यम से पूरी की जाती है, मुख्य रूप से सरकारी कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा और अन्य घरेलू उत्पादकों द्वारा अनुपूरक माध्यम से।

खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस (ओजीएल) के तहत कोयले के आयात की अनुमति है। वर्ष 2024-25 में, देश में कुल कोयले का आयात 243.63 मि.ट. था, जो 2023-24 में आयातित 264.53 मि.ट. की तुलना में लगभग 8 प्रतिशत की कमी दर्शाता है। मिशन कोकिंग कोल के तहत, घरेलू कोकिंग कोल उत्पादन ने लगभग 8.6% की चक्रवृद्धि वार्षिक वृद्धि दर (सीएजीआर) दर्ज की है, जो

वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 46.60 मि.ट. से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 59.67 मि.ट. हो गई है। इस्पात क्षेत्र को सीआईएल द्वारा धुले हुए कोकिंग कोयले की आपूर्ति भी वित्त वर्ष 2021-22 में 1.7 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 2.4 मिलियन टन हो गई है, जो घरेलू कोकिंग कोल के उच्च उपयोग में योगदान करती है।

इसके अलावा, नई कोयला खानों को खोलने और मौजूदा परियोजनाओं के विस्तार के लिए, सीआईएल पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (ईआईए) के आधार पर सांविधिक पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त करता है और पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए अनुमोदित पर्यावरणीय प्रबंधन योजनाओं (ईएमपी) को कार्यान्वित करता है।

(घ) : सरकार जैव-कोयला/बायोचार जैसे मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों के लिए कृषि अवशेषों और बायोमास के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दे रही है, जो किसानों को अतिरिक्त आय के अवसर प्रदान कर सकते हैं। आईसीएआर अनुसंधान कार्यक्रमों ने प्रदर्शित किया है कि पायरोलिसिस प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से फसल अवशेषों और अन्य बायोमास को बायोचार में परिवर्तित करने से मिट्टी के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हो सकता है, मिट्टी के जैविक कार्बन में वृद्धि हो सकती है, पोषक तत्वों की उपलब्धता और जल प्रतिधारण में वृद्धि हो सकती है, और पारंपरिक खाद के उपयोग की तुलना में सीओ₂ उत्सर्जन को लगभग 50-59 प्रतिशत तक कम किया जा सकता है। गाजर और आलू जैसी फसलों के साथ क्षेत्र परीक्षणों ने बायोचार-आधारित मिट्टी प्रबंधन पद्धतियों के तहत उपज में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार दिखाया है। आईसीएआर संस्थान बायोचार उत्पादन और उपयोग पर किसानों और विस्तार कर्मियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित कर रहे हैं, जिससे कृषि अवशेषों के पुनर्चक्रण को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है और अतिरिक्त कृषि आय के अवसर पैदा करते हुए संधारणीय कृषि प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

THREE ECONOMIC RAILWAY CORRIDORS

4236. SHRI JASHUBHAI BHILUBHAI RATHVA:

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of projects under the Energy-Mineral-Cement Corridor, High Traffic Density Routes, and Port Connectivity initiatives;
- (b) the details progress has been made in the projects sanctioned so far; and
- (c) whether the Government has assessed freight efficiency gains and proposes accelerated completion of the project and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): Capacity enhancement of railway network has been taken up by Indian Railways in a big way during last 11 years. The details of commissioning/laying of new track across Indian Railways is given below:-

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.6 Km/day (more than 2 times)

During the last 05 years, 308 projects (New Line, Gauge Conversion and Doubling) costing approx. ₹2,93,000 Crore have been sanctioned on Indian Railways. This will enhance the capacity of railway network to run more

number of trains.

Some of the major projects sanctioned are as follows:

SN	Project Name	Cost (₹ in Crore)
1	Chopan – Chunar doubling (102 Km)	1,553
2	Guntur – Bibinagar doubling (239 Km)	3,238
3	Mudkhed – Medchal & Mahbubnagar – Dhone doubling (418 Km)	5,655
4	Samakhiali – Gandhidham Quadrupling (53 Km)	1,571
5	Merta City – Ras & Bypass at Merta Road new line (56 Km)	1,038
6	Lumding – Furkating doubling (140 Km)	2,334
7	Ajmer – Chanderiya doubling (178 Km)	1,813
8	Motumari – Vishnupuram with RoR doubling (100 Km)	1,746
9	Bikramshila – Katareah new line with new bridge on river ganga (26 Km)	2,549
10	Gunupur – Therubali new line (74 Km)	1,326
11	Malkangiri – Pandurangapuram new line (174 Km)	4,109
12	Badampahar – Kendujhargarh new line (82 Km)	2,106
13	Junagarh – Nabarangpur new line (116 Km)	3,274
14	Buramara – Chakulia new line (60 Km)	1,639
15	Ajanta Caves Rail Connectivity (174 Km)	7,105
16	Bangriposi – Gorumahisani new line (86 Km)	2,549
17	Chandil – Anara – Damodar 3rd line (121 Km)	2,170

SN	Project Name	Cost (₹ in Crore)
18	Bargarh Road – Nawapara Road new line (138 Km)	2,926
19	Sardega – Bhalumuda new double line (37 Km)	1,360
20	Varanasi – Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Multitracking with rail cum road bridge on river ganga (15 Km)	2,642
21	Jalgaon – Manmad 4th line (160 Km)	2,773
22	Bhusawal – Khandwa 3rd & 4th line (131 Km)	3,514
23	Sambalpur – Jarapada 3rd & 4th line (127 Km)	3,916
24	Jharsuguda – Sason 3rd & 4th line (35 Km)	1,181
25	Gondia – Ballarshah doubling (240 Km)	4,819
26	Kharsia – Naya Raipur – Parmalkasa 5th & 6th line (278 Km)	8,741
27	Wardha – Balharshah Quadrupling (135 Km)	2,381
28	Ballari – Chikjajur doubling (185 Km)	3,342
29	Koderma – Barkakana doubling (133 Km)	3,063
30	Itarsi – Nagpur 4th line (297 Km)	5,451
31	Dangoaposi – Jaroli 3rd & 4th line (43 Km)	1,752
32	Secunderabad – Wadi 3rd & 4th line (173 Km)	5,012
33	Furkating – New Tinsukia doubling (194 Km)	3,634
34	Bakhtiyarpur – Rajgir – Tilaiya doubling (104 Km)	2,192
35	Gondia – Dongargarh 4th line (84 Km)	2,223
36	Wardha – Bhusawal 3rd & 4th line (314 Km)	9,197

SN	Project Name	Cost (₹ in Crore)
37	Hosapete – Bellary quadrupling (65 Km)	2,372
38	Kasara – Manmad 3rd & 4th line (131 Km)	10,154
39	Punarakh – Kiul 3rd & 4th line (50 Km)	2,668
40	Gamharia – Chandil 3rd & 4th line (55 Km)	1,168
41	Sainthia- Pakhur 4th Line (81 Km)	1,569
42	Santragachi- Kharagpur 4th line (111 Km)	2,905
43	Nergundi – Barang & Khurda Road – Vizianagaram 3rd line (385 Km)	5,618
44	Son Nagar – Andal Multi tracking (375 Km)	13,606
45	Gorakhpur Cantt – Valmiki Nagar doubling (96 Km)	1,270
46	Jaipur – Sawai Madhopur doubling (131 Km)	1,269
47	Luni – Samdari – Bhildi doubling (272 Km)	3,531
48	Narkatiaganj – Raxaul – Sitamarhi – Darbhanga & Sitamarhi – Muzaffarpur doubling (256 Km)	4,553
49	Prayagraj (Iradatganj) – Manikpur 3rd line (84 Km)	1,640
50	Tirupati – Pakala – Katpadi doubling (104 Km)	1,332
51	Ratlam – Nagda 3rd and 4th line (41 Km)	1,018
52	Aluabari Road – New Jalpaiguri 3rd & 4th line (57 Km)	1,786
53	Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar) – Parbhani (177 Km)	2,179
54	Bhagalpur – Dumka – Rampurhat doubling (177 Km)	3,169
55	Itarsi – Bina 4th line (237 Km)	4,329

SN	Project Name	Cost (₹ in Crore)
56	Vadodara – Ratlam 3rd & 4th line (259 Km)	8,885
57	Devbhumi Dwarka (Okha) – Kanalus doubling (141 Km)	1,457
58	Badlapur – Karjat 3rd and 4th line (32 Km)	1,324
59	Delhi – Ambala Cantt 3rd & 4th line (194 Km)	5,983
60	Gondia – Jabalpur doubling (231 Km)	5,236
61	Manmad – Indore new line (360 Km)	18,529
62	Errupelam – Amaravati – Nambur new line (57 Km)	2,245
63	Vadhavan Port and New Palghar station new double line (22 Km)	1,507
64	Deshalpar – Hajipir – Luna and Vayor – Lakhpat new line (145 Km)	2,526

As on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. ₹6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Crore)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling / Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

Some of the Projects recently completed are as follows:

S. No.	Name of project	Length (in Kms)
1	Udhampur- Srinagar- Baramulla new line	272
2	Bhairabi - Sairang New Line	51
3	Deoband - Roorkee New Line	27
4	Churu - Ratangarh Doubling	43
5	Tori-Shivpur 3rd Line	44
6	Araria - Galgalia New Line	110
7	Himmatnagar - Khedbrahma Gauge Conversion	55
8	Bahraich- Nanpara -Nepalgarh Gauge Conversion	56
9	Domingarh- Gorakhpur -Kusumi 3rd Line & Gorakhpur -Nakaha Doubling	21
10	Vijapur - Ambaliyasan Gauge Conversion	43
11	Pune- Miraj -Londa Doubling	467
12	Manmad - Jalgaon 3rd Line	160
13	Phephna –Indara- Mau -Shahganj Doubling	150
14	Adraj -Moti -Vijapur Gauge Conversion	40
15	Katni -Bina 3rd Line	279
16	Gandhidham- Adipur Quadrupling	21
17	Khatuwas - Narnaul Doubling	24
18	Penukonda- Dharmavaram Doubling	42

Railway Infrastructure projects enable socio-economic development of the region including:

- Better connectivity of the region with other parts of the country
- Faster movement of goods and services
- Improving logistics efficiency and reduction in transportation cost.
- Enhance line capacity

- Increase in direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people of the region
- Reduced operational bottlenecks
- Development of tourism industry and increase in industrial activities in the region.

In order to boost investment from industry in development of additional terminals for handling rail cargos, 'Gati Shakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT)' policy has been launched. The Gati Shakti Cargo Terminals (GCTs) are being developed by private players, and can be developed on non-Railway land or fully / partially on Railway land. The location of GCTs is being decided on the basis of demand from industry and potential of Cargo traffic. So far, 128 GCTs have been commissioned and in-principle approvals for 288 more locations have been given.

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

Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include:

- Substantial increase in allocation of funds.
- Delegation of powers at field level.
- Close monitoring of progress of project at various levels.
- Regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE INSTITUTE FOR TRANSFORMATION**4237. SHRI BRIJMOHAN AGRAWAL:**

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

- (a) the details of States that have successfully established State Institutes for Transformation (SITs) under the State Support Mission as of March 2026 including the fund utilisation for these units, State and year-wise;
- (b) the specific steps taken to address the stagnation in SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) scores in tribal-dominated States like Chhattisgarh compared to rapid gains in poverty and energy indicators;
- (c) whether the Government is assisting State Governments in implementing SDG-linked Outcome Budgeting to ensure that annual allocations are directly proportional to the gaps identified in the SDG India Index;
- (d) the details mechanisms put in place to provide real-time, localised data to Aspirational Blocks to prevent the "data-action lag" in social indicators; and
- (e) the timelines for launching a "Citizen-Feedback Loop" on the national SDG dashboard to validate official performance data with ground-level beneficiary experiences?

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

- (a): As of now, a total of 32 States/UTs have been onboarded under State

Support Mission for establishing State Institutions for Transformation (SITs) or strengthening existing State Planning Departments/Boards. The fund utilisation details are appended at **Statement**.

(b): To address inequalities in tribal-dominated States, Government has taken various initiatives. Launched in 2023, the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PMJANMAN) focuses on uplifting Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). It aims to improve the quality of life for PVTG communities through targeted support in areas such as safe housing, clean drinking water, education, health, road and telecom connectivity, electrification and sustainable livelihoods. The Mission is aimed at targeted development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) residing in 18 States and 1 UT, who were unreached by earlier schemes. Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission aims to foster tribal entrepreneurship and advance the "Vocal for Local by Tribal" initiative. It emphasises empowering tribal communities to harness natural resources effectively, including Minor Forest Products (MFPs) and non-MFPs, by supporting businesses centred around locally produced goods.

(c): The Government of India provides technical support to States and Union Territories for SDG-linked Outcome Budgeting.

(d): The Aspirational Blocks Programme monitors all Aspirational Blocks on a quarterly basis across 40 key performance indicators. These indicators fall under crucial sectors of Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Social Development, and Basic Infrastructure. The progress of all 500 Aspirational Blocks on all indicators is monitored and the performance data is

publicly accessible via the Champions of Change Dashboard (<https://abp.championsofchange.gov.in/>).

(e): The Government undertakes exercise of Voluntary National Review on progress of SDGs through a structured and consultative process which includes consultation with civil society organisations representing diverse population groups.

STATEMENT

Status of fund utilisation in State Institutes for Transformation (SITs)

In ₹ Cr.

S. No	State/UTs	Name of SIT	Sanctioned for FY 2023-24	Amount Utilised in FY 23-24	Sanctioned for FY 2024-25	Amount Utilised in FY 24-25	Sanctioned for FY 2025-26	Amount Utilised in FY 25-26
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman Nicobar Islands Institution for Transformation (ANIIT)	0	0	0	0	2.3	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	State Institution for Transformation - AP(SITA-AP)	0	0	1.61	0.85	1.64	2.02
3	Assam	State Innovation and Transformation Aayog (SITA)	1.37	0	0	0.12	0	0.01

4	Bihar	State Transformation Commission (STC) - Bihar	0	0	1.99	0.73	1.33	1.59
5	Chandigarh	State Institute for Transformation - Chandigarh	0	0	1.96	0.001	0	0.41
6	Chhattisgarh	Rajya Niti Aayog - Chhattisgarh	1.72	0	0	0.26	0	0.02
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	State Institution for Transformation , Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	0	0	1.68	0	0	0
8	Delhi	State Institute for Transformation -Delhi	0	0	1.43	0	0	0
9	Goa	Goa Institution for Future Transformation (GIFT)	0	0	0	0	2.08	0.01
10	Gujarat	Gujarat Rajya Institution for Transformation (GRIT)	0	0	1.81	0.63	1.6	1.4
11	Haryana	State Institution for Transformation , Haryana	0	0	0.78	0	0	0.69
12	Himachal Pradesh	State Transformation Cell (STC)	0	0	2.59	0	0	1.23

13	Jammu & Kashmir	Centre for Innovation and Transformation in Governance (CITaG)	0	0	0	0	2.17	0
14	Karnataka	State Institute for Transformation Karnataka (SITK)	1.62	0	0	0	0	0
15	Ladakh	Planning Department	0	0	0	0	2.15	0
16	Lakshadweep	Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Taxation	0	0	1.61	0.06	0	0.48
17	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Rajya NITI Aayog (MPRNA)	0	0	0.62	0	0	0.12
18	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Institution for Transformation (MITRA)	0	0	2.8	0.27	0	1.14
19	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Government Innovation Lab (GIL)	0	0	3.78	1.13	0	2.65
20	Mizoram	State Institute for Transformation , Mizoram (SIT-M)	0	0	3.01	1.72	1.14	1.75
21	Nagaland	Nagaland Institute of Transformation (NIoT)	0	0	1.83	0	0	1.18

22	Puducherry	State Institute for Transformation , Puducherry	1.42	0	0	0.08	0	0.94
23	Punjab	Punjab Development Commission (PDC)	0	0	0	0	1.05	0.38
24	Rajasthan	Rajasthan Institute of Transformation and Innovation (RITI)	0	0	2.59	0.45	0	0.7
25	Sikkim	State Institute for Transformation , Sikkim (SIT-S)	1.62	0	0	0.35	0	0.26
26	Tamil Nadu	State Planning Commission	0	0	0.82	0	0.67	0.99
27	Telangana	State Planning Department	0	0	0	0	2.8	0
28	Tripura	Tripura Institution for Transformation (TIFT)	1.62	0.01	0	1.15	2.97	0.77
29	Uttar Pradesh	State Transformation Commission (STC)	1.73	0	0	0.28	0	1.37
30	Uttarakhand	State Institute for Empowering and Transforming Uttarakhand (SETU Aayog)	1.72	0.67	1.05	1.64	1.27	0.6

PRIVATE PARTICIPATION IN NUCLEAR ENERGY SECTOR**4238. SHRI SELVARAJ V.:****SHRI SUBBARAYAN K.:**

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

- (a) whether any domestic/Foreign private companies have expressed their interest to set up nuclear energy projects in the country after the enactment of law for opening up the nuclear energy sector to private firms; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): The SHANTI Act, 2025 has received the assent of the President of India and has been Gazette Notified by Ministry of Law & Justice on 21st December, 2025. However, framing of rules and regulations of the act are currently in progress. Hence, provision for participation of private sector entities in nuclear power generation will only take effect once the exercise of framing of rules and regulations of the SHANTI Act is completed. The participation of foreign entities into nuclear sector will be as per the prevailing

FDI policy of the Government.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES FOR STUDENTS IN BIHAR

4239. DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:

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

- (a) the total number of minority students in Bihar who have received scholarships under Central schemes during the last three years;
- (b) the details of scholarship beneficiaries, district-wise particularly in Gopalganj district;
- (c) the total financial assistance disbursed to these students;
- (d) the steps taken to ensure timely release of scholarships; and
- (e) the details of Initiatives under taken by the Government to raise awareness among eligible students about scholarship schemes?

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

(a) to (c): Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various schemes, including Pre- Matric, Post Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities. However, the schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22.

Further, under Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Protsahan Yojana (PM-USP Yojana) which is implemented by Ministry of Education for College and University Students, financial assistance is provided to students pursuing

higher education including those belonging to Minority category. The details of beneficiaries and amount sanctioned is enclosed as **Statement**.

(d) and (e): The scholarships are disbursed in Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode through Aadhar Payment Bridge System (APBS), which ensures timely and transparent scholarship disbursement. To enhance awareness of the PM-USP CSSS among students, the Departments of Higher Education of all States/UT Governments and the Higher Secondary Education Boards of all States are directed to disseminate information about the scholarship scheme among stakeholders through print and social media. Information useful for the students are also provided at dedicated students' section of the National Scholarship Portal (NSP).

STATEMENT

Scholarship disbursed under PM-USPCSSS for the State of Bihar

S. No.	F.Y	Fresh+Renewal									
		No.of Scholarships					Amount(₹Crores)				
		General	OBC	SC	ST	Total	General	OBC	SC	ST	Total
1	2022-23	5056	6355	2696	395	14502	5.968	7.410	3.092	0.458	16.9282
2	2023-24	4816	13408	3773	444	22441	5.983	16.180	4.598	0.542	27.3028
3	2024-25	10456	33343	9927	1529	55255	12.797	40.274	12.055	1.852	66.9786

District–Gopalganj, Bihar										
	Fresh+Renewal									
	No.of Scholarships					Amount(₹Crores)				
AY	GEN	OBC	SC	ST	Total	Gen	OBC	SC	ST	Total
2022-23	21	52	8	4	85	0.025	0.063	0.010	0.005	0.1028
2023-24	25	91	9	3	128	0.032	0.112	0.011	0.004	0.1576
2024-25	35	123	25	7	190	0.042	0.151	0.030	0.008	0.2312

कॉल ड्रॉप और बेहद कमजोर स्पीड सिग्नल

4240. श्री बाल्या मामा सुरेश गोपीनाथ म्हात्रे:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के भिवंडी के घनी आबादी वाले कई क्षेत्रों में स्थापित मोबाइल टावरों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बार-बार कॉल ड्रॉप हो जाती है और 4जी/5जी स्पीड सिग्नल बेहद कमजोर हो जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार उक्त क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त मोबाइल टावर लगाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 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): वर्तमान में, भिवंडी में मोबाइल नेटवर्क कवरेज, विभिन्न दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा स्थापित 5,108 बेस ट्रांससीवर स्टेशनों (बीटीएस) द्वारा प्रदान किया जा रहा है और जिला ठाणे, महाराष्ट्र में 33,468 बीटीएस चालू हैं जो भिवंडी क्षेत्र को कवर करते हैं। एक्सेस (वायरलेस) सेवा के लिए भारतीय दूरसंचार विनियामक प्राधिकरण (ट्राई) द्वारा जनवरी 2026 के लिए प्रकाशित निष्पादन निगरानी रिपोर्ट (पीएमआर) के अनुसार सभी टीएसपी महाराष्ट्र लाइसेंस सेवा क्षेत्र में कॉल ड्रॉप से संबंधित बेंचमार्कों को पूरा कर रहे हैं जिसमें ठाणे जिले का भिवंडी भी शामिल

है।

(ख) और (ग): देश के सेवा से वंचित गांवों में मोबाइल कवरेज प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल भारत निधि स्कीमों के तहत अतिरिक्त मोबाइल टावर स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। 4जी सेचुरेशन स्कीम के तहत, भिवंडी क्षेत्र के दो गांवों को कवर करने की योजना है। इनमें से, 1 गांव को पहले से ही 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किया गया है। इसके अलावा, सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए, मैसर्स बीएसएनएल ने 37 बीटीएस साइटों का 4जी तकनीक में उन्नयन किया है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4241. SHRI G.M. HARISH BALAYOGI:

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

- (a) the details regarding schemes/programmes/initiatives undertaken in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, district-wise, especially in the Konaseema district;
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under food security schemes and functional fair price shops in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, especially in the Konaseema district;
- (c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said schemes in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year and district-wise;
- (d) the details and the progress in technology-led reforms in public distribution including digitisation, real-time monitoring and grievance redressal, State and district-wise especially in the Konaseema district;
- (e) the details of consumer protection, price monitoring and awareness

initiatives in Andhra Pradesh including consumer forum outreach, district-wise; and

- (f) whether any new initiatives are planned to strengthen food security and consumer welfare in Andhra Pradesh particularly in the Konaseema district 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): The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) is being successfully implemented in all the States/ Union Territories including Konaseema districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(b): District wise details of the number of beneficiaries and functional fair price shops in the State of Andhra Pradesh is at **Statement**.

(c): Funds are released on reimbursement basis towards the expenditure incurred by States, that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode (including Andhra Pradesh) for distribution of foodgrains to the beneficiaries of Central Schemes as per allocation made by Government of India. Funds are released to State as a whole and not district wise. The difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP), at which foodgrains are issued to States, is reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and DCP States as food subsidy. The food subsidy Released to DCP States & FCI is made as per budgetary allocation made by Ministry of Finance (MoF). Statewise funds are not allocated by MoF. Further, funds are also

released by FCI to the States for the quantum of food-grains handed over to them by States for Central Pool. The detail of funds released to Government of Andhra Pradesh as food subsidy from FY 2022-23 to till date under DCP mode is as below:

Sr. No.	Year	Subsidy released (In crore)
1.	2022-23	6635.97
2.	2023-24	6268.19
3.	2024-25	9948.83
4.	2025-26*	6946.16

(*as on 12.03.2026)

Central Government also provides assistance to State Government of Andhra Pradesh under the scheme “Assistance to State Agencies for intra-State movement of foodgrains and FPS dealers’ margin under NFSA”. The details of fund released by State Government of Andhra Pradesh during last three years are as follows:

Sr. No.	Year	Amount released (In crore)
1.	2022-23	91.73
2.	2023-24	105.44
3.	2024-25	281.23
4.	2025-26*	371.90

(*as on 12.03.2026)

(d): The Present Status of technology-led reforms in Public Distribution System in all States/UTs (including Andhra Pradesh) are as follows –

- (i) Ration cards/beneficiary's database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs. 99.7% of ration cards have been Aadhar seeded.
- (ii) The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs.
- (iii) Online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme).
- (iii) The nationwide portability of ration cards, popularly known as One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) has been implemented in all 36 States/UTs, covering all Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) beneficiaries.
- (iv) More than 5.50 Lakh (99.8%) out of total 5.51 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains through Aadhaar biometric authentication of beneficiaries.

(e) and (f): Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 40 essential food commodities submitted by the 578 price monitoring centers (PMC) set up by the States/UTS across the country, including 26 price monitoring centers in Andhra Pradesh and Amalapuram PMC in Konaseema

District. Daily prices are submitted by the price monitoring centers through the Price Monitoring System (PMS) Mobile App.

The Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) was set up in 2014-15 to tackle inflationary trends of some agri-horticultural commodities viz. onion, potatoes and pulses to protect the interests of consumers. The basic objective of PSF scheme is to protect the consumers from extreme volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities and to make essential food commodities available at reasonable prices. Under the PSF scheme, strategic buffer stock of pulses and onion are maintained by procuring from domestic as well as imported sources for calibrated release to discourage hoarding, unscrupulous speculation and for supplies to consumers at reasonable prices. PSF interventions have also been undertaken in perishable commodities like Onion, Tomato by procuring from source markets and for retail distribution in major consumption centers at discounted prices to nudge the market for bringing prices down.

STATEMENT

District wise number of beneficiaries and functional fair price shops in State of Andhra Pradesh under National Food Security Act.

S.No.	District name	Fair Price Shop Count	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Alluri Sitharama Raju	671	8,75,180
2	Anakapalli	1,069	13,87,200
3	ANANTAPUR	1,645	18,43,381
4	Annamayya	1,123	13,56,817
5	Bapatla	1,123	4,43,018
6	CHITTOOR	1,379	15,37,790
7	EAST GODAVARI	871	4,53,772

8	Eluru	1,123	6,32,057
9	GUNTUR	972	5,25,912
10	Kakinada	1,060	4,46,851
11	Konaseema	926	4,94,065
12	KRISHNA	1,059	4,58,564
13	KURNOOL	1,233	20,04,119
14	Manyam	578	7,67,118
15	Nandyal	1,204	14,49,555
16	NTR	957	5,49,294
17	Palnadu	1,290	5,86,583
18	PRAKASAM	1,393	17,30,205
19	SPSR NELLORE	1,513	6,99,455
20	SRIKAKULAM	1,605	17,82,402
21	Sri Satya Sai	1,367	15,49,726
22	Tirupati	1,457	12,51,050
23	VISAKHAPATANAM	645	4,60,224
24	VIZIANAGARAM	1,250	15,23,861
25	WEST GODAVARI	1,052	4,16,114
26	Y.S.R.	1,239	15,98,890

MISSION MAUSAM

4242. KUMARI SUDHA R.:

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

- (a) whether the Government's Mission Mausam is fully operational and if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which it is expected to be functional;
- (b) whether Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) functioning is likely to improve under this mission and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any plan to establish an IMD's extension centre in

Mayiladuthurai, Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu; and

- (d) whether there is any policy to have a medium range weather forecasting station in Mayiladuthurai, Lok Sabha Constituency of Tamil Nadu due to natural disaster and extreme weather events in the said region?

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

(a) : Yes. The country's Mission Mausam has been operational since November 2024. The scheme is primarily implemented by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) is implementing several activities under the Mission to strengthen weather observation systems, forecasting capabilities, and research infrastructure.

Major activities under Mission Mausam include commissioning of 53 Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs), 60 Radiosonde/Radiowind (RS/RW) stations, 100 Disdrometers, 10 Wind Profilers, and 25 Microwave Radiometers; augmentation of the Solar Radiation Monitoring Network (55 stations); commissioning of 10 Aerosol/Raman LiDARs; procurement of 20

Skyradiometers; expansion of the Black Carbon Aerosol Network to 25 stations; strengthening of the Ozonesonde Network (3 stations in India plus Maitri and Bharati stations in Antarctica); and establishment of 5 Total Columnar Ozone monitoring stations. The Mission also includes establishment of mini-High Performance Computing Systems (HPCS), Visualization and Decision Support Systems, a Radar Data Centre, R&D laboratories for tropical cyclones, severe weather events, aviation meteorology and mountain weather, and augmentation of training facilities. Collaboration with various agencies and start-ups is also being undertaken for indigenous development of meteorological instruments, sensors and software.

Most of the instruments proposed under Mission Mausam are currently in advanced stages of procurement. At present, 48 Doppler Weather Radars operated by IMD and sister organizations such as the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) and the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) are operational.

(b) : Yes. The functioning of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) is expected to improve significantly under Mission Mausam.

Mission Mausam aims to enhance weather monitoring and forecasting capabilities across India and surrounding regions, including rural areas, by leveraging advanced observational networks, modern instrumentation, and enhanced computing infrastructure. The Mission envisages the installation and commissioning of several advanced meteorological instruments. The

Implementation of Mission Mausam is expected to lead to:

- i. Improved forecasting of severe weather hazards at a spatial resolution of about 5×5 km by 2030.
- ii. Dynamic impact-based forecasting and risk-based warnings for all major severe weather events.
- iii. Strengthened last-mile connectivity to ensure dissemination of early warnings to all, with the objective of reaching each household by 2030; and
- iv. An improvement of about 10–15% in forecast accuracy by 2030.
- v. These initiatives will significantly strengthen the operational forecasting capabilities of IMD and NCMRWF and improve the effectiveness of weather services provided to various sectors and the public.

(c) : The India Meteorological Department (IMD) provides weather forecasts, including severe weather warnings, for all districts of the country, including Mayiladuthurai in Tamil Nadu. These forecasts and warnings are disseminated through multiple communication platforms.

Weather information and alerts are issued through the IMD website, the portals of the Regional Meteorological Centre Chennai, email and SMS alerts to the State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC), district collectors, and other registered stakeholders, as well as through social media platforms and real-time weather portals. In addition, IMD provides public access to weather information through mobile applications such as MAUSAM, Meghdoot, Damini, and UMANG.

Weather forecasts and warnings are also disseminated in coordination

with the Tamil Nadu State Disaster Management Authority, district administrations, national and regional media, community radio, and through SMS-based nowcasting alerts using the Common Alerting Protocol.

In view of the above arrangements, there is no proposal at present to establish an IMD extension centre at Mayiladuthurai. However, IMD expands its observational infrastructure from time to time based on operational requirements, vulnerability to weather hazards, and availability of resources.

(d) : There is no specific policy to establish a medium-range weather forecasting station exclusively at Mayiladuthurai in Tamil Nadu. Medium-range weather forecasts (up to 7 days) are issued daily by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) through its State Meteorological Centres and Regional Meteorological Centres for all districts and Union Territories across the country. For Tamil Nadu, such forecasts and warnings are issued by the Regional Meteorological Centre Chennai and disseminated to users and stakeholders.

However, observational infrastructure supporting weather monitoring already exists in the region. An IMD S-band Weather Radar is installed at Karaikal, located about 50 km from Mayiladuthurai, which monitors weather systems over adjoining coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. In addition, an Upper Air Weather Observing System (Radiosonde/Radiowind) is operational at Karaikal to monitor atmospheric parameters.

Further, an Automatic Weather Station (AWS) at Mayiladuthurai (11.00°N, 79.68°E) and an Automatic Rain Gauge (ARG) at Manalmedu (11.26°N, 79.60°E) provide real-time weather and rainfall data, supporting weather

forecasting, disaster management, and agricultural planning in the district.

PARTICIPANTS UNDER WORLD AI SUMMIT

4243. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY:

SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of the total number of individuals, start-ups, companies, entrepreneurs and world leaders (male, female and others) from India as well as other countries participated in the World AI Summit that was hosted in Delhi;
- (b) the details of the major initiatives, agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) signed / agreed upon between the Indian Government and other companies, Government entities and international organizations;
- (c) the details of the total valuation of such initiatives, agreements and MOUs including potential job creation and training opportunities that such actions might create in the Country;
- (d) whether the Government has considered conducting such events regarding emerging technologies on a regular basis in the Country so as to sensitise and inform our citizens regarding the benefits of Artificial Intelligence (AI); and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e): In line with the vision of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Government is democratising technology development and access. The focus is on using AI to solve real-world problems in sectors like healthcare, agriculture, education and governance.

India's growing strength in AI is recognised globally. Stanford AI Index places us among global leaders in AI skills and capabilities. India is home to the third-largest AI startup ecosystem in the world, with almost 89% of startups last year being AI driven.

India - AI Impact Summit 2026

Given India's growing role in the global AI ecosystem, the country co-chaired the Paris AI Action Summit 2025 and subsequently hosted the India AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16–21 February 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi.

This was the largest AI Summit held so far and first-ever to be organised in the Global South. The shift signals a broader move toward a more inclusive global AI dialogue.

The Summit brought together leaders from governments, industry, academia, civil society, and startups at one platform. More than 100 countries, including 22 Heads of State or Government, and around 10 international

organisations participated in it.

Participating countries represented regions across Asia, Europe, Africa, the Americas and Oceania. International organisations included UN agencies and multilateral development banks.

The Summit witnessed extensive participation, with approximately 6 lakh attendees in person and over 9 lakh cumulative views through live virtual streaming.

Major initiatives and outcomes announced during Summit:

- India AI Impact Summit Declaration endorsed by 92 countries and international Organisations with declaration acknowledging the work undertaken by seven thematic working groups during the Summit
- New Delhi Frontier AI Impact Commitments were signed by 13 leading model providers
- 12 Deliverables across 7 working groups, with individual endorsements from 20+ countries for each deliverable [Significantly more than previous Summits]
 - Launch of the Global AI Impact Commons with 80+ impact stories across 30+ countries
 - Release of the Equitable AI Transition Playbook in partnership with the International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 - Signing of the Voluntary Guiding Principles for Resilient, Innovative & Efficient AI, endorsed by 20+ Countries

- Signing of the Voluntary Guiding Principles for Reskilling in the Age of AI, endorsed by 24 Countries
- Adoption of the Charter for the Democratic Diffusion of AI, with support from 25 countries & international organisations
- Release of the Playbook for Advancing Resilient AI Infrastructure
- Release of Guidance Note on AI Governance, endorsed by 22 countries
- Announcement of the Trusted AI Commons with 23 partner countries prior to formal launch
- Announcement of the Alliance for Advancing Inclusion Through AI announced, endorsed by 21 Countries & UNICEF
- Launch of the Network of AI For Science Institutions with 20 partner countries at inception
- Launch of the Resilient AI Challenge in partnership with France & UNESCO
- AI Responsibility Campaign - Global Record: India successfully achieved a Guinness World Record for the “Most pledges received for an AI responsibility campaign in 24 hours,” with over 2.5 lakh validated pledges
- Six global casebooks documenting high-impact AI deployments were released, covering:
 - AI in Health (with WHO)
 - AI in Energy (with IEA)

- AI in Gender Empowerment (with UN Women)
- AI in Agriculture (with the Government of Maharashtra, supported by the World Bank)
- AI in Education (with CSF and EkStep Foundation)
- AI in Accessibility (with ALIMCO, IIIT-Bangalore and ChangeInkk Foundation)

AI Impact Startup Book was also launched by MeitY, presenting insights into India's AI and deep-tech startup ecosystem.

The Summit also witnessed announcements of investment commitments across the AI value chain, with expected investments exceeding USD 250 billion across infrastructure, foundation models, hardware, and applications.

Global venture capital firms pledged multi-billion-dollar investments to support AI innovation, while a leading technology company announced significant investments in connectivity, an AI hub in India, and large-scale training initiatives reaching tens of millions of public servants and students.

The Summit served as a platform for dialogue, partnerships and investment announcements in the AI ecosystem.

The outcomes of the Summit included announcements of large-scale training, skilling and capacity-building initiatives aimed at strengthening India's AI talent pool. These initiatives are expected to reach millions of students and public servants, thereby enhancing AI and digital skills across the country.

The expansion of AI infrastructure, investments across the AI value chain

and growth of AI-driven innovation are expected to create significant employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in areas such as AI research, data science, computing infrastructure and digital services in the country.

MOU/Agreement signed

India joined the Pax Silica coalition at the India-AI Impact Summit 2026. The coalition includes the United States and other partner nations and focuses on securing the global silicon supply chain and strengthening a resilient technology ecosystem.

On the sidelines of the India AI Impact Summit 2026, IndiaAI Mission and Business Sweden also signed a Statement of Intent (Sol) to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and digital technologies and to promote trade and investment engagement between India and Sweden.

The Government recognises the importance of regularly organising events and outreach initiatives on emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), to promote awareness, capacity building and responsible adoption among citizens, industry and academia.

In this regard, the Government has been undertaking several initiatives through the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the IndiaAI Mission, including the organisation of global conferences such as GPAI Summit 2023, Global IndiaAI Summit 2024, innovation challenges, academic collaborations etc.

The Summit served as a major platform to sensitise stakeholders about the potential of AI in sectors such as healthcare, agriculture, education and

governance, while also promoting responsible and inclusive AI development.

अक्षय ऊर्जा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी विनिर्माण

4244. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार का सौर ऊर्जा संचालित पैनल, पवन टरबाइन, पवन टरबाइन ब्लेड, बैटरी ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणाली (बीईएसएस) आदि जैसे अक्षय ऊर्जा उपकरणों के स्वदेशी विनिर्माण को बढ़ावा देने का लक्ष्य है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक राज्य-वार और विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने अक्षय ऊर्जा उपकरणों के लिए विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र या विनिर्माण हब स्थापित करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त केंद्रों की संख्या और स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) और (ख): नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (एमएनआरई) सौर पैनलों जैसे सौर ऊर्जा उपकरणों के स्वदेशी निर्माण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लगातार नीतियां बना रहा है। अन्य के साथ-साथ की गई विभिन्न पहलों में **विवरण-1** में उल्लिखित पहल भी शामिल हैं। सौर ऊर्जा उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित करने वाली कंपनियां भारत में कहीं भी अपनी उत्पादन इकाइयां स्थापित कर सकती हैं। दिनांक 01.03.2026 को जारी मॉडलों और विनिर्माताओं की अनुमोदित सूची (ALMM) के अनुसार, देश में सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल उत्पादन क्षमता 1,72,592 मेगावाट है। ALMM

के अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल उत्पादन क्षमता **विवरण-II** में दी गई है।

पवन ऊर्जा उपकरणों के विनिर्माण के संबंध में, पिछले तीन दशकों से भारत में पवन टरबाइन जनरेटर प्रौद्योगिकी विकसित हुई है और देश में अत्याधुनिक विनिर्माण प्रौद्योगिकियां उपलब्ध हैं। मंत्रालय ने 'मॉडलों और विनिर्माताओं (पवन) की अनुमोदित सूची' [अर्थात् ALMM (पवन)] के अंतर्गत प्रकार और गुणवत्ता प्रमाणित पवन टर्बाइनों को सूचीबद्ध करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया लागू की है। यह हब और नैसेल असेंबली/विनिर्माण सुविधा को अनिवार्य करता है। इसके अलावा, एएलएमएम (पवन) में एक संशोधन जारी किया गया है, जिसमें केवल एएलएमएम (पवन टरबाइन उपकरणों) में सूचीबद्ध विनिर्माण सुविधाओं से ब्लेड, टॉवर, गियरबॉक्स, जेनरेटर और विशेष बियरिंग्स (यॉ, पिच और मुख्य बियरिंग) जैसे प्रमुख पवन टरबाइन उपकरणों की खरीद अनिवार्य की गई है। वर्तमान में, देश में 225 किलोवाट से 5.3 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले 31 मॉडलों के साथ स्थापना के लिए 15 निर्माता उपलब्ध हैं। पवन टरबाइन और पवन टरबाइन ब्लेड की उत्पादन क्षमता का राज्यवार ब्यौरा **विवरण -III** में दिया गया है। पवन ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में मजबूत स्वदेशी उत्पादन के साथ लगभग 70-80% स्वदेशीकरण हासिल किया गया है। देश में, प्रति वर्ष 7-8 गीगावाट घरेलू मांग की तुलना में पवन टरबाइनों की वर्तमान वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता लगभग 20,000 मेगावाट है। इसके अतिरिक्त, देश में पवन टरबाइन ब्लेड की 15,000 मेगावाट की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता उपलब्ध है।

ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों के संबंध में, सरकार ने देश में 50 गीगावाट प्रति घंटा ACC मैन्युफैक्चरिंग फैसिलिटी के लिए 18,100 करोड़ रुपये परिव्यय (Outlay) से एक प्रोडक्शन लिंकड इंसेंटिव (PLI) योजना, 'नेशनल प्रोग्राम ऑन एडवांस्ड केमिस्ट्री सेल (ACC) बैटरी स्टोरेज' को मंजूरी दी है। 50 गीगावाट प्रति घंटा में से 40 गीगावाट क्षमता आवंटित की गई है, जिसका व्यापक (एंड-यूज एग्नोस्टिक) उपयोग किया जा सकता है और इसका इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों (ईवी) और स्थिर ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों सहित किसी भी अनुप्रयोग में उपयोग किया जा सकता

है।

राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन के तहत, जिसे सरकार द्वारा भारत को ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन और उसके डेरिवेटिव के उत्पादन, उपयोग और निर्यात का वैश्विक केंद्र बनाने के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है, 3000 मेगावाट प्रति वर्ष की इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर उत्पादन क्षमता के स्वदेशी विनिर्माण के लिए 15 कंपनियों को वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन राशि आवंटित की गई है। ब्यौरा **विवरण-IV** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): भारत सरकार ने “विद्युत और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उपकरणों के लिए विनिर्माण क्षेत्र स्थापित करना” के लिए एक योजना प्रस्तावित की है। पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर, विद्युत मंत्रालय ने 2022-23 से 2026-27 के दौरान 400 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय से ब्राउनफील्ड मैन्युफैक्चरिंग ज़ोन बनाने की मंजूरी दी है। मध्य प्रदेश इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन (MPIDC) को मोहासा बाबई, नर्मदापुरम जिला, मध्य प्रदेश में पावर और रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी उपकरण के लिए मैन्युफैक्चरिंग ज़ोन (पायलट प्रोजेक्ट) बनाने के लिए सफल प्रस्तावक के तौर पर चुना गया।

विवरण-I

स्वदेशी सौर विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए की गई पहलों में अन्य के साथ-

साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं -

(i) **उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन योजना:** भारत सरकार, 24,000 करोड़ रु. के परिव्यय से उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों के लिए उत्पादन से जुड़ी प्रोत्साहन (पीएलआई) योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही है, ताकि उच्च दक्षता वाले सौर पीवी मॉड्यूलों में गीगावाट स्तर की स्वदेशी विनिर्माण क्षमता हासिल की जा सके। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 48,337 मेगावाट की पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से एकीकृत सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल विनिर्माण यूनिटों की स्थापना के लिए आबंटन पत्र (लेटर ऑफ अवार्ड-LC) जारी किए गए हैं।

(ii) **स्वदेशी सामग्री की आवश्यकता (DCR):** एमएनआरई की कुछ वर्तमान योजनाओं के अंतर्गत, अर्थात् सीपीएसयू योजना चरण-II, पीएम-कुसुम घटक-ख और ग, तथा पीएम सूर्य घर:

मुफ्त बिजली योजना, जिसमें सरकारी सब्सिडी दी जाती है, स्वेदशी स्रोतों से सौर पीवी सेलों और मॉड्यूलों की खरीद करना अनिवार्य किया गया है।

(iii) सौर पीवी सेलों और मॉड्यूलों के आयात पर मूल सीमा शुल्क (BCD) लगाना: सरकार ने सौर पीवी सेलों और मॉड्यूलों के आयात पर मूल सीमा शुल्क (BCD) लगाया है।

(iv) सौर सेल और मॉड्यूलों के विनिर्माण हेतु पूंजीगत वस्तुओं (कैपिटल गुड्स) पर सीमा शुल्क में छूट: सरकार ने सौर पीवी सेलों और मॉड्यूलों के विनिर्माताओं के लिए दिनांक 24 अक्टूबर 2025 की अधिसूचना संख्या 45/2025-सीमा शुल्क की सूची 18 में विनिर्दिष्ट वस्तुओं के आयात पर मूल सीमा शुल्क में छूट दी है।

विवरण-II

ALMM के अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार सौर मॉड्यूल विनिर्माण क्षमता

क्र.सं.	राज्य	क्षमता (मेगावाट में)
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	632
2	बिहार	27
3	छत्तीसगढ़	695
4	गोवा	125
5	गुजरात	80060
6	हरियाणा	9749
7	झारखंड	142
8	कर्नाटक	9696
9	महाराष्ट्र	11414
10	ओडिशा	450
11	पंजाब	269
12	राजस्थान	21779
13	तमिलनाडु	15199
14	तेलंगाना	7858
15	उत्तर प्रदेश	6531
16	उत्तराखंड	2905
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	5061
कुल		172592

विवरण-III**पवन टर्बाइनों के लिए राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विनिर्माण क्षमता**

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	विनिर्माण क्षमता (GW में)
1	तमिलनाडु	7.5
2	महाराष्ट्र	5.08
3	दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	3.12
3	पुडुचेरी	1.89
4	गुजरात	2.1
5	अन्य	0.8
	कुल	20.49

पवन टरबाइन ब्लेड के लिए राज्य/ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र-वार विनिर्माण क्षमता

क्र.सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	विनिर्माण क्षमता (गीगावाट में)
1	तमिलनाडु	3.6
2	महाराष्ट्र	1.05
3	राजस्थान	0.63
4	गुजरात	4.4
5	कर्नाटक	1.5
6	आंध्र प्रदेश	2.26
7	मध्य प्रदेश	0.63

8	अन्य	1.5
	कुल	15.57

विवरण-IV

इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर विनिर्माण के लिए विनिर्माताओं को आवंटित क्षमताओं का विवरण

क्र.सं.	विनिर्माता का नाम	राज्य	कुल क्षमता MWPA (आवंटित)
1	रिलायंस इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर मैनुफैक्चरिंग लिमिटेड	गुजरात	300.0
2	जॉन कॉकरिल	आंध्र प्रदेश	300.0
3	L&T इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर्स लिमिटेड	गुजरात	300.0
4	अद्वैत	गुजरात	300.0
5	मैट्रिक्स गैस एंड रिन्यूएबल	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	300.0
6	न्यूएज ग्रीन इलेक्ट्रो प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	300.0
7	वारी एनर्जीज	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	300.0
8	अडानी एंटरप्राइज	गुजरात	300.0
9	ओहमियम ऑपरेशंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	कर्नाटक	274.0
10	GH2 सोलर प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	105.0
11	होमिहाइड्रोजन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	महाराष्ट्र	101.5
12	अवाडा	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	49.5
13	ईस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रोलाइजर	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	30.0
14	न्यूट्रेस	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	30.0
15	सूर्याशीष KA1 सोलर पार्क	रिपोर्ट नहीं किया गया	10.0
	कुल		3000.0

बिहार में बक्सर और डुमरांव रेलवे स्टेशनों की वार्षिक आय

4245. श्री सुधाकर सिंह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार के बक्सर और डुमरांव रेलवे स्टेशनों की वार्षिक आय का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ख) क्या उक्त स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों की संख्या और वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों में निरंतर वृद्धि हुई है और इसके बावजूद भी कई प्रमुख ट्रेनों का वहां ठहराव नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का बक्सर स्टेशन पर तेजस राजधानी एक्सप्रेस और संपूर्ण क्रांति एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का डुमरांव स्टेशन पर पूर्वा एक्सप्रेस (12303/12304), पटना-लोकमान्य तिलक कुर्ला एक्सप्रेस, सीमांचल एक्सप्रेस, पटना-कोटा एक्सप्रेस (13239/13240) ट्रेनों का ठहराव सुनिश्चित करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या सरकार द्वारा उक्त ठहराव और विस्तार संबंधी प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया गया है;
- (च) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रस्तावों की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और
- (छ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (छ): बक्सर और डुमरांव क्रमशः एनएसजी-3 और एनएसजी-5 श्रेणी के स्टेशन हैं। इन स्टेशनों पर यात्री आवागमन का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:

वित्त वर्ष	बक्सर स्टेशन	डुमरांव स्टेशन
2023-24	80,33,978	14,25,200
2024-25	87,53,013	16,59,097

भारतीय रेल द्वारा सृजित राजस्व का ब्यौरा जोन-वार अनुरक्षित किया जाता है। बक्सर और डुमरांव स्टेशन पूर्व मध्य रेलवे (पूमरे) के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पूर्व मध्य रेलवे द्वारा अर्जित राजस्व और कुल उपगत व्यय निम्नानुसार है:

(करोड़ रु. में)

वित्त वर्ष	आय	कुल व्यय
2022-23	17341	28,764
2023-24	19775	35,131
2024-25	20869	32,080

रेल मंत्रालय ने रेलवे स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

इस योजना में रेलवे स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल हैं। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्य 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 और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर में सुधार/व्यवस्था
 - 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क की व्यवस्था
 - पार्किंग क्षेत्र, मल्टी-मोडाल एकीकरण
 - दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं

- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि की व्यवस्था

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध रूप से और यथाव्यवहार्य दिर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि और दिर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 1338 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है जिनमें से डुमरांव और बक्सर सहित 98 स्टेशन बिहार में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अन्तर्गत 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(मुंगेर), मुजफ्फरपुर जं., नबीनगर रोड, नरकटियागंज जं., नौगछिया, नवादा, पहाड़पुर, पाटलीपुत्र, पटना जं., पीरो, पीरपैंती, रफीगंज, रघुनाथपुर, राजेंद्र नगर टर्मिनल (पटना), राजगीर, राम दयालु नगर, रक्सौल, सबौर, सगौली, सहरसा, साहिबपुर कमल, सकरी, सलौना, सालमारी, समस्तीपुर, सासाराम, शाहपुर पटोरी, शिवनारायणपुर, सिमरी बख्तियारपुर, सिमुलतला, सीतामढ़ी, सीवान,

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
		सोनपुर जं., सुल्तानगंज, सुपौल, तरेगना, ठाकुरगंज, थावे

वर्तमान में, बक्सर और डुमरांव स्टेशन क्रमशः 152 और 50 गाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित हैं जिनका विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

बक्सर स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

क्र. सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	11015 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-सहरसा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
2	11016 सहरसा-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
3	11031 पनवेल-अलीपुरद्वार अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
4	11032 अलीपुर द्वार-पनवेल अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
5	11401 पुणे-सुपौल एक्सप्रेस
6	11402 सुपौल-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
7	12141 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)- पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस
8	12142 पाटलिपुत्र-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
9	12235 मधुपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
10	12236 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-मधुपुर एक्सप्रेस
11	12295 सर एम. विश्वेश्वरय्या टर्मिनल बेंगलुरु-दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
12	12296 दानापुर-सर एम. विश्वेश्वरय्या टर्मिनल बेंगलुरु एक्सप्रेस
13	12303 हावड़ा-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
14	12304 नई दिल्ली-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
15	12327 हावड़ा-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
16	12328 देहरादून-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
17	12331 हावड़ा-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
18	12332 जम्मू तवी-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
19	12333 हावड़ा-प्रयागराज रामबाग एक्सप्रेस
20	12334 प्रयागराज रामबाग-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
21	12335 भागलपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
22	12336 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
23	12355 पटना-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
24	12356 जम्मू तवी-पटना एक्सप्रेस

25	12361 आसनसोल-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
26	12362 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मिनल)-आसनसोल एक्सप्रेस
27	12367 भागलपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
28	12368 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
29	12369 हावड़ा-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
30	12370 देहरादून-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
31	12391 राजगीर-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
32	12392 नई दिल्ली-राजगीर एक्सप्रेस
33	12395 राजेंद्र नगर-अजमेर एक्सप्रेस
34	12396 अजमेर-राजेंद्र नगर एक्सप्रेस
35	12435 जयनगर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
36	12436 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-जयनगर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
37	12505 कामाख्या-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
38	12506 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
39	12577 दरभंगा-मैसूरु एक्सप्रेस
40	12578 मैसूरु-दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
41	12741 वास्को-द-गामा-पटना एक्सप्रेस
42	12742 पटना-वास्को-द-गामा एक्सप्रेस
43	12791 सिकंदराबाद-दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
44	12792 दानापुर-सिकंदराबाद एक्सप्रेस
45	12947 अहमदाबाद-राजगीर एक्सप्रेस
46	12948 राजगीर-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
47	13005 हावड़ा अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
48	13006 अमृतसर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
49	13201 राजगीर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
50	13202 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-राजगीर एक्सप्रेस
51	13209 पटना-पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय एक्सप्रेस
52	13210 पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-पटना एक्सप्रेस
53	13237 पटना-कोटा एक्सप्रेस
54	13238 कोटा-पटना एक्सप्रेस
55	13239 पटना-कोटा एक्सप्रेस
56	13240 कोटा-पटना एक्सप्रेस
57	13251 पटना-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
58	13252 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-पटना एक्सप्रेस
59	13257 दानापुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस

60	13258 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
61	14003 मालदा टाउन-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
62	14004 नई दिल्ली-मालदा टाउन एक्सप्रेस
63	15125 बनारस-पटना जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
64	15126 पटना-बनारस जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
65	15293 मुजफ्फरपुर-चर्लपल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
66	15294 चर्लपल्ली-मुजफ्फरपुर जंक्शन अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
67	15483 अलीपुर द्वार -दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
68	15484 दिल्ली-अलीपुर द्वार एक्सप्रेस
69	15589 मुजफ्फरपुर-हडपसर एक्सप्रेस
70	15590 हडपसर-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
71	15623 भगत की कोठी-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
72	15624 कामाख्या-भगत की कोठी एक्सप्रेस
73	15635 ओखा-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस
74	15636 गुवाहाटी-ओखा एक्सप्रेस
75	15647 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस
76	15648 गुवाहाटी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
77	15657 दिल्ली-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
78	15658 कामाख्या-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
79	15667 गांधीधाम-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
80	15668 कामाख्या-गांधीधाम एक्सप्रेस
81	15733 बालुरघाट-बठिंडा एक्सप्रेस
82	15734 बठिंडा-बालुरघाट एक्सप्रेस
83	15743 बालुरघाट-बठिंडा एक्सप्रेस
84	15744 बठिंडा-बालुरघाट एक्सप्रेस
85	15945 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-डिब्रूगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
86	15946 डिब्रूगढ़-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
87	16601 ईरोड जंक्शन-जोगबनी अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
88	16602 जोगबनी-ईरोड जंक्शन अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
89	17609 पटना-पूर्णा एक्सप्रेस
90	17610 पूर्णा-पटना एक्सप्रेस
91	18183 टाटा नगर-बक्सर एक्सप्रेस
92	18184 बक्सर-टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
93	19313 इंदौर-पटना एक्सप्रेस
94	19314 पटना-इंदौर एक्सप्रेस

95	19421 अहमदाबाद-पटना एक्सप्रेस
96	19422 पटना-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
97	19435 अहमदाबाद-आसनसोल एक्सप्रेस
98	19436 आसनसोल-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
99	19483 अहमदाबाद-सहरसा एक्सप्रेस
100	19484 सहरसा-अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
101	19669 उदयपुर सिटी-पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस
102	19670 पाटलिपुत्र-उदयपुर सिटी एक्सप्रेस
103	19801 सोगरिया-दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
104	19802 दानापुर-सोगरिया एक्सप्रेस
105	20801 इस्लामपुर-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
106	20802 नई दिल्ली-इस्लामपुर एक्सप्रेस
107	20933 उधना-दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
108	20934 दानापुर-उधना एक्सप्रेस
109	22197 कोलकाता-वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी एक्सप्रेस
110	22198 वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी-कोलकाता एक्सप्रेस
111	22311 गोड्डा-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
112	22312 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
113	22345 पटना-गोमती नगर वंदे भारत
114	22346 गोमती नगर-पटना वंदे भारत
115	22353 पटना-सर एम. विश्वेश्वरय्या टर्मिनल, बेंगलुरु एक्सप्रेस
116	22354 सर एम. विश्वेश्वरय्या टर्मिनल, बेंगलुरु-पटना एक्सप्रेस
117	22355 पाटलिपुत्र-चंडीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
118	22356 चंडीगढ़-पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस
119	22361 राजेंद्र नगर-नई दिल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
120	22362 नई दिल्ली-राजेंद्र नगर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
121	22405 भागलपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
122	22406 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-भागलपुर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
123	22459 मधुपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
124	22460 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-मधुपुर एक्सप्रेस
125	22465 मधुपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
126	22466 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-मधुपुर एक्सप्रेस
127	22563 जयनगर-उधना एक्सप्रेस
128	22564 उधना-जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
129	22669 एरणाकुलम-पटना एक्सप्रेस

130	22670 पटना-एरणाकुलम जंक्शन एक्सप्रेस
131	22843 बिलासपुर-बक्सर एक्सप्रेस
132	22844 बक्सर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
133	22947 सूरत-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
134	22948 भागलपुर-सूरत एक्सप्रेस
135	53201 पटना-बक्सर पैसेंजर
136	53202 बक्सर-पटना पैसेंजर
137	53261 फतुहा-बक्सर पैसेंजर
138	53262 बक्सर-फतुहा पैसेंजर
139	63219 दानापुर-बक्सर मेमू
140	63220 बक्सर-पटना मेमू
141	63225 पटना-पं दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मेमू
142	63226 वाराणसी-पटना मेमू
143	63229 आरा-बनारस मेमू
144	63230 बनारस-आरा मेमू
145	63231 पटना-पं दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मेमू
146	63232 बक्सर-पटना मेमू
147	63233 पटना-वाराणसी मेमू
148	63234 पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-पटना मेमू
149	63235 बक्सर-पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मेमू
150	63240 पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-बक्सर मेमू
151	63263 पटना-बक्सर मेमू
152	63264 पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-पटना मेमू

डुमरांव स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

क्र. सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	12333 हावड़ा-प्रयागराज रामबाग एक्सप्रेस
2	12334 प्रयागराज रामबाग-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
3	12335 भागलपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
4	12336 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
5	12391 राजगीर-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
6	12392 नई दिल्ली-राजगीर एक्सप्रेस
7	12435 जयनगर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस

8	12436 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-जयनगर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
9	13005 हावड़ा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
10	13006 अमृतसर-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
11	13209 पटना-पं दीन दयाल उपाध्याय एक्सप्रेस
12	13210 पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-पटना एक्सप्रेस
13	13237 पटना-कोटा एक्सप्रेस
14	13238 कोटा-पटना एक्सप्रेस
15	15125 बनारस-पटना जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
16	15126 पटना-बनारस जन शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस
17	15647 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस
18	15648 गुवाहाटी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
19	15733 बालुरघाट-बठिंडा एक्सप्रेस
20	15734 बठिंडा-बालुरघाट एक्सप्रेस
21	15743 बालुरघाट-बठिंडा एक्सप्रेस
22	15744 बठिंडा-बालुरघाट एक्सप्रेस
23	15945 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-डिब्रूगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
24	15946 डिब्रूगढ़-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
25	18183 टाटानगर-बक्सर एक्सप्रेस
26	18184 बक्सर-टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
27	20801 इस्लामपुर-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
28	20802 नई दिल्ली-इस्लामपुर एक्सप्रेस
29	22311 गोड्डा-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
30	22312 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
31	22405 भागलपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
32	22406 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-भागलपुर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
33	22843 बिलासपुर-बक्सर एक्सप्रेस
34	22844 बक्सर-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस
35	53201 पटना-बक्सर पैसेंजर
36	53202 बक्सर-पटना पैसेंजर
37	53261 फतुहा-बक्सर पैसेंजर
38	53262 बक्सर-फतुहा पैसेंजर
39	63219 दानापुर-बक्सर मेमू
40	63220 बक्सर-पटना मेमू

41	63225 पटना-पं दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मेमू
42	63226 वाराणसी-पटना मेमू
43	63229 आरा-बनारस मेमू
44	63230 बनारस-आरा मेमू
45	63231 पटना-पं दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मेमू
46	63232 बक्सर-पटना मेमू
47	63233 पटना-वाराणसी मेमू
48	63234 पं दीन दयाल उपाध्याय- पटना मेमू
49	63263 पटना-बक्सर मेमू
50	63264 पं दीन दयाल उपाध्याय-पटना मेमू

गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान, खंड पर अतिरिक्त समय की उपलब्धता और प्लेटफॉर्म लंबाई आदि जैसी अनुरूपी अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता आदि सहित यातायात औचित्य, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

4246. CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- the rankings and composite scores of Karnataka under the NITI Aayog SDG India Index since 2020 along with available district-level disaggregation for Dakshina Kannada, year-wise;
- the specific SDG goals and indicators where Karnataka has consistently performed below the national average along with the reasons identified in evaluation reports;
- the funds allocated, released and utilised by the Centre and the State for SDG acceleration initiatives in Dakshina Kannada since 2020;

- (d) the details of projects or schemes implemented in the district aimed at improving performance on SDGs related to poverty alleviation, gender equality, health and climate action; and
- (e) the details of the number of capacity-building workshops, awareness campaigns and partnerships with civil society undertaken to promote SDG localisation at the Panchayat level?

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 composite scores and rankings of Karnataka based on SDG India Index published by NITI Aayog are as follows:

	SDG India Index 2020-21	SDG India Index 2023-24
Composite Score	72	75
Rank	6	8

The Index assesses performance at the State and Union Territory level, and district-level disaggregation is not part of the SDG India Index framework.

(b) : As per SDG India Index 2023-24, composite score of Karnataka is 75 which is higher than the national average of 71. In SDG 15 (Life on Land), Karnataka scored 70 vis-a-vis national average of 75. The SDG India Index is intended as a tool to monitor progress, identify priority areas and encourage improvements across sectors while promoting cooperative and competitive

federalism. Identification of reasons for variations in performance falls within the domain of the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the respective State Governments/UTs Administrations.

(c) and (d): As per information received from the Government of Karnataka, various schemes viz. Viksit Bharat- Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G) (erstwhile Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)), Jal Jeevan Mission, Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan, Sanjeevini Community Investment Fund for SHGs etc are being implemented in Dakshin Kannda District. The details of fund, allocated scheme-wise, is as at **Statement**.

(e) : Under the Revamped Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides support for Capacity Building and Training (CB&T) of elected representatives, functionaries, and other stakeholders of Panchayats under various categories, such as general orientation and refresher training, thematic training, specialized training, and training on Panchayat Development Planning. These capacity-building initiatives have strengthened the ability of Panchayat representatives to undertake participatory planning, particularly in the preparation and implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs). Since the launch of the Revamped RGSA, 11,57,048 participants have been trained in the State of Karnataka.

STATEMENT

Funds Allocated / Released for SDG-related Initiatives in Dakshina Kannada (2020–2025)

Year	Programme	Amount	Funding Source	Purpose (SDG Link)
2020–21	MGNREGA	₹181 crore	Ministry of Rural Development	Rural employment and poverty reduction (SDG-1)
2021–22	Jal Jeevan Mission	₹142 crore	Ministry of Jal Shakti	Drinking water supply to rural households (SDG-6)
2022–23	Finance Commission Grants to Local Bodies	₹96 crore	Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India	Sanitation, waste management and local infrastructure (SDG-11, SDG-13)
2023–24	PM-Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission	₹24.7 crore	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Strengthening rural health infrastructure (SDG-3)
2024–25	Ayushman Bharat Health & Wellness Centres expansion	₹80 crore	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Construction of 124 Health & Wellness Centres (SDG-3)
2024–25	Sanjeevini Community Investment Fund for SHGs	₹70 crore	Government of Karnataka (KSRLPS)	Women livelihood and micro- enterprise development (SDG- 5)

INTEGRATION OF FPS

4247. SHRI DHAVAL LAXMANBHAI PATEL:

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

- (a) whether all Fair Price Shops (FPS) in the districts of South Gujarat particularly Valsad and Dang have been fully integrated under the end-to-end computerisation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) including Aadhaar-based authentication through electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the present status of coverage;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any review during 2025–26 regarding the functioning of the digitised Public Distribution System in these districts including issues related to authentication failures, stock monitoring and timely delivery of foodgrains and if so, the findings thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen last-mile food security, transparency and grievance redressal mechanisms for beneficiaries in tribal and remote areas of South Gujarat?

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

(a) and (b): All Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the districts of Valsad and Dang of South Gujarat have been equipped with operational electronic Point of Sale (ePoS) devices and are fully integrated under the end-to-end computerisation of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), including Aadhaar-based authentication for foodgrain distribution.

The details in the districts of **Valsad and Dang** in South Gujarat are as follows:

District	Total FPS	FPS with Operational ePoS
Valsad	439	439
Dang	116	116

(c): The functioning of the digitised Public Distribution System is reviewed regularly by the senior officers of the Department of Food and Public Distribution through periodic meetings and monitoring mechanisms.

In addition, a comprehensive review of PDS implementation has been conducted in 112 Aspirational Districts across the country. These reviews focus on key PDS operational aspects for timely delivery of foodgrains and appropriate advisories are issued to States/UTs based on the findings.

(d): The Government has undertaken several technology-driven initiatives to strengthen last-mile food security, transparency and grievance redressal in tribal and remote areas, including South Gujarat. These include:

- 100% digitisation of ration cards and beneficiary databases, enabling

better targeting and monitoring.

- Aadhaar-authenticated distribution through ePoS devices, ensuring accurate delivery of entitlements to genuine beneficiaries.
- Anna Sahayata grievance module, allowing beneficiaries to lodge complaints through digital platforms(WhatsApp and IVRS).
- ASHA (Anna Sahayata Holistic AI Solution), through which beneficiaries are contacted in their regional language after receiving ration from the FPS. If a beneficiary reports any issue, they are immediately given the option to register a grievance through the system.
- Mera Ration Mobile App, which enables beneficiaries to check their entitlements, locate nearby FPSs, update details and lodge grievances digitally.

These measures collectively enhance transparency, improve service delivery and strengthen beneficiary confidence in the Public Distribution System, particularly in tribal and remote regions.

EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON INDIA AI IMPACT SUMMIT 2026

4248. SHRIMATI MALA ROY:

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

- (a) the total expenditure cost of Host "India AI Impact Summit 2026" along with the details of money spent out of this for advertisement; and

(b) the details of money earned from exhibitors through said Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

(a) and (b):

India hosted the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16–21 February 2026 at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi. For the first time, the Global AI Summit took place in the Global South. The shift signals a broader move toward a more inclusive global AI dialogue.

The Summit concluded as a historic global convergence, firmly establishing India as a global hub for artificial intelligence innovation, governance, partnership, and inclusive growth. The five-day mega-event, the largest of its kind hosted by any developing nation, brought together leaders from governments, industry, academia, civil society, and startups under the theme “Sarvajana Hitaya, Sarvajana Sukhaya” (Welfare for all, Happiness of all).

The India AI Impact Expo was conducted during the India AI Impact Summit 2026, aligned with the theme of showcasing India’s power of AI for Global Good. While the total expenditure on the Summit incurred till 9 March 2026 is Rs. 65 Crore, the total proceeds generated from the sale of exhibition space and associated services to exhibitors is approximately Rs. 69 Crore.

ANTI-SPAM FRAMEWORK

4249. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:

DR. AMAR SINGH:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI:

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN:

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

- (a) the number of spam call complaints received during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the State/UT-wise number of telecom resources disconnected under the new TRAI framework, month-wise since its inception;
- (c) whether the Government is moving to action on AI-flagged suspected spam without formal complaints;
- (d) if so, the operating thresholds, safeguards against false positives and appeal mechanisms for wrongly impacted subscribers;
- (e) whether the Government is considering placing in the public domain any outcome metrics (spam reduction, fraud prevention, wrongful blocks) to ensure transparency 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) : Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) or spam calls are regulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) under Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations (TCCCPR).

As per the information provided by the Access Service Providers, UCC complaints received by the Terminating Access Service Providers during the last three years, are as follows:

Period	Complaints against Registered Telemarketers	Complaints against Unregistered Telemarketers	Total UCC Complaints
2023	1,39,886	12,22,946	13,62,932
2024	1,91,430	17,47,327	19,38,757
2025	5,07,761	26,02,074	31,09,835

(b) : As per the information provided by the Access Service Providers, the details of resources disconnected under the new TRAI framework, month-wise since its inception i.e. from May 2025, is as under:

Period	Disconnection(Senders/ Numbers)
May-25	3949
June-25	4970
July-25	5141
Aug-25	5431
Sep-25	5428
Oct-25	1345
Nov-25	5300
Dec-25	1024
Jan-26	429

(c) and (d) : TRAI vide its Direction dated 27.02.2026, mandated Access

Service Providers to leverage the intelligence generated through their deployed AI/ML-based systems for initiating regulatory actions against suspected UCC. The said Direction, inter-alia, requires that whenever suspected spamming activity is detected through Artificial Intelligence (AI)/ Machine Learning (ML) systems deployed by the Access Service Providers, the concerned Access Service Providers shall undertake re-verification of the Know Your Customer (KYC) documents of the suspected UCC sender. In case of repetition of such activity, the Access Service Providers shall carry out the physical verification of the sender. If it is found that the telecom resources are being misused by the sender for sending UCC, the action against the telecom resources allotted to the sender shall be taken by the Access Service Providers, as per the Direction.

(e): TRAI publishes the relevant information through Annual Reports and Press Releases.

ग्वालियर में रेल परियोजनाओं के लिए निधि का आवंटन

4250. श्री भारत सिंह कुशवाह:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वर्ष 2022-23 से आज की तिथि तक रेल मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत ग्वालियर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में विभिन्न केंद्रीय योजनाओं या रेल विकास कार्यों के लिए आवंटित निधि का वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान आवंटित निधि में से किए गए वास्तविक व्यय का वर्ष-वार और योजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) उपरोक्त योजनाओं के अंतर्गत आवंटित निधि की तुलना में परियोजनाओं की धीमी भौतिक/वास्तविक वित्तीय प्रगति के कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) सरकार द्वारा निधि का इष्टतम और समयबद्ध उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): ग्वालियर में संपर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं:

(i) ग्वालियर-शिवपुरकलां आमान परिवर्तन (188 कि.मी.): इस परियोजना को 2912 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से मंजूरी दी गई है। मार्च, 2025 तक 2594 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय हुआ है और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 375 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय मुहैया कराया गया है। संपूर्ण परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। रेलखंड के अनुसार प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

(क) बिरलानगर - बीरपुर (117 कि.मी.) - खंड को कमीशन कर दिया है।

(ख) बीरपुर - शिवपुरकलां (70 कि.मी.):

गतिविधि	स्थिति
बड़े पुल	सभी 21 पुल के कार्य पूर्ण हो चुके हैं।
ऊपरि सड़क पुल	22 में से 15 कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और शेष कार्य शुरू किया चुका है।
निचले सड़क पुल	50 में से 39 कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं।
स्टेशन भवन	सभी 8 कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं।

(ii) झांसी - ग्वालियर - मथुरा तीसरी लाइन (274 किमी):

इस परियोजना को 5924 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है। मार्च, 2025 तक 5468 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय हुआ है और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 511 करोड़ रुपए परिव्यय मुहैया कराया गया है। आगरा बाईपास जो कि भांडई से कीथम (27 कि.मी.) के बीच है के अलावा पूरी परियोजना को कमीशन कर दिया गया है। इस खंड में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

भांडई – कीथम (27 कि.मी.):

गतिविधि	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है।
बड़े पुल	18 में से 12 कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं और शेष कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है

मध्य प्रदेश**रेल बजट**

हाल ही के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹632 करोड़ प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	₹14,745 करोड़ (23 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	145 किलोमीटर	29 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-25	2651 किलोमीटर	241 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (8 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजना:

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 89,542 करोड़ रुपये लागत की 4,740 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 24 रेल परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइन, 02 आमाम परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत हैं। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च 2025 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	8	1,914	544	15,069
आमान परिवर्तन	2	809	430	6,766
दोहरीकरण/ मल्टीट्रैकिंग	14	2,017	1,118	19,566
कुल	24	4,740	2,093	41,401

सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्रवार/वर्षवार विवरण भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक डोमेन में उपलब्ध कराया गया है।

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

मध्य प्रदेश 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 रुपए में)
1.	अनूपपुर-कटनी तीसरी लाइन (165 किलोमीटर)	2311
2.	पेन्द्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 किलोमीटर)	394
3.	बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर सहित खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (72 किलोमीटर)	792
4.	भोपाल-बीना तीसरी लाइन (145 किलोमीटर)	1075
5.	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (283 किलोमीटर)	2477
6.	बालाघाट-कटंगी सहित जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किलोमीटर)	2005
7.	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किलोमीटर)	1512
8.	छिंदवाड़ा-मंडला फोर्ट आमान परिवर्तन (182 किलोमीटर)	1268
9.	घाट पिंडारी-बलखेड़ा दोहरीकरण (6 किलोमीटर)	29
10.	गुना-रूठियाई दोहरीकरण (20 किलोमीटर)	175
11.	कटनी यार्ड को बाईपास करते हुए झुकेही कॉर्ड लाइन (2 किलोमीटर)	12
12.	सोनतलाई-बागरातवा दोहरीकरण (7 किलोमीटर)	110

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
13.	इटारसी-बुधनी तीसरी लाइन (25 किलोमीटर)	286
14.	तीगांव-चिचोडा घाट खंड तीसरी लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	176
15.	बरखेड़ा-भोपाल तीसरी लाइन (41 किलोमीटर)	473
16.	गंभीर पुल का नागदा-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (2 किलोमीटर)	28
17.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 किलोमीटर)	560
18.	बुधनी-बरखेड़ा तीसरी लाइन (27 किलोमीटर)	1703
19.	इंदौर-देवास-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (79 किलोमीटर)	757
20.	पावरखेड़ा-जुझारपुर रेल फ्लाईओवर (16 किलोमीटर)	443
21.	गुना-इटावा नई लाइन (348 किलोमीटर)	683
22.	रमना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 किलोमीटर)	2436
23.	करैला रोड-शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 किलोमीटर)	763
24.	मालखेड़ी-महादेवखेड़ी दोहरीकरण (12 किलोमीटर)	59

चालू परियोजनाएं:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली और शुरू की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	शहडोल-सिंहपुर चौथी लाइन (6 किलोमीटर)	54
2.	कटनी-ग्रेड सेपरेटर/बाईपास (35 किलोमीटर)	2300
3.	कटनी-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (257 किलोमीटर)	4377
4.	ललितपुर-सतना, रीवा-सिंगरौली और महोबा-खजुराहो नई लाइन (541 किलोमीटर)	8914
5.	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 किलोमीटर)	5073
6.	इंदौर-बुधनी नई लाइन (198 किलोमीटर)	7474

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
7.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 किलोमीटर)	495
8.	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 किलोमीटर)	2450
9.	झांसी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (153 किलोमीटर)	2002
10.	झांसी-कैरार-मानिकपुर और खिरार-भीमसेन दोहरीकरण (431 किलोमीटर)	4330
11.	कटनी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (260 Km)	3138
12.	सतना-रीवा दोहरीकरण (50 किलोमीटर)	590
13.	रुठियाई बाईपास लाइन (3 किलोमीटर)	54
14.	गुना बाईपास लाइन (2 किलोमीटर)	179
15.	उज्जैन फ्लाई ओवर (2 किलोमीटर)	100
16.	मनमाड-इंदौर नई लाइन (360 किलोमीटर)	18529
17.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3285
18.	दाहोद-इंदौर नई लाइन (205 किलोमीटर)	9746
19.	नीमच-रतलाम दोहरीकरण (133 किलोमीटर)	1096
20.	छोटा उदेपुर-धार नई लाइन (147 किलोमीटर)	1794
21.	रतलाम-नागदा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (41 किलोमीटर)	964
22.	वड़ोदरा-रतलाम तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (259 किलोमीटर)	8387
23.	रतलाम-खंडवा आमान परिवर्तन (299 किलोमीटर)	7265
24.	बीना-इटारसी चौथी लाइन (237 किलोमीटर)	4329
25.	इटारसी-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (297 किलोमीटर)	5010

पिछले तीन वर्षों, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 में, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 5,933 किमी की कुल लंबाई को कवर करने वाले 62 सर्वेक्षण (18 नई लाइन और 44 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृति दी गई है।

किसी भी रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति कई मापदंडों/कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जिनमें

निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली प्रथम और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और वैकल्पिक मार्गों प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- अतिलंघनकारी साधनों का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां

- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या

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

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल:

भारतीय रेल में समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों की स्वीकृति देना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों की प्राथमिकता रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता एवं सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है।

वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि की तुलना में 2014-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-25 (जनवरी, 2026 तक)	14,024 अदद (मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 1299 अदद सहित)

दिनांक 01.02.2026 तक, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 7,706 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 305 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण-कार्यों सहित भारतीय रेल में 1,14,196 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 4802 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण-कार्यों को स्वीकृत किया गया है जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

किसी ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल संबंधी कार्य का पूरा होना पहुँच संरेखण को अंतिम रूप देने, सामान्य आरेखण व्यवस्था की स्वीकृति, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना/कार्यस्थल क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना विशेष/कार्य स्थलों के लिए वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों 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 तेजी लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- i. सुचारु निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है।
- ii. ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।
- iii. डिजाइन अनुमोदन के दौरान देरी से बचने के लिए रेलवे के हिस्से में सड़क विस्तार, तिरछापन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए अधिसंरचना आरेखों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे एक सार-संग्रह के रूप में जारी किया गया है जिसे शीघ्र योजना निर्माण के लिए रेल लाइनों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए सीधे अपनाया जा सकता है।
- iv. जहाँ कहीं संभव हो, रेलवे द्वारा ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों को एकल इकाई आधार पर निष्पादित करने की योजना बनाई जाती है। यदि कोई सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण/राज्य सरकार चाहे तो रेलवे उन्हें एकल इकाई आधार पर कार्य निष्पादित करने की अनुमति दे सकती 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 रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणों में उनका कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल हैं। मास्टर प्लान में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण

- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पेयजल बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/सतह का निर्माण और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर की व्यवस्था
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान।

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध और व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि और दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की भी परिकल्पना की गई है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए 1338 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है। इनमें से ग्वालियर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के ग्वालियर और डबरा स्टेशनों सहित 80 स्टेशन मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के चिह्नित स्टेशन निम्नलिखित हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	80	अकोदिया, अमला, अनूपपुर, अशोकनगर, बालाघाट, बानापुरा, बरगवां,

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
		ब्योहारी, बेरछा, बेतूल, भिंड, भोपाल, बिजुरी, बीना, बियावरा राजगढ़, छिंदवाड़ा, डबरा, दामोह, दतिया, देवास, गाडरवारा, गंजबासौदा, घोड़ाडोंगरी, गुना, ग्वालियर, हरदा, हरपालपुर, इंदौर जं, इटारसी जंक्शन, जबलपुर, जुन्नारदेव, करेली, कटनी जंक्शन, कटनी मुरवारा, कटनी साउथ, खाचरोड, खजुराहो जं, खंडवा, खिरकिया, लक्ष्मीबाई नगर, मैहर, मक्सी जं., मंडला फोर्ट, मंदसौर, एमसीएस छतरपुर, मेघनगर, मुरैना, मुलताई, नागदा जं, नैनपुर जं., नर्मदापुरम (होशंगाबाद), नरसिंहपुर, नीमच, नेपानगर, ओरछा, पांडुर्ना, पिपरिया, रतलाम, रीवा, रूठियाई, सांची, संत हिरदाराम नगर, सतना, सागर, सीहोर, सिवनी, शहडोल, शाजापुर, शामगढ़, श्योपुर कलां, शिवपुरी, श्रीधाम, शुजालपुर, सिहोरा रोड, सिंगरौली, टीकमगढ़, उज्जैन, उमरिया, विदिशा, विक्रमगढ़ आलोट

स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है:

मध्य प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू हो गया है। अब तक 15 स्टेशनों का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्ण किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों का नाम
मध्य प्रदेश	15	ब्योहारी, भिंड, छिंदवाड़ा, हरपालपुर, जुन्नारदेव, कटनी साउथ, एमसीएस छतरपुर, नैनपुर जं, नर्मदापुरम, ओरछा, सांची, सिवनी, शाजापुर, श्रीधाम, विदिशा

अन्य स्टेशनों पर विकास के लिए कार्यों को भी तीव्र गति से शुरू किया गया है और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- ग्वालियर स्टेशन: पश्चिम की ओर से आगमन और प्रस्थान भवनों, कॉनकोर्स, मेज़ानिन, एयर कॉनकोर्स और झांसी छोर पर पैदल पार पुल के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। आगमन और प्रस्थान भवन के पूर्वी भाग, आगमन मार्ग, प्लेटफॉर्म का नवीनीकरण, एयर कॉनकोर्स, सेंट्रल रूफ और आगरा छोर पर पैदल पार पुल का ब्लॉक कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- डबरा स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रांगन, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पहुंच मार्ग में सुधार के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। 12 मीटर के पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- भिंड स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पहुंच मार्ग, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार, दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल के सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो गया है। लिफ्ट का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- सागर स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन में सुधार कार्य, नए प्रवेश और निकास प्रांगन, प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर 1 को ऊंचा करने और सतह का कार्य, प्रतीक्षालय में सुधार, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक और दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- दतिया स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र और दूसरा प्रवेश द्वार पर पहुंच मार्ग, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार और दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं के लिए सुधार के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। लिफ्ट और 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण एक निरंतर चलने वाली सतत प्रक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में कार्य परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं। किसी स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण कार्य स्टेशन की श्रेणी/स्थिति/यातायात प्रबंधन आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण के कार्य योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किए जाते हैं। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है और न कि कार्य-वार, स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। मध्य प्रदेश सात रेलवे जोन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है, अर्थात् मध्य रेलवे, पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण

पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिम रेलवे। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों और चालू वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 17,529 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक 16,189 करोड़ रुपये (फरवरी, 2026 तक) का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), अतिलंघन, यात्री परिचालन 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।

पश्चिम रेलवे के मुंबई-गुजरात खंड में एबीएसएस

4251. श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पश्चिम रेलवे के मुंबई-गुजरात खंड में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत पुनर्विकसित किए जा रहे स्टेशनों की प्रारंभिक स्वीकृत लागत, संशोधित लागत और वास्तविक व्यय में असामान्य वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) क्या लागत में हुई उक्त वृद्धि की केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (सीवीसी), भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सीएजी) या किसी अन्य स्वतंत्र एजेंसी द्वारा कोई जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान पश्चिम रेलवे में महत्वपूर्ण अनुबंध (जैसे एफओबी, सीसीटीवी और सिग्नलिंग के लिए) केवल चुनिंदा ठेकेदारों के समूहों को दिए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो

निविदा हेतु पात्रता संबंधी पक्षपाती शर्तों और सीमित प्रतिस्पर्धा के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस संबंध में कोई सतर्कता जांच की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) पश्चिम रेलवे में कार्य पूरा हुए बगैर किए गए भुगतान के संबंध में कितने मामले सामने आए हैं और इसमें शामिल अधिकारियों के पदनाम और उनके विरुद्ध की गई अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (ङ): भारतीय रेल में स्टेशनों का उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण एक निरंतर चलने वाली सतत प्रक्रिया है तथा इस संबंध में कार्य परस्पर प्राथमिकता और निधियों की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, आवश्यकतानुसार किए जाते हैं। किसी स्टेशन का विकास/पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण कार्य स्टेशन की श्रेणी/स्थिति/यातायात प्रबंधन आदि के आधार पर किया जाता है।

रेल मंत्रालय ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना में मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणबद्ध तरीके से उन्हें लागू करना शामिल है। ब्राउनफील्ड परियोजना की चुनौतियों और यात्रियों तथा बिना किसी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के रेलगाड़ियों के परिचालन पर स्टेशनों का पुनर्विकास/उन्नयन अनिवार्य रूप से एक चरणबद्ध और सतत प्रक्रिया है, तदनुसार परियोजनाओं का चरणबद्धरण कार्यान्वयन विभिन्न घटकों के लिए विभिन्न चरणों में अनुमोदन का कारण हो सकता है। अनुमोदनों में पूर्व में स्टेशनों पर किए गए कार्य, वर्तमान में अनुमोदित कार्य आदि को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

भारतीय रेल में परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की निगरानी हेतु एक सुव्यवस्थित स्थापित तंत्र है, जिसमें उनकी समीक्षा, निरीक्षण, कार्यों की गुणवत्ता की जाँच तथा लेखापरीक्षण शामिल हैं। कार्य विभिन्न संहिताओं एवं नियमावलियों में निर्धारित मानकों एवं विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप संपादित

किए जाते हैं। समय-समय पर विभिन्न एजेंसियों/अधिकारियों/बहु-विषयक दलों द्वारा निर्धारित निर्देशों के अनुसार निरीक्षण/लेखापरीक्षण/जाँच की जाती है तथा तुरंत सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है। यह सतत एवं निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

देश भर में रेल परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों, संसद के सदस्यों, केंद्र सरकार के मंत्रालयों, निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों, रेलवे की अपनी आवश्यकताओं, संगठनों/रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं आदि द्वारा की गई मांगों के आधार पर औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक दोनों तरह के अभ्यावेदन/सुझाव, प्राप्त किए जाते हैं। ऐसे सुझावों/प्रतिनिधियों की प्राप्ति एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है और इनकी जांच की जाती है और समय-समय पर व्यवहार्य और औचित्यपूर्ण पाए जाने पर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

प्रश्न में उल्लिखित मुद्दों के संबंध में पश्चिमी रेलवे और रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता संगठनों को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है और इन इकाइयों द्वारा उक्त परियोजनाओं में कोई जांच नहीं की गई है।

रेलवे में निविदाएं रेलवे द्वारा निर्धारित प्रावधानों के अनुसार जारी की जाती हैं। शिकायतों की जांच और निपटान केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (सीवीसी) के दिशानिर्देशों और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार किया जाता है।

अब तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत 1338 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है, जिनमें 87 स्टेशन गुजरात में और 132 स्टेशन महाराष्ट्र में स्थित हैं। अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्य में विकास के लिए चिह्नित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
गुजरात	87	अहमदाबाद, आनंद, अंकलेश्वर, असारवा, बारडोली, भचाऊ, भक्तिनगर, भंवड़, भरूच, भाटिया, भावनगर, भेस्तान, भीलडी, बिलिमोरा (एनजी), बिलिमोरा जंक्शन, बोटाड जंक्शन, चांदलोडिया, चोरवाड़ रोड, डभोई जंक्शन, दाहोद, डाकोर, देरोल,

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
		ध्रांगधारा, द्वारका, गांधीधाम, गोधरा जंक्शन, गोंडल, हापा, हिम्मतनगर, जाम जोधपुर, जामनगर, जामवंतली, जूनागढ़, कलोल, कानालुस जंक्शन, करमसद, केशोद, खंभालिया, किम, कोसंबा जंक्शन, लखतर, लींबडी, लिमखेड़ा, महमदाबाद और खेड़ा रोड, महेसाणा, महुवा, मणिनगर, मीठापुर, मियागाम कर्जन, मोरबी, नडियाद, नवसारी, न्यू भुज, ओखा, पदधारी, पालनपुर, पलिताना, पाटन, पोरबंदर, प्रतापनगर, राजकोट, राजुला जंक्शन, साबरमती (बीजी ओर एमजी), सचिन, सामाख्याली, सनजन, सावरकुंडला, सायन, सिद्धपुर, सिहोर जं., सोमनाथ, सोनगढ़, सूरत, सुरेंद्रनगर, थान, उधना, उदवाड़ा, अंबरगांव रोड, उंझा, उत्राण, वडोदरा, वापी, वटवा, वेरावल, वीरमगाम, विश्वामित्री जं., वांकानेर
महाराष्ट्र	132	अहमदनगर, अजनी (नागपुर), अक्कलकोट रोड, अकोला, आकुर्डी, अमलनेर, आमगाँव, अमरावती, अंधेरी, बडनेरा, बल्हारशाह, बांद्रा टर्मिनस, बारामती, बेलापुर, भंडारा रोड, भोकर, भुसावल, बोरीवली, भायखला, चालीसगाँव, चांदा फोर्ट, चंद्रपुर, चर्नी रोड, छत्रपति संभाजी नगरछत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज , टर्मिनस, चिंचपोकली, चिंचवाड, दादर (मध्य रेल), दादर (पश्चिम रेल), दहिसर, दौंड, देहु रोड, देवलाली, धामणगांव, धरणगांव, धाराशिव, धर्माबाद, धुले, दिवा, दुधनी, गंगाखेर, गोधानी, गोंदिया, ग्रांट रोड, हडपसर, हातकणंगले, हजूर साहिब नान्देड, हिमायत नगर, हिंगनघाट, हिंगोली दक्कन, इगतपुरी, जलगाँव, जालना, जेऊर, जोगेश्वरी, कल्याण जंक्शन, कामटी, कांदिवली, कंजुर मार्ग, कराड, काटोल, केडगाँव, किनवट, कोपरगाँव, कुर्दुवाडी जंक्शन, कुर्ला जंक्शन, लासलगाँव, लातूर, लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनस, लोनंद जंक्शन, लोनावाला, लोअर परेल, मलाड जं., मलकापुर, मनमाड जं., मानवत रोड, मरीन लाइन्स, माटुंगा, मिराज जंक्शन, मुदखेड़ जंक्शन, मुंबई सेंट्रल, मुंब्रा, मुर्तिजापुर, नागरसोल, नागपुर जं., नंदगाँव, नांदुरा, नंदुरबार, नरखेड़ जंक्शन, नासिक रोड,

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
		नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी जंक्शन, पाचोरा जंक्शन, पालघर, पंढरपुर, पनवेल जंक्शन, परभणी जंक्शन, परेल, परली वैजनाथ, परतूर, फलटाण, प्रभादेवी, पुलगाँव जंक्शन, पुणे जंक्शन, पूर्णा जंक्शन, रावेर, रोटेंगांव, साईनगर शिर्डी, सैंडहर्स्ट रोड, सांगली, सतारा, सावदा, सेलू, सेवाग्राम, शहाड, शेगांव, शिवाजीनगर पुणे, श्री छत्रपति शाहू महाराज टर्मिनस कोल्हापुर, सोलापुर, तलेगांव, ठाकुर्ली, ठाणे, टिटवाला, तुमसर रोड, उमरी, उरुली, वडाला रोड, विद्याविहार, विक्रोली, वडसा, वर्धा, वाशिम, वाठार

पूर्ण किए गए स्टेशन:

गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य अच्छी गति से शुरू किया गया है। गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में पूर्ण किए गए स्टेशनों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
गुजरात	21	डाकोर, डरोल, गोधरा जं., हापा, जाम जोधपुर, जामवंतली, कानालुस जंक्शन जं., करमसद, खंभालिया, कोसाम्बा जं., लींबडी, महुवा, मिठापुर, मोरबी, ओखा, पलिताना, पोरबंदर, राजुला जं., सामाख्याली, सिहोर जं., उत्रान
महाराष्ट्र	17	आमगाँव, बारामती, चांदा फोर्ट, चिंचपोकली, देवलाली, धुले, केडगाँव, लासलगाँव, लोनंद जं, माटुंगा, मुर्तिजापुर जं, नांदुरा, नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी जंक्शन, परेल, सावदा, शहाड, वडाला रोड

अन्य स्टेशनों को विकसित किए जाने के लिए गतिविधियों को भी अच्छी गति से शुरू किया गया है और कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

गुजरात:

हिम्मतनगर स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, मौजूदा स्टेशन भवन का सुधार, पेयजल बूथ, शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग और 12 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

- दाहोद स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रांगण, प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर 1 की प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, बुकिंग काउंटर, प्रतीक्षालय, प्रतीक्षा कक्ष, पे एंड यूज शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र, प्रवेश/निकास द्वार और संकेतक में सुधार के कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं। 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- लिमखेड़ा स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर 1 और 2 को ऊंचा करने, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार, प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर 1 और 2/3 पर शौचालय, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार और प्रवेश/निकास द्वार का काम पूरा हो चुका है। संकेतक और 6 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल का काम शुरू किया गया है।
- असारवा स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन, प्रांगण, नए प्रतीक्षा कक्ष, बुकिंग काउंटर और शौचालय ब्लॉक का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, परिचलन क्षेत्र, पार्किंग, दिव्यांगजनों हेतु सुविधाओं और कॉनकोर्स के परिष्करण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र:

- पालघर स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर 2/3 पर नए प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह बनाना, नए कोपिंग ब्लॉक्स और प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर 4 पर टैक्टाइल टाइल का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है। यूटिलिटी शिफ्टिंग और 12 मीटर ऊपरी पैदल पुल का काम शुरू किया गया है।
- दिवा स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पूर्वी हिस्से के पार्किंग के सुधार कार्य, नए

प्रवेश द्वार, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 5/6 और 7/8 का प्लेटफॉर्म को ऊंचा करने और फर्श संबंधी कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म सं. 7/8 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक, पश्चिम की ओर सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट, कल्याण छोर और मुंबई छोर पर ऊपरी पैदल पुल में सुधार का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 6 मीटर के नए पैदल पार पुल का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

- मुंब्रा स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, बैठने की व्यवस्था, नए शौचालय ब्लॉक, बुकिंग कार्यालय के सुधार, परिचलन क्षेत्र, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट और ऊपरी पैदल पुल के फर्श की मरम्मत का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। स्वचालित सीढ़ियों का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
- टिटवाला स्टेशन: स्टेशन भवन, प्रवेश द्वार, प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह, टिकट बुकिंग कार्यालय में सुधार, शौचालय ब्लॉक, सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट और पूर्वी और पश्चिमी तरफ दोपहिया वाहन पार्किंग और पहुंच मार्ग का सुधार कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 6 मीटर के नए पैदल पुल का काम शुरू कर दिया गया है।

इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल हैं:

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

- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण,
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं,
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, लैंडस्केपिंग आदि का प्रावधान

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में भी स्थायी और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध और व्यवहार्यता के अनुसार बिना बलास्ट के रेलपथ आदि की व्यवस्था और लंबे समय में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर का निर्माण करने की संभावना शामिल है।

स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन जटिल प्रकृति का होता है जिसमें यात्रियों और रेलगाड़ियों की संरक्षा शामिल है और इसके लिए दमकल विभाग, धरोहर, पेड़ों की कटाई, विमानपत्तन संबंधी स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं को स्थानांतरित करना, (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइप लाइन, पावर/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं), अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, रेलपथ एवं उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के निकट सान्निध्य में किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले स्टेशनों के विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण के कार्य योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएँ' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किए जाते हैं। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आवंटन का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है और न कि कार्य-वार, स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार।

गुजरात दो रेलवे जोन, उत्तर पश्चिमी रेलवे और पश्चिमी रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए, वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 2,081 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है,

जिसमें से अब तक 2,089 करोड़ रुपए (फरवरी, 2026 तक) का व्यय किया गया है।

महाराष्ट्र में चार रेलवे जोन हैं, जो मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे और पश्चिमी रेलवे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 3,834 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, अब तक (फरवरी, 2026 तक) 3,886 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय हुआ है।

SUSTAINABILITY OF FAIR PRICE SHOPS

4252. SHRI SHAFI PARAMBIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the non-viable conditions of the Fair Price Shops in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of steps are being taken by the Government contemplated to ensure the viability and sustainability of the Fair Price Shops across the country;
- (c) whether the Union Government is not inclined to appreciate the ground reality of handling loss being incurred by the Fair Price Shop Dealers during distribution of ration and stacking and storing of stocks and allow them a handling loss of foodgrains at one kilogram per quintal so as to enable the Dealers to justify the shortages on this count without shouldering any responsibility to the State Governments and UTs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS,

FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRIMATI NIMUBEN JAYANTIBHAI BAMBHANIYA):

(a) and (b): In the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA), the operational responsibility including issuance of licenses to Fair Price Shops (FPSs), supervision and monitoring of the functioning of Fair Price Shops etc., rests with the concerned State/UT Government.

As per sub-clause (7) of clause 9 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, it is the responsibility of the State Government to fix fair price shop owner's margin, and this shall be periodically reviewed for ensuring sustained viability of the fair price shop operations.

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 (as amended from time to time) which inter-alia provides for norms of expenditure and pattern of central sharing. In order to ensure viability of Fair Price Shops, the norms of FPS Dealers margin was enhanced as per the details given below:

Category of States	Component of FPS margin	Pre-revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal) (upto 31st March, 2022)	Revised norms (Rate in rupee per quintal) (w.e.f. 1.4.2022)
General Category	Transportation & handling	65	70

States/UTs	FPS Dealers Margin	70	90
	Additional margin	17	21
Special category States/UTs	Transportation & handling	100	105
	FPS Dealers Margin	143	180
	Additional margin	17	26

Special category states includes Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and seven north east states.

The State Governments are free to fix the actual rates, which can be higher than the norms specified in the rules. Central assistance will be limited to the rates specified in the Rules or the actual average rates for the State as a whole, at which the expenditure was actually incurred by the State Government, whichever is lower.

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 shop to improve the viability of the fair price shop operations.

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.

The Department has also partnered 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 specialised 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.

(c) and (d): As per sub-clause (2) of Clause 11 of the TPDS (Control) Order, 2015, the State Government shall ensure that stocks of foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System, as issued from the Corporation godowns, are not replaced or tampered with during storage, transit or any other stage till delivery to the ration card holder.

State Governments vide letter dated 10.05.2021 are advised to take necessary action to ensure that handling losses to FPS dealers are minimized. Any decision to provide compensation to FPS dealers for handling losses rests with

the State Government.

**FOB FROM AJMERI GATE/KAMLA MARKET TO PAHARGANJ AT NEW
DELHI**

4253. SHRI EATALA RAJENDER:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for construction of Foot over Bridge from Ajmeri Gate/Kamla Market side to Paharganj side at New Delhi Railway Station, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) whether in the absence of Foot over Bridge, the people commuting from Ajmeri Gate/Kamla Market side to Paharganj side are using the bridge near Shiela Theatre which takes at least half-an-hour and construction of FoB would reduce it to five minutes and avoid stampede in New Delhi Railway Station, if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b): Presently, 3 Foot Over Bridges (FOBs) are existing at New Delhi Railway Station, which connect all 16 platforms to both sides viz. Paharganj and Ajmeri gate side. Passengers from both sides can access platforms using these FOBs.

For pedestrian crossing across New Delhi railway station, a Road Under Bridge (RUB) is available towards Nizamuddin end and a Road Over Bridge (ROB) is available towards Delhi end. Further, a work has been sanctioned for construction of a Foot Over Bridge (FOB) connecting Shardhanand Marg (Ballimaran side) to Qutub Road (Nabi Karim side).

For crowd management, a passenger holding area has been established at New Delhi Railway Station, which has significantly helped to ease congestion and enhance passenger convenience, particularly during peak travel periods. The holding area is equipped with a wide range of commuter-friendly facilities, including an increased number of ticket counters, Automatic Ticket Vending Machine(ATVMs), public announcement system, electronic train information display boards, CCTV surveillance, luggage scanners, Door Frame Metal Detector (DFMDs), uninterrupted power supply, improved night-time lighting, High Volume Low Speed (HVLS) fans, fire-fighting system, lightning protection system, RO drinking water, and separate toilets for men, women and Divyangians, along with seating arrangements.

Further, New Delhi Railway station has been identified for redevelopment under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The work for redevelopment of New Delhi Railway Station has been sanctioned and the following works have been taken up at New Delhi railway station under redevelopment:

- Larger new station buildings at both sides
- Spacious air concourse with modern amenities for passenger

- Multi modal transport integration connecting different mode of transport
- Parking
- Elevated road for station access and other facilities.
- Adequate security measures like CCTV cameras, access control, movement regulation and waiting space etc. are also envisaged.

Amrit Bharat Station scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning, keeping in view the necessity at each station includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration

- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

Further, development / redevelopment / 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.

AVERAGE PER CAPITAL INTERNET DATA CONSUMPTION

4254. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

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

- (a) the details of average per capital internet data consumption in developed countries of the world and the manner in which it is likely to be compared with India;
- (b) whether it is true that India would be one of the top three countries in the world in internet usage by 2027 and if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the manner in which India's internet quality can be compared with other developed countries; and
- (d) the details of 5G penetration in the country so far, State-wise along with the number of people are now using 5G?

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

(a): As on December 2025, average wireless data usage per wireless data subscriber per month for India is 25.70 GB compared to average monthly mobile broadband traffic of 17.9 GB (as per International Telecommunication Union (ITU) estimates, 2025) per subscriber in high-income countries.

(b): As of December 2025, India had 1.02 billion internet subscribers. According to these figures, India is among the top three countries in the world in terms of internet users count.

(c): In 2023, Government had notified a revised definition of Broadband speed i.e. > 2Mbps, up from the earlier definition of 256 kbps. As on December 2025, out of a total 1028.61 million internet subscribers, 97.94% are broadband subscribers. India's internet quality has improved significantly in recent years. According to Ookla's Speedtest Global Index data for January 2026, median download speed for mobile broadband in India is 130.24 Mbps. Compared to this, median mobile broadband download speed on global basis is 107.13 Mbps.

To improve quality of service further, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had released revised Quality of Service (QoS) regulations in 2024, introducing tighter benchmarks for parameters like latency and packet drop rate, along with new parameters such as jitter and significant network outage reporting, aligning India's QoS framework with global standards. The regulations also mandate graded financial disincentives for non-compliance. Service providers have been asked to adopt Six Sigma Quality Management Plan to achieve continuous improvement in the quality of services.

(d): As on 28.02.2026, the total count of 5G BTSs in India is 5,23,866. The State-wise count of 5G BTSs and 5G wireless data subscribers (October 2025) is attached as **Statement-I**. Licensed Service Area (LSA)-wise percentage population covered by 5G as on 31-12-2025 is also attached in **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

State/UT wise count of 5G BTSs as on 28.02.2026 and 5G wireless data subscribers count (October 2025):

State/UTs	Count of 5G BTS	5G wireless data subscribers count
Andhra Pradesh	20,913	1,50,29,394
Arunachal Pradesh	709	5,43,166
Assam	10,147	82,63,259

Bihar	27,938	2,50,53,716
Chhattisgarh	7,300	64,41,085
Goa	1,089	6,99,781
Gujarat	35,980	2,31,65,163
Haryana	19,064	1,09,91,710
Himachal Pradesh	4,662	25,97,581
Jharkhand	10,621	89,47,953
Karnataka	34,444	2,33,90,833
Kerala	21,968	97,55,318
Madhya Pradesh	22,473	1,81,84,614
Maharashtra	54,815	4,50,84,345
Manipur	1,355	8,28,374
Meghalaya	896	7,14,914

Mizoram	506	3,88,067
Nagaland	821	5,18,557
Odisha	14,479	1,07,47,949
Punjab	17,989	97,81,667
Rajasthan	31,343	2,06,70,453
Sikkim	358	2,47,629
Tamil Nadu	37,855	2,22,31,525
Telangana	19,798	1,38,23,690
Tripura	1,401	8,71,267
Uttar Pradesh	60,637	5,02,48,202
Uttarakhand	6,106	36,23,827
West Bengal	34,164	2,42,31,931
Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	142	97,266

Chandigarh (UT)	814	7,17,829
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	454	2,70,275
Delhi	13,785	1,27,81,190
Jammu & Kashmir	7,863	45,61,358
Ladakh (UT)	299	11,668
Lakshadweep (UT)	8	4,396
Puducherry (UT)	670	3,99,034
All-india	5,23,866	37,60,24,986

STATEMENT-II

LSA-wise Percentage (%) Population covered by 5G network as on 31-12-2025:

Name of LSA	% of population covered by 5G network
Andhra Pradesh	87.43
Assam	77.72
Bihar	94.52
Delhi	100

Gujarat	94.87
Haryana	99.52
Himachal Pradesh	70
Jammu & Kashmir	78.28
Karnataka	79.92
Kerala	97.54
Kolkata	100
Madhya Pradesh	68.71
Maharashtra	88.35
Mumbai	100
North-East	52.72
Odisha	78.29
Punjab	97.48
Rajasthan	77.63
Tamil Nadu	88.1
UP (East)	83.97
UP (West)	86.53
West Bengal	88.98
All-India	86.18

**DIGITAL CONSUMER JUSTICE AND ENFORCEMENT OF CONSUMER
COMMISSION ORDERS**

4255. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of digital platforms such as E-Jagriti (CONFONET 2.0) and National Consumer Helpline (NCH 2.0) on pendency, disposal timelines and access to consumer justice in eastern States including Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details of cases filed, disposed of and pending in Consumer Commissions before and after the rollout of these digital initiatives, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has identified challenges in execution and compliance of Consumer Commission orders particularly in rural and geographically dispersed districts and if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether any capacity-building, infrastructure or training support has been provided to State and District Consumer Commissions to effectively use digital tools such as video hearings and AI-based case management, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to address emerging unfair trade practices and dark patterns in digital markets?

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

(a) to (c) : The e-Daakhil portal, launched in 2020, facilitated online filing, fee payment and case monitoring. Further, to modernize the existing applications with the latest technologies, the Department has launched “e-Jagriti” portal (CONFONET 2.0) on 1st January, 2025, which aims to enhance consumer grievance redressal through a micro-service architecture, Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning integration and modern features like faceless onboarding and role-based dashboards. It unifies existing applications (OCMS, e-Daakhil, NCDRC CMS, CONFONET) into a single, scalable platform, allowing users to file complaints seamlessly from anywhere with multilingual support. The portal is designed to provide a convenient, transparent and efficient means for consumers to seek redressal by enabling online complaint filing, digital submission of documents, online payment of fees and also supports virtual courtrooms, enabling the hearing of cases remotely and ensuring faster disposal while reducing dependency on physical infrastructure. These features address bottlenecks like geographical barriers, scheduling conflicts and manual interventions.

The details regarding the number of consumer cases filed and disposed in the consumer commissions including Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal during the last two years are at **Statement-I**.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access to consumers across the country for their grievance redressal at a pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese and Manipuri through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience. 1,398 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 technological transformation of the NCH has significantly boosted its call-handling capacity. The number of calls received by NCH has grown from 62,172 calls in December 2019 to 3,59,336 calls in December 2025. This growth reflects the rising confidence of consumers in the helpline. Similarly, the average number of complaints registered per month has surged from 37,062 in 2017 to 1,47,635 in 2025. Additionally, grievance registration via WhatsApp has gained momentum, with the percentage of complaints filed through the

platform increasing from 12% in December 2023 to 21% in December 2025 demonstrating a growing preference for digital communication channels.

In a significant move to further enhance grievance redressal, NCH has introduced AI-based Speech Recognition, a Translation System, and an AI enabled Chatbot as part of the NCH 2.0 initiative. These technological advancements aim to make the grievance filing process more seamless, efficient, and inclusive. The AI-powered Speech Recognition and Translation System enables consumers to file complaints through voice input, reducing manual intervention. The AI enabled Chatbot provides real-time assistance, streamlining complaint-handling processes, and improving the overall user experience. These upgrades ensure that consumers from diverse linguistic backgrounds have equal access to the grievance redressal system.

The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) has successfully facilitated refund of ₹52 crore to consumers between 25th April 2025 and 31st January 2026. This significant redressal at a pre-litigation stage was achieved across 31 sectors, effectively addressing 79,521 consumer grievances related to refund claims. The details of grievances registered on NCH including the States of Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal during the last two years are at **Statement-II**.

National Consumer Helpline has put in place a mechanism to address all the grievances received on the Helpline portal. The average grievance disposal time for grievances received through CPGRAMS in 2025 was 13 days, compared to 18 days in 2024.

(d): The responsibility for establishment of Consumer Commissions in the States as well as providing all necessary infrastructure for their effective functioning rests with the State Governments. However, the Central Government has been extending financial assistance under the Strengthening of Consumer Commissions (SCC) Scheme to the State Governments to meet the gaps in resources for ensuring a basic minimum infrastructure (both building and non-building) required for the effective functioning of the Consumer Commissions and for honouring the shared responsibility of consumer protection.

Under the SCC scheme, the Central Government's assistance for building purposes, is limited to creation of built up area of 5,000 square feet in respect of a District Commission building and 11,000 square feet in respect of a State Commission building, which include 1000 square ft. for construction of a Mediation Centre (both for State Commission and District Commission).

Assistance for non-building assets is released within the overall cost ceiling of Rs. 25.00 lakh in respect of a State Commission and Rs. 10.00 lakh in respect of a District Commission, irrespective of the location of the Consumer Commission.

The Department of Consumer Affairs also administers a scheme titled "Computerization & Computer Networking of Consumer Commissions" (CONFONET), under which, IT infrastructure of consumer commissions is strengthened by way of providing computer hardware, software and technically

skilled manpower. Under this scheme, VC equipment for conducting hearing through video conferencing mode has been installed and made functional at 10 benches of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) and 35 benches of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (SCDRCs).

(e) : Under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) is empowered to intervene for preventing consumer detriment arising from unfair trade practices through issuance of guidelines and class action(s), including the enforcement of recalls, refunds and return of products. It has the mandate to prevent and regulate false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the public interest.

The CCPA has notified the Guidelines for Prevention of Misleading Advertisements and Endorsements for Misleading Advertisements, 2022 on 9th June, 2022. These guidelines inter-alia provide for; (a) conditions for an advertisement to be non-misleading and valid; (b) certain stipulations in respect of bait advertisements and free claim advertisements; and, (c) duties of manufacturer, service provider, advertiser and advertising agency.

Central Consumer Protection Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, issued “Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023” on 30th November, 2023, listing 13 specified dark patterns identified in e-Commerce sector. These dark patterns include false urgency, Basket Sneaking, Confirm

shaming, forced action, Subscription trap, Interface Interference, Bait and switch, Drip Pricing, Disguised Advertisements, Nagging, Trick Wording, Saas Billing and Rogue Malwares.

An “Advisory in terms of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 on Self-Audit by E-Commerce Platforms for detecting the Dark Patterns on their platforms to create a fair, ethical and consumer centric digital ecosystem” was issued by Central Consumer Protection Authority on 5th June, 2025. All E-Commerce platforms have been advised to conduct self-audits to identify dark patterns, within three months of the issue of the advisory and give self-declarations that their platform is not indulging in any dark patterns. 29 leading e-commerce platforms have voluntarily submitted their self-declaration letters confirming compliance with the Guidelines for Prevention and Regulation of Dark Patterns, 2023.

STATEMENT- I

Number of consumer cases filed and disposed in the consumer commissions

Sl. No.	Year	2024		2025		2026 (till 28.02.26)	
	State Name	Number of Cases		Number of Cases		Number of Cases	
		Filed	Disposed (also includes the cases disposed which were	Filed	Disposed (also includes the cases disposed which were	Filed	Disposed (also includes the cases disposed which

			filed in the previous years)		filed in the previous years)		were filed in the previous years)
1.	NCDRC	4546	6953	3402	4908	276	577
2.	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	11	1	11	2	3	0
3.	ANDHRA PRADESH	3434	2672	3563	2618	665	380
4.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	40	26	26	26	2	3
5.	ASSAM	552	552	513	408	85	45
6.	BIHAR	3928	3293	3268	3153	580	386
7.	CHANDIGARH	1741	1902	1406	1810	219	270
8.	CHHATTISGARH	3077	4817	2791	4032	494	526
9.	DELHI	6418	6525	5574	5204	1008	1048
10.	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	19	0	0	0	0	0
11.	GOA	285	231	288	213	42	40
12.	GUJARAT	18152	12583	18280	12553	2539	1982

13.	HARYANA	13214	9674	12385	9676	1932	1390
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2280	2154	2280	1845	273	242
15.	JHARKHAND	1389	1387	1261	880	202	111
16.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	46	160	317	84	31	27
17.	KARNATAKA	11872	10244	10630	10923	1845	1652
18.	KERALA	12003	6778	12018	8130	1783	1144
19.	LAKSHADWEEP	2	2	2	0	0	0
20.	MADHYA PRADESH	10624	14885	10548	13800	1827	1684
21.	MAHARASHTRA	15918	14939	16434	14937	2261	2079
22.	MANIPUR	91	35	127	91	13	2
23.	MEGHALAYA	68	50	56	60	7	7
24.	MIZORAM	99	67	125	55	13	12
25.	NAGALAND	28	3	23	14	0	0
26.	ODISHA	5844	4911	5631	3948	850	473
27.	PUDUCHERRY	157	169	172	174	16	17
28.	PUNJAB	8536	6815	6206	7280	875	1015
29.	RAJASTHAN	12397	10741	11975	12473	1486	1991

30.	SIKKIM	87	29	20	1	5	1
31.	TAMIL NADU	8224	7494	8356	7359	718	1189
32	TELANGANA	4405	3974	3605	3300	575	533
33	TRIPURA	243	162	286	122	34	27
34	UTTARAKHAND	709	548	939	1807	164	243
35	UTTAR PRADESH	17733	19630	16550	15751	2367	2026
36	WEST BENGAL	5009	3915	3828	2944	578	378
Total		173181	158321	162896	150581	23768	21500

STATEMENT-II

Details of grievances registered on NCH

S No	State/UT	No. of grievances received in 2024	No. of grievances received in 2025
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	897	831
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	43343	48807
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15860	7370
4	ASSAM	16428	17623
5	BIHAR	74244	89622
6	CHANDIGARH	3749	4995
7	CHHATTISGARH	14607	17716
8	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	451	457
9	DAMAN & DIU	264	396
10	DELHI	108526	152356
11	GOA	3415	4402

12	GUJARAT	67306	87339
13	HARYANA	58171	83321
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6986	9419
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9178	12662
16	JHARKHAND	21838	26449
17	KARNATAKA	89028	127944
18	KERALA	40298	53863
19	LADAKH	218	215
20	LAKSHADWEEP	198	247
21	MADHYA PRADESH	67094	85967
22	MAHARASHTRA	147432	196905
23	MANIPUR	471	682
24	MEGHALAYA	751	1022
25	MIZORAM	156	282
26	NAGALAND	362	474
27	ODISHA	28501	34803
28	PUDUCHERRY	1086	1863
29	PUNJAB	26486	43728
30	RAJASTHAN	78675	99406
31	SIKKIM	602	824
32	TAMIL NADU	53343	90025
33	TELANGANA	58810	76449
34	TRIPURA	2581	2704
35	UTTAR PRADESH	192311	272248
36	UTTRAKHAND	15281	20053
37	WEST BENGAL	94465	98153
Total		13,43,412	17,71,622

AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS

4256. SHRI V. K. SREEKANDAN:

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

- (a) whether it is true that the Government has decided to deploy 200

Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) across the country under Mission Mausam Phase II in 2026 and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that currently India has a total of 1,000 AWS and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these AWS are likely to be deployed alongside the existing departmental observatories 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 Sir. The Government has planned to install around 200 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), primarily Agro-AWS, across the country during 2026 under Mission Mausam Phase-II. These stations will strengthen agro-meteorological observations and improve weather-based advisories for the agriculture sector. The details are given in **Statement-I**.

(b) : Yes Sir. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) currently operates 1008 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) across the country. The details of these observatories are provided in **Statement-II**. In addition, IMD also utilizes real-time observations from several stations operated by other agencies, including State Governments, the energy sector, and the Central Water

Commission (CWC), to supplement its meteorological observation network.

(c) : No Sir. At present, there is no proposal to install AWS alongside the existing departmental observatories. The locations for installation of AWS are identified based on observational requirements, spatial coverage gaps, and technical feasibility, with the objective of strengthening and expanding the meteorological observation network.

STATEMENT-I

Details of proposed 200 Agro AWS network

S. NO.	STATES/UTs	Proposed Agro AWS for installation in 2026
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	-
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4
3	ASSAM	13
4	BIHAR	21
5	CHHATTISGARH	14
6	GOA	-
7	GUJARAT	2
8	HARYANA	8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	-
10	JHARKHAND	-
11	KARNATAKA	8
12	KERALA	5
13	MADHYA PRADESH	17
14	MAHARASHTRA	11
15	MANIPUR	2
16	MEGHALAYA	2
17	MIZORAM	2
18	NAGALAND	2
19	ODISHA	-
20	PUNJAB	4
21	RAJASTHAN	10
22	SIKKIM	2

23	TAMIL NADU	13
24	TELANGANA	9
25	TRIPURA	2
26	UTTARAKHAND	3
27	UTTAR PRADESH	36
28	WEST BENGAL	8
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	-
30	CHANDIGARH	-
31	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	-
32	DAMAN AND DIU	-
33	DELHI	1
34	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	1
35	LADAKH	-
36	LAKSHADWEEP	-
37	PUDUCHERRY	-
	TOTAL	200

STATEMENT-II

Details of 1008 IMD AWS network

S. NO.	STATES/UTs	AWS
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	24
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	51
3	ASSAM	55
4	BIHAR	35
5	CHHATTISGARH	21
6	GOA	5
7	GUJARAT	41
8	HARYANA	30
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	24
10	JHARKHAND	22
11	KARNATAKA	31
12	KERALA	109
13	MADHYA PRADESH	51
14	MAHARASHTRA	65
15	MANIPUR	19

16	MEGHALAYA	11
17	MIZORAM	6
18	NAGALAND	9
19	ODISHA	35
20	PUNJAB	30
21	RAJASTHAN	35
22	SIKKIM	5
23	TAMIL NADU	51
24	TELANGANA	24
25	TRIPURA	11
26	UTTARAKHAND	25
27	UTTAR PRADESH	65
28	WEST BENGAL	47
29	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR	12
30	CHANDIGARH	3
31	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	1
32	DAMAN AND DIU	2
33	DELHI	19
34	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	17
35	LADAKH	12
36	LAKSHADWEEP	2
37	PUDUCHERRY	3
	TOTAL	1008

DIGITAL PIRACY

4257. SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified websites, mobile applications and social media platforms repeatedly involved in hosting or facilitating access to pirated cinematograph films and audio-visual content since 2020;
- (b) if so, the number of such platforms identified, the number of platforms

against which blocking, takedown or disabling orders have been issued under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and allied rules, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether the Government has put in place any time-bound grievance redressal or fast-track mechanism for copyright holders to report digital piracy and obtain expeditious relief;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the mechanism put in place along with the number of complaints received, adjudicated, provided relief for year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to strengthen coordination between the Ministry, CERT-In, internet service providers and intermediaries to prevent re-uploading of pirated content?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

(a) to (e):

Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 2023 has strengthened the legal framework to deter film piracy. Section 6AA and 6AB of Cinematograph Act prohibit unauthorized recording and transmission of films. Section 7 (1A) provides that if any person contravenes the provisions of Section 6AA or Section 6AB, they shall be punishable with a minimum 3 months imprisonment and fine of Rs. 3 lakh, which can be extended up to 3 years imprisonment and fine up to 5% of the audited gross production cost. Further, Section 7(1B)(ii) enables the

Government to notify the intermediaries hosting pirated content under section 79(3) of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Ministry of I&B has established an institutional mechanism through designated Nodal Officers to receive complaints, in the prescribed format issued vide Public Notice dated 03.11.2023. Such complaints may be submitted by original copyright holders of cinematograph films, persons authorized by them, or any other individual regarding the exhibition of pirated or infringing copies of films on the internet. Upon receipt, notifications are issued to intermediaries for disabling access to the identified links.

Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000 provides for notification by appropriate Governments of unlawful act or content to the intermediaries for removing/disabling access to such content. Intermediaries are required to remove any content violative of any law for the time being in force as and when brought to their knowledge either through a court order or through a notice by appropriate government or its authorized agency.

The Government of India has notified Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 (IT Rules 2021) under IT Act, 2000. Part-II of the IT Rules, 2021 relating to intermediaries, including social media intermediaries, inter-alia casts specific obligations on intermediaries relating to information hosted, displayed, uploaded, published, transmitted, stored or shared on their platforms.

Rule 3(1)(b) of the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules provides that the intermediaries should make

reasonable efforts by itself. They should not allow its computer resource to be used to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, store, update or share any inform

ation that infringes any patent, trademark, copyright or other proprietary rights.

Anti-piracy action

In accordance with the above-mentioned provisions of law, the intermediary Telegram App was notified under Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000 on 11.03.2026 to remove and disable access to the 3,142 Channels publishing content owned by or licensed to certain content owners, OTT platforms and producers without authorization in violation of the Copyright Act, 1957. Further, access to approximately 800 websites hosting pirated content has been disabled through Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

NANDYAL-BANAGANAPALLE-BETHAMCHERLA-ORVAKAL-KURNOOL

NEW RAIL LINE

4258. DR. BYREDDY SHABARI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposals, requests, or surveys for the introduction of a new railway line connecting the Nandyal–Banaganapalle–Bethamcherla–Orvakal–Kurnool route;
- (b) if so, the current status of such proposals including dates of submission, approvals and reasons for any delay in sanctioning or budget allocation;

- (c) whether a Final Location Survey (FLS) has been conducted for this route and if so, details of the findings, estimated project cost, and timeline for implementation; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to sanction and allocate funds for this route to improve intra-state connectivity and regional development and if so, the tentative timelines and priorities?

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

(a) to (d): Banaganapalle, Bethamcherla and Nandyal are already connected through existing railway network. Bethamcherla is connected to Kurnool via Dhone. However, for direct connectivity of Bethamcherla to Kurnool via Orvakal, Final Location Survey (FLS) for Dupadu (Kurnool)-Bethamcherla via Orvakal new line (48 Km) has been sanctioned for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR). The field survey work has been completed.

After preparation of DPR, sanctioning of project requires consultation with various stake-holders including State Governments and necessary approvals viz. appraisal of NITI Aayog, Ministry of Finance etc. As sanctioning of projects is a continuous and dynamic process, exact timelines cannot be fixed.

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

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

हमीरपुर में पीएमजीकेएवाई

4259. श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधी:

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

- (क) आयकर विभाग द्वारा साझा किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना (पीएमजीकेएवाई) के अंतर्गत लाभार्थियों की अपात्रता निर्धारित करने के लिए किन मानदंडों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है, और विशेषकर हमीरपुर जिले के संदर्भ में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमजीकेएवाई से हटाए गए लाभार्थियों की जिला-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार को आधार के विवरण को दर्ज करने संबंधी त्रुटियों, अपूर्ण ई-केवाईसी या डेटा मिलान में विसंगतियों के कारण पात्र गरीब परिवारों को गलत तरीके से बाहर किए जाने के

संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा पात्र लाभार्थियों को पुनः शामिल करने और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की त्रुटियों को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं या उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के तहत, पात्र परिवारों की पहचान करने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की है। एनएफएसए, 2013 की धारा 10 के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार को अपने स्वयं के समावेशन और अपवर्जन दिशानिर्देश तैयार करने और अधिनियम की धारा 9 के तहत निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर अंत्योदय अन्न योजना (एएवाई) और प्राथमिकता वाले परिवारों (पीएचएच) के अंतर्गत आने वाले परिवारों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है।

तदनुसार, लाभार्थियों की पात्रता या अपात्रता निर्धारित करने के मानदंड, जिनमें आय संबंधी मानदंड भी शामिल हैं, संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा अपने नियंत्रण आदेशों और दिशा-निर्देशों के माध्यम से परिभाषित किए जाते हैं। अतः राज्य सरकार द्वारा हमीरपुर जिले सहित अपात्र लाभार्थियों का निर्धारण अपने नियत समावेशन और अपवर्जन मानदंडों के अनुसार किया जाता है।

(ख): लाभार्थियों के उचित लक्ष्यीकरण के अंतर्गत, पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमजीकेएवाई से हटाए गए लाभार्थियों का जिलावार ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): आधार सीडिंग त्रुटियों, अपूर्ण ई-केवाईसी, या डाटा मिलान में विसंगतियों के कारण गलत तरीके से हटाए गए पात्र लाभार्थियों के संबंध में विभाग को कोई शिकायत या आपत्ति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को चिह्नित लाभार्थी अभिलेखों का जमीनी सत्यापन करने और अपने समावेशन एवं अपवर्जन मानदंडों के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने की सलाह दी गई

है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 10 के अनुसार, लाभार्थी सूचियों की पहचान और अद्यतन करना राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों का विशेषाधिकार है।

केंद्र सरकार सभी पात्र परिवारों के हितों की रक्षा करते हुए लाभार्थियों के सटीक डाटाबेस को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परामर्शिका, समीक्षा बैठकों और प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित प्रणालियों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को निरंतर समर्थन प्रदान करती है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में पीएमजीकेवाई योजना से हटाए गए लाभार्थियों का जिला-वार विवरण

जिले का नाम	हटाए गए लाभार्थियों की संख्या
सहारनपुर	38,866
मुजफ्फरनगर	31,331
बिजनौर	62,012
मुरादाबाद	38,997
रामपुर	32,092
अमरोहा	15,868
मेरठ	39,114
बागपत	32,724
गाजियाबाद	30,855
गौतम बुद्ध नगर	19,846
बुलन्दशहर	40,764
अलीगढ़	33,635
हाथरस	26,890
मथुरा	42,325
आगरा	99,086
फिरोजाबाद	38,525
मैनपुरी	46,544
बदायूं	37,548
बरेली	58,728
पीलीभीत	17,358
शाहजहांपुर	21,863
खेरी	34,224
सीतापुर	32,002
हरदोई	37,416
उन्नाव	44,364

लखनऊ	71,405
रायबरेली	42,909
फर्रुखाबाद	21,574
कन्नौज	17,309
इटवा	38,017
औरैया	16,042
कानपुर देहात	17,365
कानपुर नगर	144,766
जालौन	21,412
झांसी	31,337
ललितपुर	11,509
हमीरपुर	12,172
महोबा	9,071
बाँदा	24,238
चित्रकूट	7,218
फतेहपुर	40,377
प्रतापगढ़	14,889
कौशांबी	20,853
प्रयागराज	91,533
बाराबंकी	26,835
अयोध्या	30,469
अम्बेडकर नगर	18,150
सुल्तानपुर	24,718
बहराइच	27,182
श्रावस्ती	2,477
बलरामपुर	16,289
गोंडा	26,325
सिद्धार्थ नगर	21,854
बस्ती	45,110
संत कबीर नगर	15,608
महाराजगंज	12,640
गोरखपुर	43,548
कुशीनगर	12,049
देवरिया	28,353
आजमगढ़	35,594
मऊ	29,800
बलिया	42,137

जौनपुर	38,792
गाजीपुर	35,636
चंदौली	8,009
वाराणसी	48,883
भदोही	8,459
मिर्जापुर	25,595
सोनभद्र	11,030
एटा	35,067
कासगंज	29,146
अमेठी	26,963
हापुड	17,472
संभल	45,512
शामली	14,955
कुल योग	2,411,630

RAILWAY BRIDGES OLDER THAN AROUND NINETY-NINE YEARS

4260. DR. M. K. VISHNU PRASAD:

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

- (a) the number of railway bridges older than around Ninety-nine years currently operational;
- (b) the details of such railway bridges, railway zone-wise;
- (c) whether structural stability audits are conducted annually and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of bridges categorised as “distressed” or “critical”; and
- (e) the details of proposal to phase out older bridges and construct new bridges?

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

(a) to (e): As on 01.04.2025, there are 1,68,845 Railway Bridges on Indian Railways' Network of varying ages. All Bridges are maintained in good physical condition irrespective of its age by periodic inspection & repairs.

Safety of Bridges across the country is accorded high priority by Indian Railways (IR). There is an established system of inspection of railway bridges on Indian Railways. All the railway bridges are inspected twice a year, one before the onset of monsoon and one detailed inspection after the monsoon. Annual Inspection of all the bridges is conducted to ascertain the physical condition of the bridge and repairs/rehabilitation /regirdering/rebuilding measures are taken up wherever required.

Detailed technical inspection of identified bridges is carried out as per specified frequency by designated officials. In addition, certain bridges are also inspected more frequently depending upon their condition. Special technical audit is also conducted and follow up action is taken up.

Indian Railways has developed a Bridge Management System (BMS), a comprehensive digital platform for managing its entire bridge inventory. It stores detailed data on design, construction, maintenance, inspection, maintenance history and overall health of each bridge. Based on the monitoring on the portal, maintenance/rehabilitation works are carried out.

Repair/strengthening/rehabilitation/rebuilding of railway bridges is a

continuous process and is undertaken whenever so warranted by their physical condition as ascertained during these inspections. All bridges are safe for train movement at permitted speed. During 2014-2026 (upto Jan' 2026), 16,982 nos of railway bridges were repaired / rehabilitated/ strengthened /rebuild in Indian Railway.

NEEDS

4261. SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA:

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

- (a) the total budgetary allocation and actual utilisation under the North East Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) since its inception, year-wise;
- (b) the total number of enterprises and projects financed through NEEDS in each State of the North Eastern Region, sector and year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has laid down implementation milestones or progress indicators to evaluate the impact of NEEDS, if so, the status of those benchmarks as of 2025-26 thereof; and
- (d) whether any independent review or audit has been undertaken to assess the effectiveness of NEEDS in catalysing entrepreneurship, job creation, and sustainable development in the region and if so, the key findings thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH**

EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):

(a) : The total budgetary allocation under the North East Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) is ₹300.00 crore, while the actual utilization as on 28.02.2026 stands at ₹645.48 crore. The year-wise details of funds received and disbursed is given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Fund Received	Fund Disbursed
2021-22	40.00	82.55
2022-23	50.00	129.42
2023-24	60.00	126.25
2024-25	70.00	168.19
2025-26	80.00	139.07
Total	300.00	645.48

(b) : The State-wise number of enterprises/projects financed and the total fund disbursement under the North East Enterprise Development Scheme (NEEDS) during 2021–22 to 2025–26 (up to February 28, 2026) are at **Statement-I**.

(c) : Yes. The scheme is implemented through North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. under the guidance of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region. MDoNER signs an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NEDFi specifying various implementation milestones which include State-wise utilization of funds, promotion of entrepreneurship in the North Eastern Region through organization of Business Meets across all eight States, conduct of capacity-building programmes for Microfinance Institutions (MFIs)/ (Non-profit organizations) NGOs, and provision of concessional finance to entrepreneurs. Also NITI Aayog monitors the progress of the schemes

through Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF). The targets of NEEDS under OOMF for FY 2025-26 are at **Statement-II**.

(d) : Yes. The NEED scheme was evaluated by Indian Institute of Management, Shillong. The key findings are given as below.

- The scheme effectively targeted Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises and microfinance projects aligned with state priorities.
- It successfully reached first-generation entrepreneurs and socially vulnerable groups, including women, SC, ST, OBC, and differently-abled beneficiaries, while promoting entrepreneurship in remote areas.
- A majority of beneficiaries effectively utilized the support provided, channelling it towards their intended projects.
- More than 95% of respondents reported satisfaction with fund utilization, capacity-building programs, and support services.
- Capacity-building initiatives in financial literacy, business management, and livelihood skills have strengthened the sustainability of supported enterprises.

STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in cr)

State-wise Projects Assisted and Fund Disbursement	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto February 2026)

State	Number of Projects Assisted	Fund Disbursement (Rs. Crore)	Number of Projects Assisted	Fund Disbursement (Rs. Crore)	Number of Projects Assisted	Fund Disbursement (Rs. Crore)	Number of Projects Assisted	Fund Disbursement (Rs. Crore)	Number of Projects Assisted	Fund Disbursement (Rs. Crore)
Arunachal Pradesh	53	6.53	80	12.54	106	13.42	100	9.4	93	11.13
Assam	159	24.95	264	38.28	228	36.34	152	57.53	103	50.68
Manipur	78	10.11	103	8.69	78	6.58	72	20.21	45	25.13
Meghalaya	16	2.43	42	9.91	49	6.8	41	10.74	7	5.38
Mizoram	119	8.75	171	17.69	211	21.84	219	25.33	178	19.64
Nagaland	115	8.59	132	11.89	126	13.78	131	16.61	76	9.46
Sikkim	139	10.32	168	11	131	9.57	170	13.21	122	7.12
Tripura	173	10.87	184	19.43	212	17.92	182	15.16	119	10.53
Total	852	82.55	1144	129.42	1141	126.25	1067	168.19	743	139.07

STATEMENT-II

OOMF Targets under North East Enterprises Development Scheme (NEEDS) during FY 2025-26:

Financial Outlay	Outcomes 2025-26					
2025-26	Output	Indicators	Targets 2025-26	Outcome	Indicators	Targets 2025-26
80.00	1. Provision of formal credit to MSMEs and MFIs	1.1. No. of MSMEs and MFIs provided loans by NEDFi	400	1. Promotion of entrepreneurship and MSMEs in NE states		8000
		1.2 No. of MSMEs and MFIs provided loans by MDoNER	400			
		1.3 Loans	10.00			

		extended to MFIs by NEDFi (in Rs crore)			
		1.4 Loans extended to MFIs by MDoNER (in Rs crore)	10.00		1.2 Total number of entrepreneurs created in the last ½ years
		1.5 Loans extended to MSMEs by NEDFi (in Rs crore)	70.00		588
		1.6 Loans extended to MSMEs by MDoNER (in Rs crore)	70.00		1.3 Repayment rate (%)
	2. Handholding support to MFIs and entrepreneurs	2.1. No. of participants in capacity building events and awareness camps	610		2. No. of Participants to be trained
					610

NFSA

4262. SHRI K. RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made any changes in the allocation of foodgrains to States under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) during the last five years;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly with respect to Kerala;
- (c) whether any complaints have been received from States regarding reduction in allocation, delay in supply or quality issues of foodgrains distributed through the Public Distribution System (PDS);
- (d) the details of pending food subsidy dues, if any, to States;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to revise the coverage criteria under NFSA based on updated population data; and
- (f) 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) and (b): As and when requests are received from States/UTs for revision of foodgrains allocation under the National Food Security Act on account of addition/deletion of new beneficiaries, within the ceiling of beneficiaries determined for that State/UT, the same are examined and revised allocation orders are issued as per the extant policy. Statement showing State-wise allocation of food grains (Wheat and Rice) under National Food Security Act (NFSA) for the last five years is placed at **Statement**.

(c): No complaint regarding quality of foodgrains distributed under PDS have been received. The Department has formulated and issued a Quality Control Manual to uniformly maintain the quality standards of foodgrains from procurement to its distribution to the eligible beneficiaries through various social security programs of Govt. of India.

(d): Department of Food and Public Distribution reimburses the expenditure incurred by States that have opted for Decentralized Procurement (DCP) mode for distribution of food-grains. The difference between Economic Cost and Central Issue Price (CIP) is reimbursed to Food Corporation of India (FCI) and DCP States as food subsidy. The food subsidy claims as submitted by States on monthly/quarterly basis are processed keeping in view the opening and closing balance of stocks, procurement, allocation and distribution of food grains under various Central schemes, Food Corporation of India's reconciliation, utilization certificates received, mapper report, economic cost of food grains etc. The food subsidy released to DCP States & FCI is made as per budgetary allocation made by MoF. The detail of funds released to Government of Kerala as food subsidy for last five years and current year 2025-26 (as on 12.03.2026) to is as below:

Financial Year	Amount released (Rs. In Cr.)
2020-21	1214.98
2021-22	1777.86
2022-23	1544.89
2023-24	1151.85
2024-25	1062.36
2025-26 (as on 12.03.2026)	900.51

(e) and (f): At present, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore, States/UTs have identified 79.40 crore beneficiaries. Still there is scope of identification of 1.95 crore more beneficiaries under NFSA. Addition and deletion of beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process. Central Govt.

issues advisories to all States/UTs from time to time to identify all eligible and poor persons/household under NFSA. To ensure targeting of rightful beneficiaries, State undertake updation of their beneficiary database so that ineligible ration cards get deleted.

STATEMENT

State-wise allocation of food grains (Wheat and Rice) under National Food Security Act

(in thousand tons)

Allocation of food grains (Wheat & Rice) since 2021 under NFSA including Tide Over						
SL. NO	STATES/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto Feb 2026)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1871.84	1871.84	1871.85	1871.844	1715.856
2	Arunachal Pradesh	89.00	89.00	88.99	88.996	81.580
3	Assam	1694.73	1695.13	1695.13	1695.130	1553.870
4	Bihar	5527.10	5527.10	5527.10	5527.100	5066.509
5	Chhatisgarh	1384.06	1384.06	1384.06	1384.056	1268.718
6	Delhi	448.68	448.69	448.78	448.803	411.403
7	Goa	59.04	59.04	59.05	59.045	54.124
8	Gujarat	2175.74	2185.38	2211.23	2263.346	2067.616
9	Haryana	795.00	795.00	795.00	795.000	703.422
10	Himachal Pradesh	508.02	508.02	508.02	508.018	465.682
11	Jharkhand	1724.90	1743.73	1751.02	1751.993	1605.994
12	Karnataka	2608.82	2608.84	2608.84	2608.836	2391.433
13	Kerala	1425.05	1425.05	1425.05	1425.049	1306.295
14	Madhya Pradesh	3165.84	3259.68	3436.08	3493.795	3202.645
15	Maharashtra	4605.19	4605.19	4605.19	4605.188	4221.422
16	Manipur	130.99	136.17	136.29	138.037	128.782
17	Meghalaya	176.30	176.30	176.30	176.298	161.607
18	Mizoram	65.76	65.76	65.76	65.758	60.278

19	Nagaland	138.06	138.06	138.06	138.058	126.553
20	Odisha	2244.23	2249.71	2251.62	2253.205	2064.171
21	Punjab	870.12	870.12	870.12	870.120	797.610
22	Rajasthan	2770.58	2770.58	2770.58	2770.584	2539.702
23	Sikkim	44.32	44.32	44.32	44.325	40.631
24	Tamil Nadu	3677.75	3677.75	3677.75	3677.752	3371.274
25	Telangana	1338.00	1338.00	1338.00	1337.807	1225.425
26	Tripura	271.23	271.22	271.23	271.231	248.628
27	Uttarakhand	503.00	502.99	502.99	502.990	461.076
28	Uttar Pradesh	9782.05	9878.53	9935.48	9950.393	9086.619
29	West Bengal	3970.62	3970.62	3970.62	3970.620	3639.735
30	A&N Islands	29.56	29.56	29.55	29.558	27.095
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000
32	D&N Haveli Daman& DIU	15.42	15.16	15.13	15.128	13.867
33	Jammu & Kashmir	734.65	734.65	734.66	734.654	673.433
34	Ladakh	16.43	16.43	16.42	16.427	15.058
35	Lakshadweep	4.62	4.62	4.62	4.620	4.235
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000
	Total	54866.71	55096.31	55364.89	55493.762	50802.348

महिला प्रधान क्षेत्रीय बचत योजना

4263. श्री अरुण कुमार सागर :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या डाक विभाग के अंतर्गत महिला प्रधान क्षेत्रीय बचत योजना (एमपीकेबीवाई) के अंतर्गत एजेंटों की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किए गए हैं;
- (ग) आज की तिथि के अनुसार, विशेषकर पंजाब डाक परिमंडल, चंडीगढ़ के अंतर्गत नियुक्त किए गए एमपीकेबीवाई एजेंटों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त कार्रवाई एमपीकेबीवाई के संबंध में निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार की गई है?

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

(क) और (ख): राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एमपीकेबीवाई एजेंटों की नियुक्ति, महिला प्रधान क्षेत्रीय बचत योजना नियमों के प्रावधानों के तहत की जाती है। ये प्रावधान एनएसआई वेबसाइट : <https://www.nsiindia.gov.in> पर उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग): पंजाब डाक सर्कल के अंतर्गत कुल 5196 एमपीकेबीवाई एजेंटों की नियुक्ति की गई है।

(घ): पंजाब राज्य सरकार, महिला प्रधान क्षेत्रीय बचत योजना नियमों के अंतर्गत तैयार किए गए दिशानिर्देशों में निर्दिष्ट एजेंटों की नियुक्ति संबंधी मानदंडों के आधार पर कार्रवाई करती है।

SCHEMES FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITIES

4264. SHRI RAJU BISTA:

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

- (a) the details of schemes and programmes implemented by the Government for the economic empowerment and skill development of the Minorities;
- (b) the details of funds sanctioned and released particularly to the State of West Bengal for implementation of the schemes 'Seekho aur Kamao' (Learn & Earn), Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD), 'Nai Manzil' scheme and 'Nai Roshni'- Scheme for Leadership Development of minority women, State and district-wise; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries under the said schemes/programmes

particularly in districts of Darjeeling, Kalimpong and North Dinajpur along with the details of funds spent thereunder?

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

(a) : Ministry of Minority Affairs implements Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) scheme focussing on socio-economic empowerment of minorities.

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.

(b) and (c): The schemes 'Seekho aur Kamao' (Learn & Earn), Upgrading Skill and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD), 'Nai Manzil' scheme and 'Nai Roshni' Scheme for Leadership Development of minority Women were implemented on a pan India basis. The details of number of beneficiaries in the state of West Bengal is as follows:

State	Seekho aur Kamao	USTTAD	Nai Manzil	Nai Roshni
West Bengal	32,477	1,076	5,730	12350

Details of funds sanctioned and released under the schemes on a Pan India

basis is as under:

Scheme	Sanctioned (Amount in Crores)	Expenditure(Amount in Crores)
Seekho Aur Kamao (2013-14 to 2022-23)	1840.96	1534.95
USTTAD (2014-15 to 2022-23)	293.11	288.68
Nai Manzil(2016-17 to 2022-23)	67.45	191.97
Nai Roshni (2013-14 to 2022-23)	864.05	456.19
Hamari Dharohar (2014-15 to 2022-23)	54.11	30.68
PM VIKAS Committed Liabilities* (2023-24 to 2025-26)	744.42	456.97#

* (The allocations were merged in 2023-24)

as on 16.03.2026

INTRODUCTION OF VANDE BHARAT SLEEPER TRAIN IN BIHAR

4265. SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has proposed/approved introduction of Vande Bharat Sleeper Train services connecting various stations in Bihar, if so, the details thereof including the routes identified, originating and terminating stations and the likely timeline for its commencement;
- (b) whether any railway stations in Bihar have been identified as stoppages/terminals for the said train and if so, the details thereof, station-wise;
- (c) whether rake manufacturing, trials and safety clearances for the said Train intended to serve Bihar routes have been completed, if so, the details thereof including trial status and expected timeline for commercial

operations; and

- (d) whether the Government has assessed the likely impact of introducing Vande Bharat Sleeper services on long-distance connectivity and passenger demand from Bihar and if so, the details thereof including expected reduction in travel time specially from different metro cities?

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

(a) to (d): 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 (IR). 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.

The process of development of new rolling stocks like Vande Sleeper necessitates a holistic approach, combining technological innovation, strategic planning and manufacturing to ensure a safe, reliable and comfortable travel. This involves development of prototype, extensive testing and trials followed by series production.

To improve travel experience of the passengers and set new benchmarks in terms of safe and comfortable journey, these train sets have been provided with modern coaches having advanced safety features and passenger amenities like:

- Jerk-Free Semi permanent couplers and Anti Climbers.
- Fitted with KAVACH
- Higher acceleration with design/operating speed of 180/160 KMPH
- Crashworthy Design of Car body complying with EN standards.
- Fire barrier doors at the end of each coach for compliance of fire safety standards.
- Improved fire safety - Aerosol based fire detection and suppression system in electrical cabinets and lavatories.
- Regenerative braking system for energy efficiency.
- Air conditioning units provided with indigenously developed UV-C lamp-based disinfection system for deactivating 99% harmful bacteria from conditioned air to improve the hygiene standards inside the passenger area.
- Centrally controlled Automatic Plug Doors and Fully Sealed wider gangways CCTVs in all coaches.
- Emergency talk-back unit for communication between Passenger and Train Manager/Loco Pilot in case of emergency.
- For Divyangjan passengers, special lavatory in the driving coaches on each end.
- Centralized Coach Monitoring System for better condition monitoring of passenger amenities such as Air conditioning, Saloon Lighting etc.

- Ergonomically designed ladder for ease of climbing on to upper berths.

As the railway network straddles across State boundaries, trains are operated as per network requirement, across such boundaries. However, during the period April 2023- February, 2026, IR, on originating /terminating basis, have introduced 136 train services including 22 Vande Bharat services, 24 Amrit Bharat services, and 02 Namo Bharat Rapid Rail services which *inter alia* cater to the needs of passengers of stations located in the State of Bihar.

Vande Bharat [Chair Car]:

SN	Train Name and Number
1	20893/20894 Tatanagar-Patna Vande Bharat Express
2	21893/21894 Tatanagar-Patna Vande Bharat Express
3	21895/21896 Tatanagar-Patna Vande Bharat Express
4	22233/22234 New Jalpaiguri-Patna Vande Bharat Express
5	22303/22304 Howrah-Gaya Vande Bharat Express
6	22309/22310 Howrah-Bhagalpur Vande Bharat Express
7	22345/22346 Patna-Gomti Nagar Vande Bharat Express
8	22347/22348 Howrah-Patna Vande Bharat Express
9	22349/22350 Patna-Ranchi Vande Bharat Express
10	26301/26302 Jogbani-Danapur Vande Bharat Express
11	26501/26502 Gorakhpur-Patliputra Vande Bharat Express

Amrit Bharat:

SN	Train Name and Number
1	11015/11016 Lokmanya Tilak(T)-Saharsa Amrit Bharat Express
2	13697/13698 Gaya-Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
3	14048/14047 Delhi-Sitamarhi Amrit Bharat Express

4	14628/14627 Chheharta-Saharsa Amrit Bharat Express
5	15133/15134 Chhapra-Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
6	15293/15294 Muzaffarpur-Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
7	15557/15558 Darbhanga -Anand Vihar(T) Amrit Bharat Express
8	15561/15562 Darbhanga-Gomti Nagar Amrit Bharat Express
9	15567/15568 Bapudham Motihari-Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
10	16601/16602 Erode-Jogbani Amrit Bharat Express
11	19623/19624 Madar-Darbhanga Amrit Bharat Express
12	22361/22362 Rajendra Nagar-New Delhi Amrit Bharat Express

Namo Bharat Rapid Rail:

SN	Train Name and Number
1	94803/94804 Jaynagar-Patna Namu Bharat Rapid Rail Express

Mail/Express and Passengers:

SN	Train Name and Number
1	13212/13211 Danapur-Jogbani Express
2	13213/13214 Jogbani-Saharsa Express
3	13251/13252 Patna-Anand Vihar(T) Express
4	13334/13333 Patna-Dumka Express
5	15135/15136 Chhapra-Amritsar Express
6	15501/15502 Raxaul-Jogbani Express
7	15505/15506 Saharsa-Patliputra Express
8	15507/15508 Darbhanga-Patliputra Express
9	15555/15556 Bapudham Motihari-Patliputra MEMU
10	15589/15590 Muzaffarpur-Hadapsar Express
11	15701/15702 Katihar-Siliguri Express
12	15723/15724 Jogbani-Siliguri Express
13	18119/18120 Tatanagar-Jaynagar Express
14	19801/19802 Sogaria Cabin-Danapur Express
15	22357/22358 Gaya-Lokmanya Tilak(T) Express

16	53201/53202 Patna-Buxar Passenger
17	53203/53204 Jhajha-Danapur Passenger
18	53237/53238 Gaya-Patna Passenger
19	53239/53240 Gaya-Patna Passenger
20	53241/53242 Gawnaha-Narkatiaganj Passenger
21	55121/55122 Siwan-Samastipur Passenger
22	55501/55502 Jhanjharpur-Laukaha bazar Passenger
23	55503/55504 Jhanjharpur-Laukaha bazar Passenger
24	55583/55584 Raxaul-Narkatiaganj Passenger
25	63273/63274 Rajgir-Patna MEMU
26	63275/63276 Kiul-Patna MEMU
27	63329/63330 Gaya-Patliputra MEMU
28	63331/63332 Kiul-Mokama MEMU
29	63333/63334 Patliputra-Ballia MEMU
30	63357/63358 Fatuha-Hilsa MEMU
31	63359/63360 Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura MEMU
32	63361/63362 Narkatiaganj-Gauhana MEMU
33	63375/63376 Saharsa-Supaul MEMU
34	63383/63384 Vaishali-Koderma MEMU
35	63389/63390 Nawada-Patna DEMU
36	63391/63392 Islampur-Patna DEMU
37	63411/63412 Sahibganj-Bhagalpur MEMU
38	75213/75214 Raxaul -Mehsi MEMU
39	75215/75216 Raxaul-Jaynagar Passenger
40	75221/75222 Sonpur-Vaishali DEMU
41	75223/75224 Bihariganj-Purnea Court DEMU
42	75225/75226 Saharsa-Purnea Court DEMU
43	75249/75250 Saharsa-Amha Pipra DEMU
44	75251/75252 Saharsa-Samastipur DEMU

Besides, introduction of train services, including Vande Bharat Sleeper 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.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली का कम्प्यूटरीकरण

4266. श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (पीडीएस) की वितरण प्रक्रिया को कम्प्यूटरीकृत कर दिया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर संघ राज्यक्षेत्र दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा महाराष्ट्र के संदर्भ में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या धोखाधड़ी और चोरी को रोकने के लिए पीडीएस लाभार्थियों के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक-अपने ग्राहक को जानें (ई-केवाईसी) सुविधा को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

- (क) और (ख): सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (दादरा एवं नागर हवेली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र तथा महाराष्ट्र सहित) में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के आधुनिकीकरण के प्रयासों की वर्तमान स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है:

- सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राशन कार्ड/लाभार्थी डाटाबेस का पूर्णतः डिजिटलीकरण (100%) हो चुका है। 99.7% राशन कार्ड आधार से जुड़े हुए हैं।
- सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में पारदर्शिता पोर्टल तथा ऑनलाइन शिकायत निवारण सुविधा/टोल-फ्री नंबर लागू किए गए हैं।
- सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऑनलाइन आबंटन लागू किया गया है तथा 31 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों (चंडीगढ़, पुदुचेरी और दादरा एवं नगर हवेली के शहरी क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, जिन्होंने डीबीटी नकद अंतरण योजना अपनाई है) में आपूर्ति श्रृंखला का कम्प्यूटरीकरण किया गया है।
- राशन कार्डों की राष्ट्रव्यापी सुवाह्यता, जिसे लोकप्रिय रूप से एक राष्ट्र एक राशन कार्ड (ओएनओआरसी) के नाम से जाना जाता है, सभी 36 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू कर दी गई है, जिसमें प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना के सभी लाभार्थी शामिल हैं।
- देश भर में कुल 5.51 लाख उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) में से 5.50 लाख (99.8%) से अधिक दुकानों को लाभार्थियों के आधार बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न वितरण के लिए ई-पीओएस उपकरणों को स्थापित करके स्वचालित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ): जी हां, पीडीएस लाभार्थियों का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अपने ग्राहक को जाने (ई-केवाईसी) लागू किया जा रहा है और वर्तमान में देश भर में लगभग 87.37% पीडीएस लाभार्थियों का ई-केवाईसी पूरा हो चुका है।

MOBILE TOWERS IN RURAL AND REMOTE AREAS

4267. SHRI NAVASKANI K.:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sanctioned 41,160 mobile towers with an outlay of Rs. 41,331 crore to provide 4G connectivity to about 55,000 villages across the country particularly to improve digital inclusion in rural and remote areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of such mobile towers sanctioned, installed and commissioned in Tamil Nadu, district-wise;
- (c) the number of villages in the State identified for 4G connectivity under the said programme and the progress achieved so far;
- (d) whether any delays or implementation challenges have been reported in providing reliable mobile and internet connectivity in rural and tribal areas of Tamil Nadu; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken to expedite completion, ensure network quality and improve access to digital services for residents of uncovered villages in the State?

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

- (a) : The Government has approved projects through Digital Bharat Nidhi (DBN), to provide 4G mobile connectivity and improve digital inclusion in rural and remote areas, across the country. After survey of villages included in the projects, 33,422 mobile towers have been planned to provide coverage in 44,802 uncovered villages/ locations. As of 28.02.2026, 22,840 towers are on-

air covering 32,455 villages/locations through these projects.

(b) and (c): 4G Saturation Project has been approved to provide 4G mobile connectivity in uncovered villages of India including Tamil Nadu. Number of mobile towers sanctioned, villages planned, on-air towers and villages covered under this project District-wise in the State of Tamil Nadu, is available on DBN website (<https://usof.gov.in/en/home>).

(d) : Execution of a few sites has been delayed due to factors such as delay in land allotment for mobile towers.

(e) : Regular review meetings with executing agency and coordination meetings with state and central government authorities are held to resolve bottlenecks, for expeditious completion of the project. To ensure the quality of service, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has made the Standards of Quality of Service of Access (Wireline and Wireless) and Broadband (Wireline and Wireless) Service Regulations, 2024. The implementing agencies of the DBN mobile projects are required to ensure that the quality of service parameters meet the benchmarks laid down by TRAI.

STOPPAGE FOR VENAD EXPRESS AT VAIKOM ROAD RAILWAY STATION

4268. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has received a representation from the Vaikom Road Users Forum regarding the sanctioning of a stoppage for the Venad

Express (16301/02) at Vaikom Road Railway Station (VARD) and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) whether the Government is aware that Sixty-two percent of the station's revenue is generated from reserved ticket sales despite the lack of a functioning reservation counter and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has evaluated the strategic importance of this station which serves major pilgrimage centres such as the Vaikom Mahadeva Temple and educational hubs like IIIT Kottayam and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to sanction a one-minute halt for the Venad Express to accommodate the needs of students, employees and pilgrims in the region?

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

(a) to (d): To facilitate the passengers, stoppage of 16649/16650 Mangalore Central - Kanniyakumari Express has been provided at Vaikom Road station w.e.f. 01.11.2025. Accordingly, Vaikom Road station is presently being served by following 19 train services:

Sl.	Train No. and Name
1	12625 Thiruvananthapuram Central - New Delhi Express
2	12626 New Delhi - Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
3	16325 Nilambur Road - Kottayam Express
4	16326 Kottayam - Nilambur Road Express
5	16327 Madurai - Guruvayur Express

6	16328 Guruvayur - Madurai Express
7	16649 Mangalore Central - Kanniyakumari Express
8	16650 Kanniyakumari - Mangalore Central Express
9	16791 Tuticorin - Palakkad Express
10	16792 Palakkad - Tuticorin Express
11	56005 Ernakulam - Kottayam Passenger
12	56006 Kottayam - Ernakulam Passenger
13	66303 Kollam - Ernakulam MEMU
14	66304 Ernakulam - Kollam MEMU
15	66307 Ernakulam - Kollam MEMU
16	66308 Kollam - Ernakulam MEMU
17	66310 Kollam - Ernakulam MEMU
18	66321 Ernakulam - Kollam MEMU
19	66322 Kollam - Ernakulam MEMU

Moreover, proposals/ requests/ suggestions/ representations, both formal and informal inter alia for provision of stoppage of trains are received from Members of Parliament, elected representatives, organizations/rail users etc. at various levels including Railway Board, Zonal Railways, Divisional Office etc. As receipt of such proposals/ requests/suggestions is a continuous and dynamic process, centralized compendium of such requests is not maintained. However, these are examined and action as found feasible and justified is taken from time to time, which is an on-going process.

Besides, provision of stoppages of train services, which is an on-going process, depends on the traffic justification, operational feasibility including availability of extra time on the section & availability of matching infrastructure such as Platform length etc.

Reservation Counter:

Vaikom Road (VARD) is a Station Ticket Booking Agent (STBA) operated NSG-6 station in Thiruvananthapuram Division of Southern Railway. The nearest PRS Centre is at Piravom Road (PVRD) station, located at a distance of 6 Km from VARD.

At present more than 87% reserved tickets are issued online which provides an option to get railway reservation tickets from anywhere, anytime. Moreover, Railways has launched RailOne App on 01.07.2025. This App enables passengers to book reserved as well as unreserved tickets on mobile phone. This, in effect, brings the Passenger reservation system facility to passenger's palm.

**STOPPAGE OF RAJDHANI/VANDE BHARAT EXPRESS AT SASARAM
RAILWAY STATION**

4269. SHRI MANOJ KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that local residents and tourists visiting Sasaram and the surrounding region are entirely dependent on the Rajdhani express and Vande Bharat express from Patna, Gaya, and Varanasi which are located at a distance of 150–200 km and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has any plan to fulfil the long standing demand for stoppage of Rajdhani Express and Vande Bharat Express train at Sasaram railway station; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the timeline by when the Rajdhani Express and Vande Bharat express stoppage at Sasaram is likely to be approved from the Government 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): Presently, Sasaram is served by 108 Mail/Express services, including 04 Vande Bharat services, 06 Amrit Bharat services and 04 Garib Rath services. The trains services are providing direct connectivity to important destinations including Delhi area, Kolkata area, Mumbai area, Chennai, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Indore, Pune, Surat, Agra, Rishikesh, Chandigarh, Amritsar, Jammu, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Banaras, Patna, Gaya, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Tatanagar, Puri, Visakhapatnam, etc.

The train services catering to Sasaram also include 14 MEMU train services and 02 Passenger train services catering to the short distance travel needs of passengers of the said station. List of train services serving Sasaram is as under:-

SN	Train number and Name
1	13065/13066 Howrah - Anand Vihar (T) Amrit Bharat Express
2	13435/13436 Malda Town - Gomti Nagar Amrit Bharat Express
3	13697/13698 Gaya - Delhi Amrit Bharat Express
4	12877/12878 Ranchi - New Delhi Garib Rath Express
5	22409/22410 Gaya - Anand Vihar (T) Garib Rath Express
6	20887/20888 Ranchi - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
7	22499/22500 Deoghar - Varanasi Vande Bharat Express
8	11045/11046 Kolhapur - Dhanbad Express

9	11427/11428 Pune - Jasidih. Express
10	12175/12176 Howrah - Gwalior Express
11	12177/12178 Howrah - Mathura. Express
12	12307/12308 Howrah - Jodhpur Express
13	12311/12312 Howrah - Kalka Express
14	12321/12322 Howrah - Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (T) Express
15	12323/12324 Howrah - Barmer Express
16	12349/12350 Godda - New Delhi Express
17	12353/12354 Howrah - Lalkua. Express
18	12357/12358 Kolkatta - Amritsar Express
19	12371/12372 Howrah - Bikaner Express
20	12379/12380 Sealdah - Amritsar Express
21	12381/12382 Howrah - New Delhi Express
22	12389/12390 Gaya - MGR Chennai Express
23	12397/12398 Gaya - New Delhi Express
24	12801/12802 Puri - Anand Vihar (T) Express
25	12815/12816 Puri - Anand Vihar (T) Express
26	12817/12818 Hatia - Anand Vihar (T) Express
27	12875/12876 Puri - Anand Vihar (T) Express
28	12937/12938 Gandhidham Bg - Howrah Express
29	12941/12942 Bhavnagar Terminus - Asansol Express
30	12987/12988 Sealdah - Ajmer Express
31	13009/13010 Howrah - Yog Nagari Rishikesh Express
32	13151/13152 Kolkatta (T) - Jammu Tawi Express
33	13167/13168 Kolkatta (T) - Agra Cantt Express
34	13243/13244 Patna - Bhabua Road Express
35	13249/13250 Patna - Bhabua Road Express
36	13305/13306 Dhanbad - Sasaram Express
37	13307/13308 Dhanbad - Firozpur Cant Express
38	13553/13554 Asansol - Varanasi Express
39	14049/14050 Godda - Delhi Express
40	14259/14260 Gaya - Lucknow Express
41	14261/14262 Gaya - Lucknow Express
42	15021/15022 Shalimar - Gorakhpur Express

43	15137/15138 Rajgir - Banaras Express
44	18103/18104 Tatanagar - Amritsar Express
45	18427/18428 Puri - Anand Vihar (T) Express
46	18523/18524 Visakhapatnam - Banaras Express
47	18609/18610 Ranchi - Lokmanyatilak Express
48	18611/18612 Ranchi - Banaras Express
49	18635/18636 Ranchi - Sasaram Express
50	18639/18640 Ara - Ranchi Express
51	19603/19604 Daurai - Godda Express
52	20975/20976 Howrah - Agra Cantt Express
53	22307/22308 Howrah - Bikaner Express
54	22911/22912 Indore - Howrah Express
55	63293/63294 Dehri On Sone - Pt.Deen Dayal Upadhyaya MEMU
56	63295/63296 Gaya - Pt.Deen Dayal Upadhyaya MEMU
57	63317/63318 Ara - Bhabua Road MEMU
58	63319/63320 Ara - Sasaram MEMU
59	63369/63370 Ara - Sasaram MEMU
60	63371/63372 Ara - Sasaram MEMU
61	63557/63558 Barkakana - Varanasi MEMU
62	53211/53212 Patna - Sasaram Passenger

Besides, provision of stoppages of train services, which is an on-going process, depends on the traffic justification, operational feasibility including availability of extra time on the section & availability of matching infrastructure such as Platform length etc.

KANGRA VALLEY RAILWAY LINE

4270. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

- (a) the details of the present operational status of Kangra Valley Railway line including the total route length, number of stations covered;
- (b) whether the said line has suffered damages during the recent flash floods and cloudbursts in Himachal Pradesh and if so, the details of specific sections affected, extent of damages to tracks, bridges, tunnels, signalling infrastructure, cost/amount spent on restoration;
- (c) the details of the timeline and progress of restoration and repair works undertaken by the Railways to ensure full resumption of services end-to-end;
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government for conversion of said Railway line into broad gauge;
- (e) the details of the number of trains that run in this line including new train sets being ordered from ICF (Integral Coach Factory) considering the ageing of current sets; and
- (f) whether Government proposes to pursue recognition of Kangra Valley Railway as UNESCO World Heritage Site in line with the Kalka-Shimla Railway and Darjeeling Himalayan Railway and if so, the details thereof and the steps being 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 (f): Due to unprecedented rains and consequent washing away of piers of Chakki Khad Bridge No. 32 between Dalhousie Road and Nurpur Road

stations on 20.08.2022, train services were discontinued between Pathankot to Nurpur Road. Reconstruction of Bridge No. 32 has been completed and track is fit for train operation from Pathankot to Joginder Nagar. Other long-term strengthening works are in progress.

At present, the following 03 pairs of train services are being operated on the Kangra Valley Railway line:

SN	Train no. and name
1	52472/52473 Bajinath Paprola - Joginder Nagar Passenger
2	52465/52466 Bajinath Paprola - Kangra Passenger
3	52475/52476 Bajinath Paprola - Kangra Passenger

Survey of Gauge Conversion of existing Pathankot - Joginder Nagar narrow gauge section (200 Km) has been sanctioned and field survey has been taken up for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Currently, UNESCO accredited Mountain Railways of India consists of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, Kalka - Shimla Railway and Nilgiri Mountain Railway based on their unique engineering and Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs). The Kangra Valley Railway has been kept by UNESCO in the tentative Heritage list of extension to the Mountain Railways of India.

STRENGTHENING SUPERCOMPUTING CAPACITY

4271. SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:

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

(a) whether the Government has augmented its High-Performance

Computing (HPC) capacity during the last two years for weather, climate and ocean modelling;

- (b) if so, the details of supercomputing systems commissioned or upgraded including computing capacity and locations;
- (c) whether such augmentation has enabled higher-resolution and longer-lead forecasts; and
- (d) if so, the sectors that have directly benefited from these improvements?

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. The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) has augmented its High Performance Computing (HPC) capabilities through the installation of two advanced systems— Arka at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) in Pune and Arunika at the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) in Noida. These systems were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, on 26 September 2024.

The HPC system at IITM, Pune—named Arka—has a total capacity of 13.67 PetaFlops (PF). This includes 10.67 PF of compute capacity, 1.1 PF of

GPU capability, and a dedicated 1.9 PF system for AI/ML applications. It is supported by a substantial 33 Petabyte (PB) storage infrastructure. The HPC system installed at NCMRWF, Noida—named Arunika —offers a total computing capacity of 8.24 PF and is equipped with a 24 PB storage system.

(c) and (d) : Yes. Augmenting the Arka and Arunika HPC's has enabled MoES to run the ~6.5 km global model (namely Bharat Forecasting System, BharatFS) on a daily basis for operational forecasting. The increase in computing capacity has enabled the deployment of the Bharat Forecast System model, the highest resolution global model running operationally anywhere in the world.

The BharatFS is based on the newly implemented Triangular Cubic Octahedral (TCO) dynamical grid, which enables the model to operate at ~6.5 km horizontal resolution. It has improved representation of orography, better filtering, and better conservation properties. With the increase in horizontal resolution, BharatFS can generate distinct forecasts every 6.5 km (10-day forecast). With the improved skill of BharatFS at such a high resolution, the model can provide better guidance for weather predictions and extremes at the district and block levels, which are typically 12 km or more.

In addition to BharatFS, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) is running various other global and regional numerical weather prediction models in HPCs to generate operational weather and climate forecasts at various spatial and temporal levels. These model forecasts are being widely used to generate alerts, warnings, and advisories in various weather and

climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, water, health, disaster management, energy, transport, etc.

EMPOWERING MINORITY WOMEN & ACCESS TO EDUCATION

4272. DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the status of educational access and retention among minority students particularly girls and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether schemes aimed at empowering minority women through education, skill training and economic participation are yielding desired outcomes and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether barriers such as financial constraints, social factors and lack of institutional support continue to affect participation and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken/being taken to strengthen scholarships, hostels, coaching and capacitybuilding initiatives for minority women; and
- (e) whether minority women and girl students in districts like Davanagere are receiving adequate institutional support to continue education and skill training especially at the secondary and higher levels and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): It is the mandate of the Ministry of Education to oversee all aspects related to access and retention of students including minority students across the country.

Ministry of Minority Affairs specifically implements the three Scholarship schemes namely Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship for the six notified religious minority communities. However, these Scholarship schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond the academic year 2021-22.

Further, this Ministry also implements various schemes for the upliftment of economically disadvantaged group from minority communities. The Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) Scheme aims to build capacity of minority communities through targeted interventions by providing skill training support in need-based courses and ensuring employment / livelihood opportunities for them. The objective of the scheme is also to empower women from minority communities and instill confidence amongst them by providing leadership and entrepreneurship support. The scheme is open for the entire country including the district of Davanagere.

IMPLEMENTATION OF BHARATNET AND TELECOM CONNECTIVITY IN MAU DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH

4273. SHRI RAJEEV RAI:

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

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats in Mau district including Ghosi

constituency made service-ready and operational under the BharatNet project during the years 2024–26;

- (b) the status of 4G and 5G mobile network coverage in the district;
- (c) the total funds released under BharatNet and other rural telecom initiatives in Uttar Pradesh and the expenditure incurred in Mau district;
- (d) whether any review has identified connectivity gaps in rural areas of the district and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to promote digital access and digital literacy in Ghosi?

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

(a) : In Mau district including Ghosi constituency, 596 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been made service-ready under the BharatNet Project during the period 2024–26.

(b) : All villages in Mau district are covered with 4G/5G mobile connectivity. As on 28.02.2026, 2,544 4G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSS) and 596 5G BTSS have been commissioned in the district.

(c) : As on 28.02.2026, an amount of ₹6,638.56 crore under BharatNet and ₹1,184.17 crore under other mobile connectivity projects has been disbursed from Digital Bharat Nidhi for providing telecom connectivity in the State of Uttar Pradesh, including Mau district.

(d) and (e): Under the Amended BharatNet Programme, the following

measures have been taken to enhance to digital access through high-speed broadband connectivity in rural and remote areas across the country including Ghosi constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

- (i) Creation and upgradation of BharatNet network in ring architecture for improved reliability;
- (ii) Operation and Maintenance of the network for 10 years;
- (iii) Establishment of a dedicated Network Operations Centre (NOC);
and
- (iv) Provision of 1.5 crore FTTH connections.

COAL BLOCK AUCTION IN ODISHA

4274. SHRI PRADEEP PUROHIT:

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

- (a) the details of coal blocks auctioned during the last three years and those proposed to be auctioned in the coming years in Jharsuguda district of Odisha;
- (b) the details of coal blocks awarded including the name of the company, date of award and the auction price or revenue-sharing rate finalized for each block, company-wise;
- (c) the production targets fixed for these coal blocks and the present status of their operationalization; and
- (d) whether the companies awarded these coal blocks have provided employment opportunities to local people and if so, the details thereof

including the number of persons employed and the steps taken by the Government to ensure local employment?

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): Only one coal block has been auctioned in Jharsuguda district of Odisha during the last three years, the details of which are given below:

SNo.	Block	Name of Company	Revenue Share (%)	Date of Allocation
1	Bartap (Revised)	JSW Energy Utkal Limited	8.50	04-02-2025

Identification of coal mines for auction is a continuous process. However, as per the available records, no coal block located in Jharsuguda district of Odisha has presently been finalized for offering in upcoming auctions.

(c): The coal block, Bartap (Revised) is a partially explored coal block. It is presently non-operational and at the pre-development stage, with exploration activities being carried out by the allocatee. The production target for the block will be as per the approved Mining Plan which will be prepared after completing the exploration and Geological Report.

(d): Since the coal block is currently under exploration, the question of generation of employment opportunities and the number of persons employed does not arise.

OUTLAY UNDER BIND SCHEME**4275. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:**

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

- (a) the details of total outlay approved under the Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) Scheme along with the funds allocated and utilised since its inception, year-wise;
- (b) the projects sanctioned under the BIND Scheme in the State of Kerala along with details of works undertaken;
- (c) the details of funds allocated and utilised in Kerala under the said Scheme, year-wise; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes any additional projects under the BIND Scheme in Kerala and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

(a) to (d):

Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) scheme is a Central Sector Scheme for development, modernization and upgradation of broadcasting infrastructure of Doordarshan and Akashvani in the country. BIND scheme has been approved with a total outlay of ₹2540 crore for 2021-26. A total amount of ₹1,355 crore has been released to Prasar Bharati under the scheme so far, including ₹164 crore (2021–22), ₹188 crore (2022–23),

₹371 crore (2023–24), ₹262 crore (2024–25), and ₹370 crore in 2025–26 (up to February 2026).

For the State of Kerala, several projects have been sanctioned under the current BIND Scheme. For Akashvani, these include installation of 100 W FM transmitters at Pathanamthitta and Kayamkulam, a Visual Radio System at Thiruvananthapuram, refurbishment of the studio and replacement of the AC plant at Kozhikode, and replacement of the Diesel Generator at Thrissur, at a total cost of ₹1.42 crore. In addition, replacement of the 10 kW FM transmitter at Kozhikode, upgradation of the 3 kW FM transmitter to 10 kW at Manjeri, and replacement of analog consoles with digital consoles at Devikulam and Manjeri have been approved at a cost of ₹3.1 crore.

For Doordarshan, projects have been sanctioned for modernization and upgradation of DDK Thiruvananthapuram, including modernization of the Earth Station, provision of audio and video equipment, a multi-camera mobile production facility, upgradation of programme production facilities to HD, augmentation of news production equipment, installation of active LED video walls, and an HD watermarking system for DD Malayalam, at a total cost of ₹9.37 crore.

Further, Doordarshan's Free-To-Air Direct-to-Home (DTH) service, "DD Free Dish," is available across the country, including the State of Kerala. Prasar Bharati has also launched its OTT platform WAVES in 2024, a digital streaming aggregator providing infotainment content. These and other pan-India digital broadcasting initiatives are being continuously expanded

under the BIND Scheme, and are extended across the country, including the State of Kerala.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

4276. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

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

- (a) the details of specific technological initiatives have been introduced recently to modernize the National Sample Survey (NSS) processes;
- (b) the manner in which the adoption of digital platforms impacted the time lag between data collection and the final release of survey results in the country, particularly in Dewas and Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) whether the Government has established a formal mechanism to provide data users with a predictable schedule for upcoming reports and publications and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the timeline by which the Government expect to fully implement AI-enabled tools to assist the public in interacting with official statistical datasets in the country particularly in Dewas and Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency in Madhya Pradesh?

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 and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has undertaken several technological initiatives in recent years to modernise the National Sample Survey (NSS). Primary data collection in NSS surveys is carried out through digital platforms using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and web-based applications with in-built validation mechanisms to ensure data consistency at the stage of collection. These systems facilitate real-time submission and validation of survey data and have helped reduce the time required for processing and dissemination of survey results. The digital platforms provide bilingual (Hindi/English) interfaces for ease of data collection. In some surveys such as CAPEX, ASI and ASUSE, chatbot-based features have also been introduced in the CAPI/web portal to assist respondents and field officials in resolving queries during data collection. The collected data are further examined by supervisory officers at different levels and the survey process is monitored through digital systems.

(b): Under the earlier paper-based data collection system, filled-in schedules had to be physically transported and subsequently digitised before processing, which added to the overall processing time. The adoption of digital data collection platforms enables near real-time submission and validation of survey data, thereby streamlining data processing and analysis. As a result, the time

lag in release of Annual Reports of NSS surveys has been reduced from around eight months earlier to about three months after completion of fieldwork. In addition to this, the monthly and quarterly reports of NSS surveys, wherever applicable, are released within 15 days and 40 days, respectively, from the end of the corresponding survey period. These improvements apply uniformly across all surveyed areas of States/Union Territories, including Madhya Pradesh.

(c): MoSPI publishes an Advance Release Calendar (ARC) on its official website indicating the tentative schedule for release of major statistical reports and publications, including those based on surveys conducted under the National Sample Survey. The ARC provides advance information to users regarding the likely dates of release of various reports.

(d): MoSPI is leveraging Artificial Intelligence (AI) to enhance accessibility, searchability, and usability of reports, datasets, and publications released by MoSPI to the stakeholders. AI is being integrated into *eSankhyiki* portal and AI enabled chatbot has been hosted on MoSPI revamped website to improve data discovery and to improve user interaction. However, no specific timeline has been fixed for full implementation of AI-enabled tools.

USE OF AADHAAR-BASED AUTHENTICATION SERVICE

4277. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

Will the Minister of **ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** be

pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Aadhaar data or Aadhaar-based authentication services are being used directly or indirectly in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), predictive analytics or surveillance-related systems by any Government authority or agency;
- (b) if so, the purpose, nature of analytics undertaken and the legal basis permitting such use;
- (c) whether any agreements, memoranda of understanding or arrangements exist with third parties or other Government agencies enabling access to Aadhaar data or authentication services for AI-based or predictive analysis and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any audits or compliance assessments have been conducted to prevent misuse of Aadhaar data for surveillance purposes and if so, the findings thereof;
- (e) whether any guidelines or Standard Operating Procedures govern data collection, retention, purpose limitation and privacy safeguards in such AI systems; and
- (f) if so, whether these are likely to be placed in the public domain?

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): Aadhaar is the world's largest biometric identity system maintained by

Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) with approximately 134 crore live Aadhaar holders. It has completed more than 17,000 crore authentication transactions.

Aadhaar authentication service of UIDAI:

UIDAI provides Aadhaar authentication service to authorized entities using which an individual's Aadhaar number and related identity information are verified with the Aadhaar database. This verification confirms the individual's identity using OTP, biometric (fingerprint, iris, face) or demographic details to deliver the services offered by such entity.

Aadhaar Face Authentication used by authorised entities is based on AI/Machine Learning technology which enables accurate authentication of face biometric.

Any entity desiring to use Aadhaar authentication services must be onboarded with UIDAI as Authentication User Agencies (AUA) or KYC User Agency (KUA), in accordance with the provisions of the Aadhaar Act.

Access to authentication logs:

Every AUA or KUA must retain authentication logs for two years. These logs can be accessed by Aadhaar number holder or can be shared for grievance redressal and dispute resolution. After two years, the logs are archived for five years and subsequently deleted.

Protection of Aadhaar data:

The Aadhaar ecosystem is designed to protect privacy, with demographic data remaining encrypted both at rest and in transit. The Aadhaar

Act also imposes restrictions on the collection, retention, access, and use of Aadhaar data.

UIDAI has implemented a three-tier audit framework, comprising the Self-Compliance Audit, the Information Security Annual Audit, and the GRCP (Governance, Risk, Compliance, and Privacy) Audit, for entities in the Aadhaar Authentication Ecosystem.

This multi-layered approach ensures the integrity, security, and effectiveness of the ecosystem and helps mitigate risks to Aadhaar number holders.

The detailed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines governing the collection, retention, access, and use of Aadhaar data are available in public domain. Key provisions include:

- Mandatory informed consent of Aadhaar Number holder
- Purpose-Agnostic authentication
- Aadhaar authentication only for predefined and explicitly permitted purposes
- Secure and limited authentication response
- Secure storage in Aadhaar Data Vault
- Use of certified devices only
- Limited and encrypted data retention
- No biometric data retention by any entity
- Mandatory audit trails

By design and architecture, the storage and processing of Aadhaar data takes place within India, and safeguards are in place to ensure that this is not breached.

ROBS/RUBS IN HOSHIARPUR

4278. DR. RAJ KUMAR CHABBEWAL:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of ROBs and RUBs in Hoshiarpur, Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) the current status of all the proposed railway lines in Hoshiarpur including Hoshiarpur to Tanda for which survey has been completed;
- (c) the current status of the proposed railway project from Talwara to Mukeria and Punjab to Daulatpur;
- (d) the current status of electrification of railway lines passing through Hoshiarpur District; and
- (e) the details of the manned and unmanned level crossings in Hoshiarpur District?

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

- (a) to (e): As on 01.04.2025, there are 16,499 Nos. of manned Level Crossings (MLCs) on Indian Railways including 75 Nos. MLCs in Hoshiarpur District. All Unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) network of Indian

Railways including in Hoshiarpur Lok Sabha Constituency 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.

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

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-26 (Upto Jan'26)	14,024 Nos. (including 434 Nos. of ROBs/ RUBs in the state of Punjab)

As on 01.02.2026, 4,802 Nos. ROBs/ RUBs are sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 1,14,196 Cr on Indian Railways including 120 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) at a cost of ₹ 1,848 Cr in Punjab which are at various stages of planning and execution.

09 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) works are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 153 Cr in Hoshiarpur, Lok Sabha Constituency. Details are as under:

S.No.	LC Details	Remarks
1.	LC No. C-118 at Km 80/3-4 on Jalandhar-Pathankot section	GAD has been approved. The work for construction of RUB has been taken up.
2.	LC No. C-124 at Km 85/7-8 on Jalandhar-Pathankot section	GAD has been approved. The work for construction of RUB has been taken up.
3.	LC No. C-107 at Km 71/3-4 on	GAD has been approved. The work for

	Jalandhar-Pathankot section	construction of RUB has been taken up.
4.	LC No. S-79 at Km 409/5-7 on Ludhiana-Amritsar section	The work has been sanctioned.
5.	LC No. S-78 at Km 410/23-25 on Ludhiana-Amritsar section	The work has been sanctioned. The work for preparation of GAD has been taken up.
6.	LC No. C-43 at Km 29/8-9 on Jalandhar- Hoshiarpur section	The work for construction of RUB has been sanctioned. Work is held up on account of law and order issues in the area.
7.	LC No. B2-50 at Km 37/7-8 on Jalandhar- Hoshiarpur section	The work of construction of ROB was sanctioned on cost sharing basis. The work is held up due to law and order issues in the area.
8.	LC No. A-47 at Km 34/12-13 on Jalandhar- Hoshiarpur section	The work for construction of ROB has been sanctioned. The work for preparation of GAD has been taken up.
9.	LC No. B/87 at Km 57/45-58/1 on Jalandhar- Pathankot section	The work for construction of RUB has been sanctioned. The work for preparation of GAD has been taken up.

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

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

Hoshiarpur - Tanda Urmar connectivity:

Hoshiarpur and Tanda Urmar is already connected with railway network via Jalandhar Cantt. However, for direct connectivity, final location survey (FLS) of Tanda Urmar – Hoshiarpur new line (34 km) has been sanctioned. Field survey has been completed and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been taken up.

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.

Nangal Dam – Talwara – Mukerian New Line:

Nangal Dam – Daulatpur Chowk (60 km) section of Nangal Dam – Talwara - Mukerian project has been commissioned. Works have been taken up in Daulatpur Chowk – Mukerian (42 km). Section wise progress is as under:

A. Daulatpur Chowk- Kartoli Punjab (10.5 km) : All Works completed.

B. Kartoli Punjab – Talwara (13.65 km) :

Activity	Scope	Status
Viaduct	9.2 km	Works taken up, about 25% completed
Major Bridges	1	Works taken up
Minor Bridges	7	Works taken up
ROBs	2	Works taken up
RUBs	8	Works taken up

C. Talwara –Mukerian(28.70 km) :

Activity	Scope	Status
Major Bridges	13	Works taken up, about 70% completed
RUBs	40	29 completed, Works taken up in balance 11 RUBs
Station Building	3	2 completed, Works taken up in balance 1 Station Building

Punjab

Railway Budget:

Budget allocation for Infrastructure projects and safety works, falling fully/partly in the Punjab is as under:

Period	Outlay
2009-14	₹225 crore/year
2025-26	₹ 5,421 Cr. (More than 24 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 09 projects (04 new line and 05 doubling) of total length 714 Km, costing ₹ 21,926 crore, falling fully/partly in the Punjab are in different stages of planning/sanctioning/execution, out of which 115 Km length

has been commissioned and an expenditure of ₹ 8,079 crore has been incurred upto March' 2025. The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of projects	Total Length	Length Commissioned	Expenditure upto March 2025 (₹ in Crore)
New line	04	252 Km	64 Km	7,359
Doubling /multitracking	05	462 Km	51 Km	720
Total	09	714 Km	115 Km	8,079

Recently completed projects:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Chakki Bank-Bharoli Doubling (3 Km)	15
2	Jakhal- Mansa Doubling (45 Km)	163
3	Mirthal-Bhangala Beas River Doubling (2.5 Km)	74
4	Ambala-Dhapper-Chandigarh Doubling (45 Km)	339
5	Mansa – Bhatinda Doubling (49 Km)	216
6	Amritsar - Chheharta Doubling (7 Km)	31
7	Jalandhar-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi Doubling (209 km)	850
8	Kathua-Madhopur Punjab - doubling including Bridge on Ravi (2.5 Km)	257
9	Rajpura-Bhatinda Doubling (173 Km)	2,459

Ongoing projects:

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

SN.	Project	Cost (₹ in Cr.)
1	Nangal Dam-Talwara - Mukerian New line (123 Km)	2,018
2	Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Beri New Line(63 Km)	6,753
3	Qadian-Beas New Line(40 km)	842
4	Ferozpur-Patti New Line (26 Km)	300
5	Rama Mandi(Raman)-Maur Mandi(Maur) via Talwandi Sabo (29 km) New Line	154
6	Ludhiana-Kila Raipur doubling (19 Km)	238
7	Ludhiana-Mullanpur doubling (21 Km)	235
8	Rajpura-Mohali New Line (18 km)	443
9	Rajpura Bypass line (14 km)	412

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success depends upon the support of Government of Punjab. For instance, details of some major projects which are delayed due to land acquisition are as under:

SN	Name of the project	Total land required (in Ha)	Land acquired (in Ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in Ha)
1	Firozpur-Patti new line	166	0	166
2	Alal-Himmatana Chord line	20	0	20
3	Qadian-Beas New Line	151	0	151
4	Rama Mandi(Raman)- Talwandi Sabo New Line	85	0	85

Firozpur-Patti New line (26 km) situated fully in Punjab is an important project near the international border. Land for project was to be handed over free of cost for this project by State Govt. of Punjab. Total 166 Ha land is to be acquired in the districts of Firozpur and Tarn Taran. Award for entire land has been published in Mar'23. However, disbursement of award has not been done by state govt. considering delay in execution of this important border area

project, Ministry of Railways has decided to take up Firozpur-Patti New line (26 km) through its own funding.

Qadian-Beas (39.6 Km) New Rail Line Project was sanctioned in 2011-12 at a cost of ₹ 205 crore. However, the project could not be taken forward due to law and order issues. The project was then kept in abeyance. However, considering importance of this project, it has been decided to take up the work again.

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.

Electrification

Electrification of railway network on Indian Railways has been take up in mission mode. So far, about 99.4% of Broad Gauge (BG) network has been electrified. The electrification in remaining network has been taken up. Electrification carried out during 2014-25 and before 2014 is as under:

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

In Punjab, entire existing BG network has been electrified including that in Hoshiarpur district. Further, all new line/multi-tracking projects are being sanctioned and constructed with electrification.

SOLAR ENERGY GENERATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

4279. SHRI PUTTA MAHESH KUMAR:

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

- (a) the details of total quantity of solar energy generated during the last five years across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
- (b) the total area covered by solar panel grids at present across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru district;
- (c) whether the Government has undertaken any schemes, initiatives and programme to increase solar grid panel infrastructure in rural areas of the country especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the regions in Andhra Pradesh identified to have high irradiance, district-wise including Eluru district; and
- (e) the total funds allocated, released and utilised for increasing solar power

grid infrastructure across the country, State and district-wise in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Eluru?

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

(a): As per the information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the total Solar Energy Generated across the country during last five financial years and current financial year up to January 2026 is at **Statement-I**.

(b): The total installed solar energy capacity in the country as on 28.02.2026 is ~143.60 GW. The details are at **Statement-II**.

The area covered by solar power project is 3 to 5 acre per MW.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing various schemes to increase solar grid panel infrastructure in the rural areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh. The details of schemes are given at **Statement-III**.

As per the information received from National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), the Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) in Andhra Pradesh ranges between 4.22-5.56 kWh/m²/ day. The Eluru district records a GHI in the range of 5.02-5.2 kWh/m²/ day.

(e): The Government has been implementing the Green Energy Corridor (GEC) scheme to facilitate integration of large-scale renewable generation capacity in the country. The transmission system under the Intra-State Transmission System GEC Phase-I (InSTS GEC-I) is being implemented through the State Transmission Utilities of eight Renewable Energy (RE)-rich

States with Central Financial Assistance (CFA) amounting to 40% of the estimated project cost, i.e., Rs. 3164.70 crore. Out of this, Rs. 2839.10 crore has been released as on 28.02.2026.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the implementing agency is the Transmission Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (APTRANSCO). The eligible grant for Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 361.25 crore, out of which Rs. 302.48 crore has been released to APTRANSCO. All the projects under GEC-I in Andhra Pradesh have been completed.

STATEMENT-I

Total Solar Energy Generated across the country during last five financial years and current financial year up to January 2026

Name of State/UT	Solar Energy (in Million Units)
Chandigarh	64.05
Delhi	1237.13
Haryana	5037.63
Himachal Pradesh	467.97
Jammu & Kashmir	11.13
Ladakh	0.00
Punjab	10776.86
Rajasthan	198370.95
Uttar Pradesh	21612.51
Uttarakhand	1903.14
Chhattisgarh	5382.10
Gujarat	75233.13
Madhya Pradesh	29842.47
Maharashtra	32485.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	201.79
Goa	196.95
Andhra Pradesh	45912.84

Telangana	39061.23
Karnataka	86086.47
Kerala	6424.68
Tamil Nadu	65944.26
Lakshadweep	1.12
Puducherry	65.55
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	136.18
Bihar	1277.90
Jharkhand	105.05
Orissa	4069.62
Sikkim	0.00
West Bengal	1123.99
Arunachal Pradesh	30.94
Assam	1202.30
Manipur	46.18
Meghalaya	0.47
Mizoram	61.41
Nagaland	0.00
Tripura	39.65
Total	634412.72

STATEMENT-II

State-wise installed Solar Energy Capacity as on 28.02.2026

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Solar Energy Capacity (MW)
1	Andhra Pradesh	7208.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	15.44
3	Assam	533.47
4	Bihar	435.34
5	Chhattisgarh	1755.40
6	Goa	76.24
7	Gujarat	27486.26
8	Haryana	2584.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	346.29
10	Jammu & Kashmir	79.48
11	Jharkhand	242.39

12	Karnataka	11029.94
13	Kerala	2150.25
14	Ladakh	12.02
15	Madhya Pradesh	5893.83
16	Maharashtra	19364.16
17	Manipur	17.52
18	Meghalaya	4.28
19	Mizoram	33.69
20	Nagaland	3.34
21	Odisha	779.32
22	Punjab	1566.91
23	Rajasthan	38728.22
24	Sikkim	7.56
25	Tamil Nadu	12352.50
26	Telangana	5065.10
27	Tripura	35.41
28	Uttar Pradesh	3846.45
29	Uttarakhand	837.89
30	West Bengal	320.62
31	Andaman & Nicobar	32.12
32	Chandigarh	78.85
33	DD & DNH	134.90
34	Delhi	413.90
35	Lakshadweep	6.57
36	Puducherry	80.71
37	Other-NABARD	45.01
Total		143604.37

STATEMENT-III

Details of various schemes being implemented to increase Solar Grid panel infrastructure in the country including rural areas

Schemes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme			
a) PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana Yojana for installing rooftop solar and providing	1. Under the PMSG: MBY, the CFA for installation of Rooftop Solar in the Residential Sector is given below:			
	Sl.	Type	of CFA	CFA (Special

Schemes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme			
free electricity up to 300 units every month for One Crore households.	No.	Residential Segment		Category States/UTs)
	1	Residential Sector (first 2 kWp of Rooftop Solar (RTS) capacity or part thereof)	Rs.30,000/kWp	Rs.33,000/kWp
	2	Residential Sector (with additional RTS capacity of 1 kWp or part thereof)	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp
	3	Residential Sector (additional RTS capacity beyond 3 kWp)	No additional CFA	No additional CFA
	4	Group Housing Societies/ Residential Welfare Associations (GHS/RWA) etc. for common facilities including EV charging up to 500 kWp (@ 3 kWp per house)	Rs.18,000/kWp	Rs.19,800/kWp
2. The PMSG: MBY scheme includes the provision for incentive to DISCOMs to motivate and help them in activities such as create conducive regulatory and administrative mechanisms, achieve targets for implementation. The incentive is pegged at 5% of applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved above 10% and less than 15% of installed base capacity; 10% of the applicable benchmark cost for capacity achieved beyond 15% of installed base capacity. 3. To push the deployment of residential rooftop solar system (RTS) and undertake local mobilization efforts, the PMSG: MBY scheme also includes the provision for incentive to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), at the rate of Rs.1000 for every installation of RTS in residential segment in the jurisdiction of ULB/PRI, for which CFA has been transferred to consumer. Further, a fund of Rs. 800 crores have been provisioned for developing a Model Solar Village in each district of the country, with an assistance of Rs 1 crore per Model Solar				

Schemes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme
	Village under PMSG: MBY scheme.
b) PM-KUSUM scheme for setting up decentralized solar or other renewable energy power plants, installation of stand-alone solar agriculture pumps, and solarization of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps, including feeder-level solarization. The scheme benefits not only farmers but also the States and DISCOMs.	Component A: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/Stilt Mounted Solar Power Plants Benefits available: Procurement Based Incentive (PBI) to the DISCOMs @ 40 paise/kWh or Rs.6.60 lakhs/MW/year, whichever is lower, for buying solar power under this scheme. The PBI is given to the DISCOMs for a period of five years from the Commercial Operation Date of the plant. Therefore, the total PBI payable to DISCOMs is up to Rs. 33 Lakh per MW. Component B: Installation of 14 Lakh Stand-alone Solar Pumps Benefits available: CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar agriculture pump is provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the stand-alone solar pump is provided. Component B can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer. Component C: Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid Connected Agriculture Pumps including through Feeder Level Solarisation Benefits available: (a) Individual Pump Solarization (IPS): CFA of 30% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component will be provided. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and A&N Islands, CFA of 50% of the benchmark cost or the tender cost, whichever is lower, of the solar PV component is provided. Component C (IPS) can also be implemented without State share of 30%. The Central Financial Assistance will continue to remain 30% and rest 70% will be borne by the farmer. (b) Feeder Level Solarization (FLS): Agriculture feeders can be solarized by the State Government in CAPEX or RESCO mode with CFA of Rs. 1.05 Crore per MW as provided by MNRE. However, in North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Island, CFA of Rs. 1.75 crore per MW is provided.

Schemes	Incentives presently available as per the Scheme	
c) 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) with a provision for providing off-grid Solar Lighting where electricity supply through grid is not techno-economically feasible.	Components	Central Share (100%)
	Provision of 0.3 kW Solar off-grid system for 1 lakh Tribal and PVTG HHs	Rs. 50,000 per HH or as per actual cost
	Solar street lighting and provision of lighting in 1500 MPCs of PVTG areas (<i>under PM JANMAN component only</i>)	Rs. 1 lakh per MPC
	Solarisation of 2000 public institutions through off-grid solar systems (<i>under DA JGUA component only</i>)	Rs 1 lakh per kW with maximum solar PV capacity of 20 kW per public institution

अध्येतावृत्ति सहित क्वांटम अनुसंधान और उद्यमिता में महिलाओं की भागीदारी

4280. श्री ओमप्रकाश भूपालसिंह उर्फ पवन राजेनिंबालकर:

श्री अरविंद गणपत सावंत:

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

- (क) राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (6,003 करोड़ रुपये) के तहत चार विषयगत हब (थीमैटिक हब)- क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान बेंगलुरु के नेतृत्व में), क्वांटम कम्युनिकेशंस (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मद्रास के नेतृत्व में), क्वांटम सेंसिंग (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान बॉम्बे के नेतृत्व में) और क्वांटम मैटेरियल्स (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली के नेतृत्व में) में अग्रणी या भागीदार संस्थानों के रूप में शामिल महाराष्ट्र के संस्थानों (जैसे भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान बॉम्बे, आई.आई.एस.ई.आर.पुणे, टी.आई.एफ.आर. मुंबई आदि) के नाम क्या हैं तथा स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं, समय-सीमा और लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) अध्येतावृत्ति, विशेष कॉल, मेंटरशिप पहल आदि सहित क्वांटम अनुसंधान और उद्यमिता

में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और इस संबंध में महाराष्ट्र के आंकड़े क्या हैं;

- (ग) महाराष्ट्र के संस्थानों/परियोजनाओं के लिए (6,003 करोड़ रुपये में से) स्वीकृत, जारी और उपयोग की गई निधि का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा पेटेंट, प्रोटोटाइप, प्रशिक्षित मानव संसाधन, स्टार्टअप, प्रकाशन और उद्योग सहयोग जैसी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं; और
- (घ) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यमों (एम.एस.एम.ई.) को क्वांटम तकनीक हस्तांतरित करने और पुणे/मुंबई में कौशल केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों में अनुसंधान, विकास और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आठ वर्षों की अवधि के लिए ₹6003.65 करोड़ के परिव्यय के साथ राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) को कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इस मिशन के तहत, वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में चार विषयगत हब (थीमैटिक हब) नामतः क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग (भारतीय विज्ञान संस्थान, बेंगलुरु के मार्गदर्शन में), क्वांटम कम्युनिकेशंस (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मद्रास के मार्गदर्शन में), क्वांटम सेंसिंग (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान बॉम्बे के मार्गदर्शन में) और क्वांटम मेटेरियल्स (भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली के मार्गदर्शन में) स्थापित किए गए हैं। इन टी-हब में 14 तकनीकी समूह शामिल हैं जिनमें 17 परियोजना दल हैं। ये दल महाराष्ट्र सहित 17 राज्यों और 2 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के 43 संस्थानों के कुल 152 शोधकर्ताओं को एक साथ लाते हैं। ये हब अब पूरी तरह से कार्यात्मक हैं और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास, मानव संसाधन विकास, उद्यमिता विकास एवं उद्योग सहयोग तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग जैसी विभिन्न गतिविधियों में संलग्न हैं।

इन टी-हब में अग्रणी या भागीदार (सदस्य) संस्थानों के रूप में भाग लेने वाले महाराष्ट्र के

संस्थानों में भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) बॉम्बे, भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (आईआईएसईआर) पुणे, और टाटा इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ फंडामेंटल रिसर्च (टीआईएफआर) मुंबई शामिल हैं। आईआईटी बॉम्बे क्वांटम सेंसिंग एंड मेट्रोलॉजी हब का मेजबान संस्थान है, जबकि अन्य संस्थान विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न तकनीकी समूहों में अग्रणी और सदस्य संस्थान के रूप में भाग लेते हैं। इन संस्थानों, स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं और वित्तपोषण का विवरण नीचे दी गई तालिका में दिया गया है:

संस्थान	स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं	कुल स्वीकृत निधि (करोड़ ₹ मार्च 2031 तक)	जारी की गई (करोड़ ₹)	उपयोग की गई (करोड़ ₹)
आईआईएसईआर पुणे	(क) न्यूट्रल एटम क्यूबिट्स (ख) 2डी स्पिन्ट्रॉनिक सामग्री	30.61	18.14	4.71
आईआईटी बॉम्बे	(क) क्यूमेट टेक फाउंडेशन (क्वांटम सेंसिंग और मेट्रोलॉजी के लिए टी-हब) (ख) स्पिन क्यूबिट्स (ग) 2डी स्पिन्ट्रॉनिक सामग्री; (घ) एनवी-केंद्र आधारित सेंसर; (ङ) सुपरकंडक्टिंग क्यूबिट्स; (च) क्वांटम डॉट्स; (छ) 2डी फोटोनिक क्यूबिट्स; (ज) क्वांटम संवर्धित सेंसर	558.76	114.89	22.31
टीआईएफआर मुंबई	(क) सुपरकंडक्टिंग क्यूबिट्स; (ख) एनवी-केंद्र आधारित सेंसर; (ग) क्वांटम संवर्धित सेंसर	71.03	36.15	3.63

यह मिशन आठ वर्षों की अवधि के लिए है। हालांकि, इसके कार्यान्वयन की सामान्य तौर पर तीन समय-सीमाएं; अर्थात् 3 वर्ष, 5 वर्ष और 8 वर्ष हैं। मिशन के मुख्य लक्ष्य निम्नलिखित हैं:

1. क्रमशः 3 वर्ष, 5 वर्ष और 8 वर्षों में 20-50 फिजिकल क्यूबिट, 50-100 फिजिकल क्यूबिट और 50-1000 फिजिकल क्यूबिट वाले मध्यम स्तर के क्वांटम कंप्यूटर विकसित करना।

2. भारत के भीतर 2000 किलोमीटर की सीमा में दो ग्राउंड स्टेशनों के बीच उपग्रह-आधारित सुरक्षित क्वांटम संचार विकसित करना, साथ ही अन्य देशों के साथ लंबी दूरी का सुरक्षित क्वांटम संचार स्थापित करना।
3. मौजूदा ऑप्टिकल फाइबर पर वेवलेंथ डिवीजन मल्टीप्लेक्सिंग का उपयोग करके, ट्रस्टेड नोड्स के माध्यम से 2000 किलोमीटर से अधिक की दूरी तक इंटर-सिटी क्वांटम की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन विकसित करना।
4. प्रत्येक नोड (2-3 नोड्स) पर क्वांटम मेमोरी, एंटीगलमेंट स्वैपिंग और सिंक्रोनाइज्ड क्वांटम रिपीटर्स के साथ मल्टी-नोड क्वांटम नेटवर्क विकसित करना।
5. परमाणु प्रणालियों में 1 फेम्टो-टेस्ला/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ संवेदनशीलता और नाइट्रोजन वैकेंसी-सेंटर्स में 1 पिको-टेस्ला/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ से बेहतर संवेदनशीलता वाले मैग्नेटोमीटर विकसित करना; परमाणुओं का उपयोग करके 100 नैनो-मीटर/सेकंड² से बेहतर संवेदनशीलता वाले गुरुत्वाकर्षण माप यंत्र विकसित करना और सटीक समय, संचार एवं नेविगेशन के लिए 10-19 आंशिक अस्थिरता वाली परमाणु घड़ियाँ तैयार करना।
6. क्वांटम कंप्यूटिंग और संचार के लिए क्वांटम उपकरणों के निर्माण हेतु सुपरकंडक्टर्स, नवीन सेमीकंडक्टर संरचनाओं और टोपोलॉजिकल मैटेरियल्स जैसे क्वांटम पदार्थों का डिजाइन और संश्लेषण करना।

राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) के अंतर्गत, महाराष्ट्र के संस्थानों, जिनमें आईआईटी बॉम्बे, आईआईएसईआर पुणे और टीआईएफआर मुंबई शामिल हैं, ने अनुसंधान, क्षमता निर्माण, स्टार्टअप और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों में पूर्वस्नातक शिक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं के आह्वान के अंतर्गत, पूरे भारत के 23 संस्थानों में से वीएनआईटी नागपुर को क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों में व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए चुना गया है। इसके अलावा, आईआईएसईआर पुणे, टीआईएफआर मुंबई और आईआईटी बॉम्बे को क्वांटम एल्गोरिदम पर तकनीकी समूहों के अंतर्गत चुना गया है। आईआईटी बॉम्बे के क्वांटम

सेंसिंग एंड मेट्रोलॉजी हब ने तीन प्रोटोटाइप विकसित किए हैं, जिनके नाम पोर्टेबल मैग्नेटोमीटर, क्वांटम डायमंड माइक्रोस्कोप और नैनो-पोजिशनर हैं। महाराष्ट्र के अनुसंधान समूहों ने क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में लगभग 10 प्रकाशन प्रस्तुत किए हैं और लगभग 500 प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत उद्यमिता और उद्योग सहयोग एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्य हिस्सा हैं। तदनुसार, टी-हब ने क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों में स्टार्टअप्स को सहायता देने के लिए एक रोलिंग कॉल शुरू की है। इसके अंतर्गत महाराष्ट्र के एक स्टार्टअप, क्यूप्रयोग प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, को सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) एक अखिल भारतीय पहल है, जिसे टी-हब्स, शैक्षणिक संस्थानों, अनुसंधान एवं विकास प्रयोगशालाओं, स्टार्टअप्स और उद्योग भागीदारों के एक सहयोगी नेटवर्क के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इस मिशन के अंतर्गत अनुसंधान परियोजनाएं, अध्येतावृत्ति, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम, स्टार्टअप सहायता और क्षमता निर्माण पहलों जैसी गतिविधियां देश भर के शोधकर्ताओं, छात्रों और उद्यमियों के लिए खुली हैं, जिनमें महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, आईआईटी बॉम्बे स्थित क्वांटम सेंसिंग एंड मेट्रोलॉजी हब के अंतर्गत आठ महिला शोधकर्ताओं को अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान की गई है, जिनमें से तीन महाराष्ट्र से हैं। साथ ही, विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण और कौशल विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से क्वांटम विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में लगभग 220 महिला प्रतिभागियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(घ) : राष्ट्रीय क्वांटम मिशन (एनक्यूएम) के अंतर्गत, टी-हब्स के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी विकास और कौशल विकास का कार्य किया जा रहा है, जिसमें शैक्षणिक संस्थान, अनुसंधान एवं विकास संस्थान, स्टार्टअप और उद्योग भागीदार शामिल हैं। ये हब उद्योग जगत के साथ जुड़ाव और संवाद की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं, जिससे सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यमों (एम.एस.एम.ई.) और स्टार्टअप्स सहित उद्योगों को प्रौद्योगिकी के अनुप्रयोग और हस्तांतरण में सहायता मिलती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आईआईएसईआर पुणे में क्वांटम प्रौद्योगिकियों के क्षेत्र में स्थापित प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार केंद्र (टीआईएच) ने एससीआई-कॉम सॉफ्टवेयर इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के सहयोग से विकसित

स्वदेशी आई क्वांटरोल आर्बिट्रेरी वेवफॉर्म जेनरेटर (एडब्ल्यूजी) के माध्यम से प्रौद्योगिकी हस्तांतरण को सक्षम बनाया है।

SKILL DEVELOPMENT FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

4281. SHRI DEEPAK ADHIKARI (DEV):

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any initiatives to upgrade rail infrastructure including signalling system in last two years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and
- (b) whether the Government has taken any steps towards skill development of Railway employees in the last two years to avoid negligence on duty 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): Strengthening, upgradation, modernisation and improvement of Signalling infrastructure is a continuous and ongoing process over Indian Railways. Indian Railway 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 6665 stations as on 28.02.2026, out of which Electronic Interlocking have been provided at 3870 stations.

2. Interlocking of Level Crossing Gates (LC) has been provided at 10153 Level Crossing Gates upto 28.02.2026 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 6,669 stations up to 28.02.2026.
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 6149 Block Sections up to 28.02.2026.
5. Automatic Block Signalling (ABS) that enhances line capacity within existing track infrastructure has been provided at 6897 Route km upto 28.02.2026.

Implementation of Kavach

6. 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).
7. 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.
8. 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.

9. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.
10. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
 - Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
11. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
12. 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.
13. 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.

14. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 1452 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	Delhi-Mumbai route:	
i	Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura –Nagda section	667
ii	Vadodara - Ahmedabad section	96
iii	Vadodara - Virar section	336
(2)	Delhi – Howrah route:	
i	Gaya Sarmatanr section	93
ii	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

15. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 24,427 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways.

16. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi– Mumbai & Delhi– Howrah corridors as on 14.03.2026 are as under:

SN	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	8570 Km

ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1100 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 Station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	6776 RKm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	4211 nos

17. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 8979 Locomotives and 1200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.

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 infrastructure 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.

Amrit Bharat Station Scheme:

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems

- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,338 stations have been identified for development under the Amrit Bharat Station Scheme.

Completed stations:

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 180 stations. Names of stations completed so far are as following:

Alnavar, Amb Andaura, Ambikapur, Amgaon, Anandpur Sahib, Anara, Angamali For Kaladi, Ayodhya Dham, Badami, Bagalkot, Baijnath Paprola, Balrampur, Bantawala, Barabhum, Baramati, Bareilly City, Baripada, Barmer, Barpali, Begumpet, Beohari, Bhanupratappur, Bhilai, Bhind, Bijnor, Bimalgarh, Bommidi, Bundi, Chanda Fort, Chalakudi, Changanassery, Chennai Park, Chhindwara, Chidambaram, Chinchpokli, Chinna Salem, Chirayinkeezh, Cuttack, Dakor, Derol, Deshnoke, Devlali, Dharwad, Dhule, Dongargarh, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Shekhawati, Ferok, Gadag, Gangapur City, Godda, Godhra Jn., Gogameri, Gokak Road, Gola Gokarnath, Gomti Nagar, Govardhan, Govind Garh,

Govindpuri, Govindpur Road, Hafizpeta, Haibargaon, Haldia, Hapa, Harpalpur, Hathras City, Hodal, Idgah Agra Jn., Izzatnagar, Jaisalmer, Jam Jodhpur, Jam Wanthali, Joychandi Pahar, Junnor Deo, Kakinada Town, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kamakhyaguri, Kanalus Jn., Karaikkudi Jn., Karamsad, Karimnagar, Katni South, Kedgaon, Khairthal, Khambhaliya, Khalilabad, Koppal, Kosamba Jn., Kulitturai, Kuttipuram, Lasalgaon, Limbdi, Lohardaga, Lonand Jn., Mahe, Mahuva, Mailani, Mandal Garh, MandawarMahwa Road, Madhupur, Mambalam, Manaparai, Mandi Dabwali, Mangalagiri, Mannargudi, Matunga, M.C.S. Chhatarpur, Mithapur, Morappur, Morbi, Muktsar, Munirabad, Muri Jn., Murtizapur Jn., Nainpur Jn., Nandura, Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Itwari Junction, Nidadavolu Jn., Nilambur Road, Okha, Orchha, Palitana, Panagarh, Panki Dham, Parel, Parlakhemundi, Pirpainti, Piska, Pokhrayan, Pollachi Jn., Polur, Porbandar, Rajgarh, Rajmahal, Rajula Jn., Ramagundam, Ramghat Halt, Rayanpadu, Saharanpur Jn., Sahibzada Ajit Singh Mohali, Sahebgunj, Samakhiyali, Samalpatti, Sanchi, Sankarpur, Savda, Seoni, Shahad, Shajapur, Sholavandan, Shoranur Jn., Shridham, Siddharth Nagar, Sihor Jn., Siuri, Sri Bala Brahmeswara Jogulamba, Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, St.Thomas Mount, Sullurpeta, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Talcher, Tamluk, Thawe, Thiruvarur Jn., Tiruvannamalai, Tripunithura, Tuni, Ujhani, Urkura, Utran, Vadakara, Vadala Road, Vidisha, Vriddhachalam Jn., Wadakancheri, Warangal.

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken

up at good pace and progress of some of the above stations is as given below:

- **Tirupati station:** The structural framework of new second entry station building on South side, 2 nos. air concourses and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The finishing works of new second entry station building on South side and air concourses, structural work of station building on North side, platform shelter, lift, escalator etc. have been taken up.
- **Nellore station:** The structural framework, brickwork and plastering of station building on both East and West sides have been completed. The finishing works of station building on both East and West side and air concourse, extension work of subway, parking, water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.
- **Bangalore Cantonment station:** The works of diversion road on South side, training centre, hostel on North side, electric substation building have been completed. The works of South side station building, North side station building, circulating area and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Kota Junction station:** The structural works of front departure hall, front arrival hall and rear side station building have been completed. The finishing works of front departure hall, rear side station building, air concourse, through roof, circulating area have been taken up.
- **Bhubaneshwar station:** The structural work of new station building

at East and West side and air concourse have been completed. The structural work of elevated driveway at East and West side station, extension of Foot Over Bridge and platform shelter have been taken up. The finishing works of new station building at East and West side, works of MEP (Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing), HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) and escalators 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 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.

Further, development / upgradation / modernization of stations including Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan

Head–53 ‘Customer Amenities’. The details of allocation and expenditure under Plan Head–53 are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not work-wise or station-wise or state-wise. The fund allocation of ₹ 12,120 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26 under Plan Head–53 and expenditure (up to February, 2026) of ₹ 11,892 crore has been incurred so far.

Training / Skill Development:

Indian Railways have taken several measures to enhance work productivity, motivation and professional competencies of railway employees through structured capacity building and advanced training. Capacity building and skill upgradation are continuous and institutionalised processes supported by a well-established training framework across Indian Railways.

Indian Railways have developed a comprehensive training ecosystem providing training interventions at various stages of the career to ensure skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling of employees. For this purpose, extensive training infrastructure has been created in the form of Centralised Training Institutes (CTIs), Multi-disciplinary Zonal Training Institutes (MDZTIs), Multi-disciplinary Divisional Training Institutes (MDDTIs) and specialised training centres, which conduct induction, refresher, promotional and technical training programmes at different stages of service.

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.

Specialised initiatives such as the Centre of Excellence on Kavach at IRISSET, courses on emerging technologies (including Data Science, AI applications, Big Data Analytics, Block chain, and Cloud Computing, etc.) in collaboration with C-DAC, and Mission Rail Karmayogi for behavioural and service-orientation training of frontline staff further contribute to improving productivity and efficiency. Employees are also encouraged to undertake online learning through digital platforms such as the iGOT Karmayogi portal for continuous up-skilling and re-skilling.

In addition, motivational and wellness initiatives, including yoga sessions, physical fitness activities and stress-management programmes during training and at workplaces, are promoted to enhance employee well-being and morale.

FREE NET SERVICE TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COUNTRY

4282. PROF. SOUGATA RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to ensure free net service to the citizens of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the difference among the charges of net services by various cellular companies; and
- (d) whether the Government has any proposal to uniform the net charges

across the country 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): As per the provisions of the TRAI Act, 1997, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), an independent regulatory body for telecommunication services in the country, regulates the rates of telecommunication services.

As per the existing regulatory framework, tariff for telecommunication services is under forbearance, except for services such as National Roaming, Rural Fixed Line Services, Mobile Number Portability (MNP) charges, and leased circuits.

Subject to compliance with extant regulatory provisions, service providers are free to design and offer tariff plans based on their understanding of market conditions and in their best commercial interest. Service providers have the flexibility to decide various tariff components such as the rates for different types of calls, SMS, and data services, along with multiple combinations including charges and validity for different service areas of their operation.

राजस्थान को कोयले की आपूर्ति

4283. श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल:

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने केंद्र सरकार को यह सूचित किया है कि वर्तमान में विद्युत उत्पादन आदि से संबंधित प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त कोयले की आपूर्ति का अभाव है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या केंद्र सरकार का साउथ इस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एसईसीएल) से 20 लाख मीट्रिक टन कोयला नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एनसीएल) को हस्तांतरित करने का विचार है; और
- (ग) यदि हाँ, तो कोयला एनसीएल को कब तक हस्तांतरित किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) : राजस्थान राज्य विद्युत उत्पादन निगम लिमिटेड (आरआरवीयूएनएल) के विद्युत संयंत्रों में कोयले की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता है। 7,580 मे.वा. की कुल संस्थापित क्षमता वाले आरआरवीयूएनएल के स्वामित्व वाले ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों ने अप्रैल, 2025 से जनवरी, 2026 की अवधि के दौरान 21.679 मिलियन टन (मि.ट.) की कोयला प्राप्त होने की सूचना दी है। इसकी तुलना में, इसी अवधि के दौरान कोयले की कुल खपत 21.942 मि.ट. रही है। दिनांक 10.03.2026 की स्थिति के दौरान, कोयले का भंडार 1.99 मि.ट. है, जो लगभग 18 दिनों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

इसके अलावा, राजस्थान के विद्युत संयंत्रों सहित विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले की आपूर्ति की निगरानी कोयला कंपनियों, विद्युत कंपनियों और विद्युत मंत्रालय, कोयला मंत्रालय, रेल मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण (सीईए), कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लिमिटेड के प्रतिनिधियों वाले एक अंतर्मंत्रालयी उप समूह, जो ताप विद्युत संयंत्रों को कोयले की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रचालनात्मक निर्णय लेने हेतु नियमित रूप से बैठक करते हैं, द्वारा निरंतर रूप से की जाती है। उप-समूह समिति की बैठकों में विद्युत संयंत्रों के प्रतिनिधि भाग लेते हैं। आवश्यकता और कोयले के भंडार की स्थिति के आधार पर, उप-समूह द्वारा रेकों के आवंटन की

सिफारिश की जाती है। उप-समूह आपूर्ति निरंतरता बनाए रखने के लिए रेक आवंटन और आवाजाही की बारीकी से निगरानी करता है। रेलवे के सहयोग से कोयला कंपनियों और उप-समूह द्वारा की गई लॉजिस्टिक कार्रवाईयों के तहत, विद्युत संयंत्रों को पर्याप्त रेलवे रेक के आवंटन के साथ-साथ कोयला खानों से अपने विद्युत संयंत्रों तक शीघ्रता से कोयले की आवाजाही सुनिश्चित की जाती हैं, जिससे पारगमन में देरी कम होती है और संयंत्र का स्थिर प्रचालन सुनिश्चित होता है।

इसके अलावा, कोयला आपूर्ति और विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि की निगरानी करने के लिए एक अंतर-मंत्रालयी समिति (आईएमसी) का भी गठन किया गया है जिसमें अध्यक्ष, रेलवे बोर्ड; सचिव, कोयला मंत्रालय; सचिव, पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय तथा सचिव, विद्युत मंत्रालय शामिल हैं। नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के सचिव और सीईए के अध्यक्ष को आईएमसी द्वारा आवश्यकता पड़ने पर विशेष आमंत्रित सदस्य के रूप में सहयोजित किय जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) : नॉर्दर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (एनसीएल) में उत्पादन केवल वर्तमान प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है और इसके कोलफील्ड्स में कोयले की सीमित उपलब्धता के कारण भविष्य में भी ऐसा ही रहेगा। कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड (सीआईएल) कोयला मंत्रालय की दिनांक 15.05.2018 की नीति के अनुसार विद्युत संयंत्रों के कोयला लिंकेज को युक्तिसंगत बनाने का कार्य करती है। सीआईएल ने लिंकेज युक्तिकरण के चौथे दौर के लिए दिनांक 19.08.2025 के नोटिस के माध्यम से राज्य/केंद्रीय उत्पादन कंपनियों से रुचि की अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) आमंत्रित की और अंतिम युक्तिकरण मैट्रिक्स को दिनांक 08.01.2026 को प्रकाशित किया गया था। इस दौर में, डीवीसी, एपीजीईएनसीओ और एपीडीसीएल के लिए 2.6 मिलियन टन के कोल लिंकेज को युक्तिसंगत बनाया गया था। राजस्थान के राज्य जेनको, आरआरवीयूएनएल ने उक्त दौर में भाग लेने के लिए ईओआई प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

सुरक्षा श्रेणी के पदों पर कर्मचारियों की कमी

4284. श्री मुरारी लाल मीना:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा सुरक्षा श्रेणी में पदों के सृजन पर लगाए गए प्रतिबंध के कारण रेलवे के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन मास्टर और प्वाइंट्समैन जैसे पदों पर कर्मचारियों की कमी है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का रेलवे के विस्तार और कई रेल लाइनों तथा चौगुनी लाइन प्रणाली के बढ़ते संचालन को ध्यान में रखते हुए सुरक्षा संवर्ग में नए पद सृजित करने हेतु उक्त प्रतिबंध को हटाने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (ग) क्या लेवल-9 के स्टेशन मास्टरों को नियमित रूप से रात्रि ड्यूटी करने के बावजूद, रात्रि ड्यूटी भत्ता न दिए जाने की नीति की समीक्षा की गई है और राजस्थान में इससे प्रभावित कर्मियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) क्या समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धांत के अनुसार लेवल-9 के स्टेशन मास्टरों के लिए रात्रि ड्यूटी भत्ता बहाल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में भारी गिरावट आई है। परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी आई है जैसा कि नीचे तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

वर्ष	परिणामी दुर्घटनाएं
2014-15	135
2025-26 (28.02.2026 तक)	14 (90% की कमी)

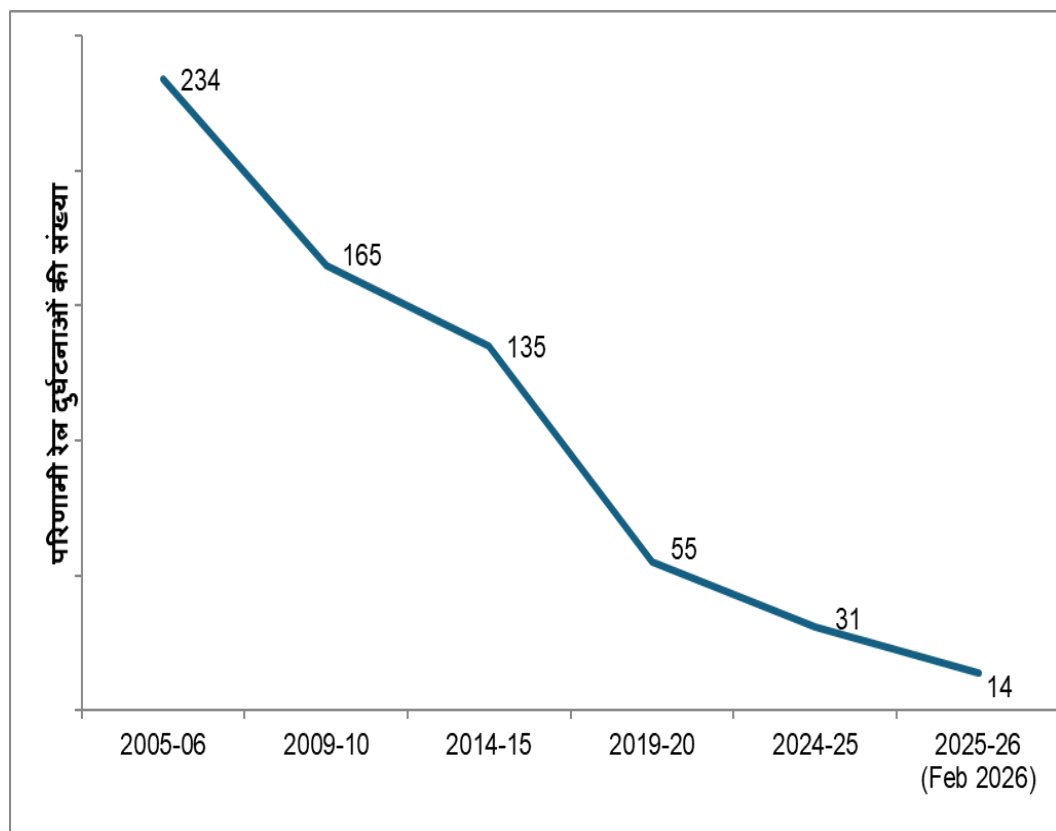
रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा में सुधार दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सूचकांक परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक है, जिसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक:-

वर्ष	दुर्घटना सूचकांक
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% की कमी)

यह सूचकांक सभी रेलगाड़ियों के कुल चालन किलोमीटर के अनुपात के रूप में परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या को मापता है।

$$\text{परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या} \\ \text{दुर्घटना सूचकांक} = \frac{\text{रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या x मिलियन किलोमीटर चालन}}{\text{दुर्घटना सूचकांक}}$$



रेलपथ अनुरक्षण सहित रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:-

1. भारतीय रेल में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय को बढ़ाया गया है, जो निम्नानुसार है:-

संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय/बजट (करोड़ रु. में)					
2013-14	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
39,200	87,336	1,01,662	1,14,022	1,17,693	1,20,389

2. मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए, 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 6,665 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कांटों एवं सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन के साथ विद्युत/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंतर्पार्शन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
3. समपार रेलफाटकों पर संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए, 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 10,153 समपार रेलफाटकों पर अंतर्पार्शन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 6,669 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
5. भारतीय रेल स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली (एटीपी) के संस्थापना के लिए प्रयासरत है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया। दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 के संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया। व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के उपरांत, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को

1,452 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर सफलतापूर्वक चालू किया गया है, जिसमें शामिल उच्च घनत्व वाले दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग निम्नानुसार हैं:

क्र.सं.	खंड	प्रगति (मार्ग कि.मी.)
(1)	दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग:	
i.	जंक्शन केबिन - पलवल – मथुरा - नागदा खंड	667
ii.	वडोदरा - अहमदाबाद खंड	96
iii.	वडोदरा - विरार खंड	336
(2)	दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग:	
i.	गया सरमाटांड खंड	93
ii.	छोटा अमबोना - बर्द्धमान - हावड़ा खंड	260

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर करते हुए 24,427 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है।

6. सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मुद्दों जैसे अनिवार्य समरूपता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य प्रोटोकॉल, समापन आरेखण तैयार करने आदि के संबंध में विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन प्रणाली पर पुनः बल दिया गया है।
8. लोको पायलटों की सतर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी रेलइंजनों में सतर्कता नियंत्रण उपकरण (वीसीडी) लगाए गए हैं।
9. मास्ट पर रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव सिग्मा बोर्ड उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं, जो विद्युतीकृत क्षेत्रों में सिगनलों से दो शिरोपरि उपस्कर मास्ट से पहले मौजूद होता है ताकि कोहरे के मौसम के कारण दृश्यता कम होने पर चालकदल को आगे मौजूद सिगनल के बारे में सचेत किया जा सके।
10. कोहरे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोको पायलटों के लिए जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ्टी

डिवाइस (एफएसडी) उपलब्ध कराया जाता है जो लोको पायलटों को अगले थलचिह्नों यथा सिगनल, समपार रेलफाटकों आदि की दूरी जानने में समर्थ बनाते हैं।

11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना इस्तेमाल की जा रही है जिसमें 60 किलोग्राम, 90 चरम तन्य सामर्थ्य पटरियां, लचीले जुड़नारों के साथ प्रीस्ट्रेसड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) सामान्य/चौड़ा आधार स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपरों पर पंखानुमा विन्यास के टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर शामिल हैं।
12. मानवीय त्रुटियों का न्यूनीकरण करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 आदि जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग द्वारा रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
13. रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और जोड़ों के वेल्डन से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना, जिसके द्वारा संरक्षा में सुधार होता है।
14. दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए पटरियों का पराश्रव्य दोष संसूचन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
15. अधिक लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डन के उपयोग को कम करना और पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डन तकनीक अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डन को अपनाना।
16. ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ अभिलेखी यानों) द्वारा रेलपथ भूमिति की निगरानी।
17. वेल्डन/पटरियों की दरारों का पता लगाने के लिए रेल पटरियों पर गश्त लगाना।
18. टर्नआउट नवीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्डन योग्य सीएमएस पारणों का उपयोग।
19. संरक्षा पद्धतियों के अनुपालन हेतु कर्मचारियों की निगरानी और जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।
20. रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली अर्थात् युक्तिसंगत

अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता का निर्णय लेने और साधन-सामग्री को इष्टतम बनाने के लिए रेलपथ डेटाबेस और निर्णय सहायता प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।

21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, गलियारा ब्लॉक, कार्यस्थल संरक्षा, मानसून पूर्वोपाय आदि के संबंध में विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
22. रेलगाड़ियों का संरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण किया जाता है।
23. पारंपरिक सडिका डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों को एलएचबी डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों से बदला जा रहा है।
24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर बिना चौकीदार वाले सभी समपारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान आंकी गई दशाओं के आधार पर पुलों की मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “अग्नि सूचनाएं” प्रदर्शित की गई हैं। प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग लगने की रोकथाम करने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ के बारे में शिक्षित और सचेत किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को नहीं ले जाने, धूम्रपान नहीं करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित संदेश शामिल हैं।
27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और रसोई यानों में आग संसूचन एवं शमन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में आग एवं धूम्र संसूचन प्रणाली उपलब्ध करा रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध विधि से उत्तरोत्तर फिटमेंट किया रहा है।

28. कर्मचारियों को नियमित परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेल (चालित लाइन) साधारण नियम में चलायमान ब्लॉक प्रत्यय की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसमें चलायमान आधार पर अग्रिम में 52 सप्ताह तक परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य की योजना बनाई जाती है और योजना के अनुसार निष्पादित किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा किए गए बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक आदि के संबंध में संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:-

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				
1.	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 किलोग्राम) (किलोमीटर)	57,450 किलोमीटर	1.43 लाख किलोमीटर	2 गुना से अधिक
2.	अधिक लंबी रेल पटरियां (260 मीटर) (किलोमीटर)	9,917 किलोमीटर	77,522 किलोमीटर	लगभग 8 गुना
3.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंतर्पाशन (रेलवे स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,691 स्टेशन	4 गुना से अधिक
4.	कोहरा पास संरक्षा उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक 90 अदद	31.03.25 तक 25,939	288 गुना
5.	थिकवेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	28,301 अदद	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1.	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ किलोमीटर)	32,260 किलोमीटर	49,941 किलोमीटर	1.5 गुना
2.	यूएसएफडी (पराश्रव्य दोष संसूचन) वेल्डन परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	2 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3.	वेल्डन की खराबियां (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 370 अदद	90% कमी

4.	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 289 अदद	88% से ज्यादा कमी
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1.	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ किलोमीटर (रेलपथ किलोमीटर)	14,985 किलोमीटर	34,428 किलोमीटर	2 गुना से अधिक
2.	फ्लाई ओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	13,808 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3.	बड़ी लाइन पर बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी समाप्त कर दिए गए)	समाप्त कर दिए गए
4.	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	42,677	18 गुना से अधिक

भारतीय रेल रिक्तियों की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियमित रूप से स्टेशन मास्टर और पॉइंट्समैन की भर्ती करती है। रेल परिचालन और कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भर्ती के लिए नए पद खोले जाते हैं। स्टेशन मास्टर और पॉइंट्समैन की रिक्तियों के भरने का विवरण इस प्रकार है:

वर्ष	विवरण
2024	स्टेशन मास्टर की 994 रिक्तियों और पॉइंट्समैन की 5058 रिक्तियों को अधिसूचित किया गया था। आरंभिक चरण की चयन प्रक्रिया पूरी की गई है।
2025	स्टेशन मास्टर की 615 रिक्तियों और पॉइंट्समैन की 5053 रिक्तियों को अधिसूचित किया गया है।

रिक्तियों को भरने हेतु, वर्ष 2004-2005 से 2013-14 की तुलना में 2014-2015 से 2025-2026 के दौरान भारतीय रेल में की गई भर्तियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	भर्तियां
2004-2005 से 2013-2014 तक	4.11 लाख
2014-2015 से 2024-2025 तक	5.08 लाख
2025-26 अब तक	42,380

भारतीय रेल के आकार, स्थानिक वितरण और परिचालन महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पदों का रिक्त होना और उन्हें भरा जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। नियमित परिचालन, प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों, यंत्रीकरण और नवोन्मेषी पद्धतियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त जनशक्ति मुहैया कराई जाती है। इन रिक्तियों को मुख्यतः परिचालनिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार रेलवे द्वारा भर्ती एजेन्सियों को मांग पत्र भेजकर भरा जाता है।

रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड की परीक्षाएं काफी तकनीकी प्रकृति की होती हैं, जिनमें बड़े पैमाने पर कर्मियों और संसाधनों को जुटाने तथा जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। रेलवे ने इन सभी चुनौतियों का सामना किया और सभी निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए पारदर्शी तरीके से भर्ती का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन किया। पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान पेपर लीक होने या इसी तरह के कदाचार की कोई घटना सामने नहीं आई है।

इसके अलावा, प्रणालीगत सुधार के तौर पर, रेल मंत्रालय ने समूह 'ग' पदों की विभिन्न कोटियों में भर्ती के लिए वर्ष 2024 से वार्षिक कैलेंडर प्रकाशित करने की एक प्रणाली शुरू की है। वार्षिक कैलेंडर शुरू होने से अभ्यर्थी निम्नानुसार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं:

- अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिक अवसर;
- प्रति वर्ष योग्यता प्राप्त करने वालों को अवसर;
- परीक्षाओं की निश्चितता;
- भर्ती प्रक्रिया, प्रशिक्षण और नियुक्तियों में तेजी।

इस समय, वार्षिक कैलेंडर 2024 और 2025 के अनुसार भारतीय रेल में अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की 1,43,086 रिक्तियों पर भर्तियां शुरू की गई।

सहायक लोको पायलटों (एएलपी), तकनीशियन (तकनीशियन ग्रेड-I सिगनलसहित), रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (रे.सु.ब.) में उप-निरीक्षक और कांस्टेबल, जूनियर इंजीनियर (जेई)/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक (डीएमएस)/रसायन एवं धातुकर्म सहायक (सीएमए) (जे.ई.सिगनल सहित), पैरामेडिकल

कोटियों, गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक), गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-पूर्व), अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों और लेवल-1 कोटियों जैसे सहायक, ट्रैक मेंटेनर और पॉइंट्समैन के पदों को भरने के लिए जनवरी से दिसम्बर 2024 के दौरान 92,116 रिक्तियों के लिए दस केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएं (सीईएन) अधिसूचित की गई थीं।

92,116 पदों के लिए प्रथम/एकल चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) पूरी की जा चुकी है। इनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	18,40,347	156	15
तकनीशियन के पद (14,298 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	26,99,892	139	15
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	11,01,266	146	15
रे.सु.ब.- एस.आई के पद (452 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	15,35,635	143	15
रे.सु.ब. - कांस्टेबल के पद (4,208 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	45,30,288	147	15
पैरामेडिकल कोटियों (1,376 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	7,08,321	143	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-स्टेशन मास्टर सहित) (8,113 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	58,41,774	141	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक) (3,445 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	63,27,473	157	15
अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों हेतु सीबीटी (1,036 रिक्तियां)	4,46,013	139	15
लेवल-1 पदों हेतु सीबीटी (32,438 रिक्तियां)	1,08,28,261	152	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	3,58,59,270		

सहायक लोको पायलट, जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक एवं स्नातक-पूर्व) के पदों के लिए द्वितीय चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) भी पूरी कर ली गई है। इनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	2,66,363	112	15
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,17,339	118	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक) (8113 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,21,931	129	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक-पूर्व) (3,445 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	51,978	79	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	5,57,611		

सहायक लोको पायलट और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक) के पदों के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक और स्नातक-पूर्व) और लिपीकीय एवं आईसोलेटेड कोटियों के पदों के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित दक्षता परीक्षा भी पूरी की जा चुकी है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद हेतु कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा	1,32,044	84	2
लिपीकीय एवं आईसोलेटेड कोटियों के लिए अनुवाद परीक्षा	1,233	8	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा	13,616	38	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक स्तर) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित टंकण दक्षता परीक्षा	30,341	58	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-पूर्व स्तर) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित टंकण दक्षता परीक्षा	13,145	44	2
कुल अभ्यर्थी	1,90,379		

42,000 से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों के लिए पैनल, जिसमें तकनीशियन, जूनियर इंजीनियर, पैरा मेडिकल कोटियों, उप-निरीक्षक एवं कांस्टेबल (आरपीएफ) और सहायक लोको पायलट के विभिन्न पद शामिल हैं, को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। इनमें से अधिकांश संरक्षा कोटियों की हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2025 के वार्षिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार, 50,970 रिक्तियों के लिए नौ

केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएँ भी जारी की गई हैं। जिनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचना संख्या	पद का नाम	अधिसूचित की गई रिक्तियों की संख्या	अधिसूचना जारी करने का माह
01/2025	सहायक लोको पायलट	9,970	मार्च, 2025
02/2025	तकनीशियन	6,238	जून, 2025
03/2025	पैरा मेडिकल कोटि	434	जुलाई, 2025
04/2025	सेक्शन कंट्रोलर	368	अगस्त, 2025
05/2025	जूनियर इंजीनियर/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक/रसायन एवं धातु कार्य सहायक (जेई सिगनल सहित)	2,585	अक्टूबर, 2025
06/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक)	5,810	अक्टूबर, 2025
07/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक)	3,058	अक्टूबर, 2025
08/2025	आईसोलेटेड कोटियां	312	दिसम्बर, 2025
09/2025	स्तर-1 पद (सहायक ट्रैक मटेनर, प्वाइंट्स मैन)	22,195	दिसम्बर, 2025
कुल		50,970	

19,595 पदों के लिए प्रथम/एकल चरण के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) पूरी कर ली गई है। इसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (9970 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	10,03,719	141	15
सेक्शन कंट्रोलर के पद (368 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	4,33,748	131	15
जे.ई./डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (2585 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	5,74,351	133	15
तकनीशियन के पद (6,238 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	8,41,525	117	15
पैरामेडिकल कोटियों के पद (434 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	3,19,396	106	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	31,72,739		

नई परिसम्पत्तियों के सृजन के कारण परिचालनिक और प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वित्त मंत्रालय के परामर्श से पदों का सृजन भी किया जाता है।

वर्तमान में मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पे-लेवल 6 से 8 में पदस्थापित स्टेशन मास्टर रात्रि भत्ता (एनडीए) के लिए पात्र हैं। पे-लेवल 9 में पदस्थापित स्टेशन मास्टर महंगाई भत्ता के साथ प्रति माह ₹7200 की दर से बढ़ा हुआ यातायात भत्ता पाने के पात्र हैं, जबकि पे-लेवल 6 से 8 में यह महंगाई भत्ता के साथ प्रति माह ₹3600 है। पे-लेवल 9 में स्टेशन मास्टर महंगाई भत्ता और मकान किराया भत्ता जैसी वैधानिक भत्तों के साथ वार्षिक ₹12,500 की दर से ड्रेस भत्ता पाने के भी पात्र हैं।

मौजूदा प्रावधान लागू रहेंगे।

लेटरल एंट्री के माध्यम से भरे गए पद

4285. श्री राजकुमार रोट :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में उप-सचिव, निदेशकों और संयुक्त सचिवों सहित विभिन्न पदों के लिए लेटरल एंट्री के माध्यम से अब तक भरे गए कुल पदों की राज्य-वार, नाम-वार, वर्ष-वार और श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) उक्त लेटरल एंट्री प्रक्रिया के अंतर्गत नियुक्त अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के व्यक्तियों की राज्य-वार और श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है; और
- (ग) देश में लेटरल एंट्री की प्रणाली कब से आरंभ हुई है और इसके मूल आधार 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) से (ग): वर्ष 2018 से, पार्षिक प्रवेश (लेटरल एंट्री) के माध्यम से विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में संविदा/प्रतिनियुक्ति आधार पर संयुक्त सचिव/निदेशक/उप सचिव के स्तर पर अब तक 63 नियुक्तियाँ की गई हैं। नाम, वर्ष-वार और मंत्रालय/विभाग-वार नियुक्ति को दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है। ये नियुक्तियाँ, डोमेन क्षेत्र में उनके विशिष्ट ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशिष्ट कार्यों के लिए की गई हैं। चूंकि, इन नियुक्तियों में से प्रत्येक नियुक्ति, एकल पद संवर्ग के सापेक्ष की गई है, और तदनुसार 'पीजीआईएमईआर, चंडीगढ़ बनाम संकाय संघ एवं अन्य' शीर्षक वाले मामले में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के आलोक में नियुक्त किए गए अधिकारियों का श्रेणी-वार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 2019 में लेटरल एंट्री द्वारा भर्ती किए गए अभ्यर्थियों की सूची (कुल-8):

क्र.सं.	मंत्रालय/विभाग	पद
1	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	संयुक्त सचिव-1
2	आर्थिक कार्य	संयुक्त सचिव-1
3	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन	संयुक्त सचिव-1
4	वित्तीय सेवाएं	संयुक्त सचिव-1
5	नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा	संयुक्त सचिव-1
6	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग	संयुक्त सचिव-1
7	पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग	संयुक्त सचिव-1
8	वाणिज्य विभाग	संयुक्त सचिव-1

वर्ष 2021 में लेटरल एंट्री द्वारा भर्ती किए गए अभ्यर्थियों की सूची (कुल-30):

क्र.सं.	मंत्रालय/विभाग	पद
1	राजस्व	संयुक्त सचिव -1
2	कृषि और किसान कल्याण	संयुक्त सचिव -1 निदेशक -1
3	वाणिज्य विभाग	संयुक्त सचिव-1 निदेशक -1
4	कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता	निदेशक -1
5	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण	निदेशक -1
6	जल शक्ति	निदेशक -1

7	उच्चतर शिक्षा	निदेशक -1
8	उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग	निदेशक -1
9	स्कूली शिक्षा और साक्षरता	निदेशक-2 उप सचिव -1
10	आर्थिक कार्य	निदेशक-3
11	खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण	निदेशक -1
12	विधि कार्य	निदेशक-2
13	वित्तीय सेवाएं	निदेशक-2
14	सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग	निदेशक -1
15	पत्तन, पोत परिवहन और जलमार्ग	उप सचिव -1
16	विद्युत	उप सचिव -1
17	सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन	उप सचिव -1
18	भारी उद्योग	उप सचिव -1
19	कॉर्पोरेट कार्य	उप सचिव -1
20	इस्पात	उप सचिव -1
21	खान	उप सचिव -1
22	पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन	उप सचिव -1

वर्ष 2023 में लेटरल एंट्री द्वारा भर्ती किए गए अभ्यर्थियों की सूची (कुल-25):

क्र.सं.	मंत्रालय/विभाग	पद
1	नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	संयुक्त सचिव-1
2	विधि कार्य विभाग	संयुक्त सचिव-1
3	वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग	संयुक्त सचिव-1 निदेशक-1
4	खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग	निदेशक-1
5	उद्योग और आंतरिक व्यापार संवर्धन विभाग	निदेशक-1
6	विद्युत मंत्रालय	निदेशक-2
7	कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग	निदेशक-2
8	सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय	निदेशक-2 उप सचिव -3
9	आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय	निदेशक-1
10	स्कूली शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग	निदेशक-1
11	स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	निदेशक-1 उप सचिव -1
12	ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय	निदेशक-1
13	रसायन और पेट्रोरसायन विभाग	निदेशक-1

14	औषध (फार्मास्यूटिकल्स) विभाग, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय	निदेशक-1
15	उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग	उप सचिव -1
16	भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय	उप सचिव -2

शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की पहुँच

4286. श्री आदित्य यादव:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार ने इकतीस लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले सहित देश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों और पेंशनभोगियों के लिए उपलब्ध शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की प्रभावकारिता और पहुँच का आकलन किया है, जिसके अंतर्गत विशेषकर शिकायत समाधान की समयबद्धता, डिजिटल शिकायत सूचना प्रणाली और पेंशन संवितरण प्रक्रियाओं, जो हजारों लाभार्थियों को प्रभावित करते हैं, पर ध्यान देने का उद्देश्य है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूं जिले में शिकायत निवारण मंचों के आधुनिकीकरण, पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाने, समय पर और सटीक पेंशन भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने और लोक सेवकों और पेंशनभोगियों के लिए सहायता सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों/किए जाने वाले प्रयासों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

- (क) से (ग): केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीग्राम्स), एक ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म है, जिस पर नागरिक, लोक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा दी जाने वाली सेवाओं से संबंधित

शिकायतें, 24×7 दर्ज करा सकते हैं। यह प्लेटफॉर्म, भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से जुड़ा हुआ है और इस पर, शिकायतों को ऑनलाइन दर्ज कराया जा सकता है और उनकी निगरानी की जा सकती है। विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में सीपीग्राम्स की पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए, यह मोबाइल एप्लिकेशन और कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर (सीएससी) नेटवर्क के माध्यम से भी सुलभ है।

सरकार ने, सीपीग्राम्स की कारगरता बढ़ाने और शिकायत निवारण की समय-सीमा को कम करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं, जिनमें 10-चरणीय सुधारों का कार्यान्वयन भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा, लोक शिकायतों के प्रभावी निवारण के लिए, अगस्त 2024 में जारी व्यापक दिशा-निर्देशों में, शिकायत निवारण की समय सीमा को 30 दिन से घटाकर 21 दिन कर के, इसे युक्तियुक्त बनाया गया था और इसमें निम्नलिखित को अनिवार्य बनाया गया है:- विशिष्ट शिकायत प्रकोष्ठों की स्थापना करना, मूल कारण विश्लेषण पर जोर देना, नागरिकों की प्रतिक्रिया पर कार्रवाई करना और शिकायत निवारण तंत्र को मजबूत करना। लोक शिकायतों की वरिष्ठ स्तर पर समीक्षा को सुगम बनाने के लिए, सीपीग्राम्स में एक समीक्षा बैठक मॉड्यूल भी शुरू किया गया है। शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के संबंध में, राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के अधिकारियों की क्षमता विकास के लिए, सेवोत्तम योजना के तहत, प्रशासनिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, सरकार नवीनतम उभरती हुई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग करके, भारत सरकार की लोक शिकायत प्रणाली के लिए एक परिपूर्ण आईटी समाधान विकसित कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का शिकायत निवारण पोर्टल, 'जन सुनवाई-समाधान', सीपीग्राम्स से एकीकृत है और सीपीग्राम्स पर प्राप्त, राज्य सरकार से संबंधित शिकायतों को, निवारण के लिए राज्य पोर्टल पर अंतरित कर दिया जाता है। तथापि, बदायूं सहित अलग-अलग जिलों में, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र के कार्यकरण अथवा आम जनता द्वारा इसके उपयोग के संबंध में, जिला-विशिष्ट विश्लेषणात्मक आकलन, केंद्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

कवच 4.0 और एआई आधारित रेल सुरक्षा अवसंरचना का क्रियान्वयन

4287. श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या भारतीय रेल द्वारा रेल दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम, रेल परिचालन की सुरक्षा में वृद्धि और मानवीय त्रुटियों को न्यूनतम करने के उद्देश्य से कवच 4.0 और कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई) आधारित रेलवे सुरक्षा अवसंरचना लागू की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके प्रमुख तकनीकी प्रावधान और विशेषताएँ क्या हैं;
- (ख) देश में अब तक कितने रेल मार्गों, स्टेशनों और लोकोमोटिवों पर कवच प्रणाली, एआई-आधारित सिग्नलिंग, ट्रैक निगरानी और टक्कर-रोधी प्रणालियाँ स्थापित की गई हैं तथा अगले दो वर्षों के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और
- (ग) क्या रेलवे द्वारा दुर्घटना-आशंकित क्षेत्रों, भीड़-भाड़ वाले मार्गों और समपार फाटकों पर प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कवच 4.0 लागू करने और संबंधित कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन 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):

1. कवच एक स्वदेश विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली (एटीपी) है। कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है।
2. यदि लोको पायलट ब्रेक लगाने में विफल रहता है तो कवच स्वचालित ब्रेक लगाकर लोको पायलट को निर्दिष्ट गति सीमा के भीतर रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करता है और यह खराब मौसम के दौरान रेलगाड़ी को संरक्षित ढंग से चलाने में भी सहायता करता है।
3. यात्री गाड़ियों पर पहला फील्ड परीक्षण फरवरी 2016 में शुरू किया गया था। इस प्रकार

प्राप्त अनुभव और निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकनकर्ता (आईएसए) द्वारा प्रणाली के निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, कवच संस्करण 3.2 की आपूर्ति के लिए 2018-19 में तीन फर्मों को अनुमोदित किया गया था।

4. कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया।
5. कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:
 - क. प्रत्येक स्टेशन, ब्लॉक खण्ड पर स्टेशन कवच का संस्थापना।
 - ख. पूरे रेलपथ की लंबाई में आरएफआईडी टैग का संस्थापना।
 - ग. समग्र खंड में दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापना।
 - घ. रेलपथ के बगल में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।
 - ङ. भारतीय रेल पर चल रहे प्रत्येक रेल इंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।
6. दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 के संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया।
7. कवच 4.0 संस्करण में विविध रेल नेटवर्क के लिए आवश्यक सभी प्रमुख विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। यह भारतीय रेल की संरक्षा में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल ने स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षण प्रणाली विकसित की है, का परीक्षण किया गया और उसे संस्थापित करना शुरू कर दिया है।
8. कवच संस्करण 4.0 में किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों में अवस्थिति सटीकता में वृद्धि, बड़े यार्डों में सिगनल संबंधी पहलुओं की बेहतर जानकारी, ओएफसी पर स्टेशन-से-स्टेशन कवच इंटरफ़ेस और मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली से सीधा इंटरफ़ेस शामिल है। इन सुधारों के साथ, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को भारतीय रेल में बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने की योजना है।
9. व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के उपरांत, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को 1452 मार्ग किलोमीटर

पर सफलतापूर्वक चालू किया गया है, जिसमें शामिल उच्च घनत्व वाले दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	खंड	प्रगति (मार्ग कि.मी.)
(1)	दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग:	
i	जंक्शन केबिन - पलवल - मथुरा - नागदा खंड	667
ii	वडोदरा - अहमदाबाद खंड	96
iii	वडोदरा - विरार खंड	336
(2)	दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग:	
i	गया सरमाटांड खंड	93
ii	छोटाअमबोना - बर्द्धमान - हावड़ा खंड	260

10. इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर करते हुए 24,427 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है।

11. 14.03.2026 के अनुसार दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों समेत उच्च घनत्व वाले मार्गों पर कवच के प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मदें	प्रगति
i	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	8570 कि.मी.
ii	दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन	1100 अदद
iii	स्टेशन डेटा सेंटर	767 स्टेशन
iv	रेलपथ साइड उपकरणों का संस्थापन	6776 मार्ग कि.मी.
v	रेलइंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	4,211 अदद

12. उपर्युक्त खंडों में वे खंड भी शामिल हैं जो गोंडा जिले से होकर गुजरते हैं।

13. इसके अलावा, 8,979 विद्युत रेल इंजनों और 1200 ईएमयू/एमईएमयूके संस्थापना का कार्य किया गया है।

14. सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण

संस्थानों में कवच पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अब तक 55,000 से अधिक तकनीशियनों, ऑपरेटरों और इंजीनियरों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी के विषय पर प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। इसमें लगभग 47,500 लोको पायलट एवं सहायक लोको पायलट सम्मिलित हैं। यह पाठ्यक्रम इरिसेट के सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है।

15. कवच को स्टेशन सहित रेलपथ साइड उपस्करों के प्रावधान की लागत लगभग 50 लाख रुपए/कि.मी. है और इंजनों पर कवच के उपस्करों के लगाए जाने की लागत लगभग 80 लाख रुपए/रेलइंजन है।

16. फरवरी, 2026 तक 'कवच' प्रणाली से संबंधित कार्यों पर कुल 2,763.90 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कुल ₹1673.19 करोड़ की राशि का आवंटन हुआ है। कार्यों की प्रगति के अनुरूप अपेक्षित पूंजी उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सुधार:

भारतीय रेल में प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सुधार करना सतत प्रक्रिया है। भारतीय रेल में संस्थापित/प्रायोगिक कुछ मुख्य प्रौद्योगिकियाँ निम्नानुसार हैं:

मशीन विजन निरीक्षण प्रणाली (एमवीआईएस): एमवीआईएस एक कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (एआई)/मशीन लर्निंग (एमएल) आधारित प्रणाली है जो चलती गाड़ियों में किसी भी प्रकार के लटकते हुए, ढीले या लापता पुर्जों का पता लगने पर चेतावनी देते हैं।

माल ढुलाई स्टॉक के लिए पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में तीन (03) डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (डीएफसीसीआईएल) में दो (02) और दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे में एक (01) एमवीआईएस को प्रायोगिक आधार पर स्थापित किया गया है। इसके अलावा, माल ढुलाई स्टॉक के लिए भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क पर चार (04) एमवीआईएस लगाने के लिए भारतीय रेल और डीएफसीसीआईएल के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, अनुसंधान अभिकल्प एवं मानक संगठन (आरडीएसओ) ने उद्योग क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से रुचि का अभिव्यक्ति (ईओआई) के माध्यम से चल स्टॉक के लिए एमवीआईएस को

विकसित किया है।

व्हील इम्पैक्ट लोड डिटेक्टर (डब्ल्यूआईएलडी): डब्ल्यूआईएलडी एक वे-साइड निरीक्षण प्रणाली है जो चल स्टॉक में खराब पहिए की पहचान करने के लिए रेलपथ पर पहिए के प्रभाव को मापती है। भारतीय रेल पर ऐसी 24 प्रणालियां संस्थापित की गई हैं।

चल स्टॉक की ऑनलाइन निगरानी (ओएमआरएस): ओएमआरएस एक वे-साइड निरीक्षण प्रणाली है जो चल स्टॉक के बेयरिंग और पहियों के स्थितियों की निगरानी करती है। भारतीय रेल पर ऐसी 25 प्रणालियां संस्थापित की गई हैं, जिनमें से दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के सिकंदराबाद मंडल में सिरपुर कागज़नगर में एक (01) ओएमआरएस लगाई गई है।

एकीकृत रेलपथ निगरानी प्रणाली (आईटीएमएस): आईटीएमएस को रेलपथ के व्यापक निरीक्षण और निगरानी के लिए लगाया गया है। आईटीएमएस रेल की पटरियों, स्लीपरों और फास्टनिंग जैसे रेलपथ घटकों में दोषों की निगरानी और पता लगाने के लिए मशीन लर्निंग और इमेज प्रोसेसिंग का उपयोग करता है। आईटीएमएस से प्राप्त डाटा का पटरियों के तत्काल और नियोजित रखरखाव के लिए विश्लेषण किया जाता है। वर्तमान में भारतीय रेल के रेलपथ की रिकॉर्डिंग और निगरानी के लिए तीन (03) आईटीएमएस लगाए गए हैं। इससे बेहतर रेलपथ रखरखाव नियोजन, बेहतर संरक्षा, रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की बेहतर विश्वसनीयता और परिचालन दक्षता में सहायता मिलती है।

अंतर्वेध संसूचन प्रणाली (आईडीएस): रेलपथ पर हाथियों की मौजूदगी का पता लगाने के लिए पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेल के 141 मार्ग किलोमीटर रेलखंड पर डिस्ट्रिब्यूटेड अकॉस्टिक सेंसर (डीएस) का उपयोग करके एआई-चालित अंतर्वेध संसूचन प्रणाली (आईडीएस) लगाई गई है। यह प्रणाली लोको पायलटों, स्टेशन मास्टर्स और नियंत्रण कक्ष को रेलपथ के समीप हाथियों की आवाजाही के बारे में चेतावनी देने के लिए डिज़ाइन की गई है, ताकि समय पर निवारक कार्रवाई की जा सके।

शिरोपरि उपकरण की ड्रोन आधारित निगरानी: शिरोपरि उपकरण (ओएचई) की थर्मल

इमेजिंग के साथ ड्रोन आधारित निगरानी को प्रायोगिक आधार पर रायपुर मंडल में शुरू किया गया है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल ने आईआईटी मद्रास के सहयोग से शिरोपरि उपकरण के ड्रोन आधारित हवाई निरीक्षण का विकास किया है जो एआई/एमएल का उपयोग करके कैप्चर किए गए डेटा का विश्लेषण भी करेगा।

त्रि-नेत्र: अनुसंधान अभिकल्प एवं मानक संगठन ने कोहरे, बारिश और खराब मौसम के दौरान लोको पायलटों की सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए त्रि-नेत्र (टेरेन इमेजिंग फॉर लोकोमोटिव ड्राइवर्स-इन्फ्रा-रेड, एन्हांस्ड ऑप्टिकल एंड रेंजिंग डिवाइस असिस्टेड) का विकास किया है। इस प्रणाली में ऑप्टिकल कैमरा, इन्फ्रा-रेड कैमरा और रेंजिंग डिवाइस (जैसे रडार/लिडार) और लोको पायलटों की सहायता के लिए तत्समय पर एआई के माध्यम से उन्नत दृष्टि प्रणाली बनाना शामिल हैं।

रेल मदद और यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली: परिचालनिक दक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए यात्री सेवा क्षेत्र (रेल मदद और यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली) में, माल ढुलाई परिचालन (मालगाड़ियों के आने के अनुमानित समय का पूर्वानुमान) और उतराई/लदान समय के पूर्वानुमान के लिए एआई/एमएल मॉडल क्रियान्वित किए गए हैं।

भारतीय रेल में सिगनल प्रणाली के एआई/मशीन लर्निंग-संचालित पूर्वानुमानित रखरखाव से संबंधित प्रायोगिक पहल शुरू की जा रही है। कुछ स्टेशनों पर इसका उपयोग रखरखाव की प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए किया गया है। मापने योग्य परिणाम में सीमित पूर्वकथन तर्क और अलर्ट तंत्र शामिल हैं।

स्वचालित व्हील प्रोफाइल मापन प्रणाली (एडब्ल्यूपीएमएस): भारतीय रेल और दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉर्पोरेशन के बीच 4 अद्वितीय स्वचालित व्हील प्रोफाइल मापन प्रणाली (एडब्ल्यूपीएमएस) को शामिल करने के लिए समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। स्वचालित व्हील प्रोफाइल मापन प्रणाली रेलगाड़ी के पहियों का प्रोफाइल का स्वचालित गैर-संपर्क मापन करने में सक्षम है, जिससे पहियों का आकार और घिसाव का वास्तविक समय मापन सुनिश्चित होता है। इन 4

प्रणालियों को लगाने के लिए चिह्नित स्थान निम्नानुसार हैं:

- क. मध्य रेलवे के मुंबई मंडल पर लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनस कोचिंग डिपो
- ख. उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली मंडल पर आनंद विहार टर्मिनल कोचिंग डिपो
- ग. उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली मंडल पर तुगलकाबाद माल डिब्बा डिपो के निकट
- घ. पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय मंडल पर पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय माल डिब्बा डिपो के निकट

रेलवे सूचना प्रणाली केन्द्र ने 13 अनुसूचित भाषाओं में से किसी भी भाषा में उपयोगकर्ता की शिकायतों के निपटान के लिए स्वचालित भाषा अनुवाद हेतु डिजिटल इंडिया भाषिणी प्रभाग के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

रेलवे सूचना प्रणाली केंद्र (क्रिस) ने रेलगाड़ी परिचालन के क्षेत्र में दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

रेलवे सूचना प्रणाली केंद्र ने परिवहन और संबंधित क्षेत्रों में जनरेटिव एआई को अपनाने के लिए भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मुंबई के साथ एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं।

प्रशिक्षण/कौशल विकास:

भारतीय रेल ने संरचित क्षमता निर्माण और उन्नत प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से रेल कर्मचारियों की कार्य उत्पादकता, अभिप्रेरणा और व्यावसायिक दक्षता बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। भारतीय रेल में क्षमता निर्माण और कौशल उन्नयन हेतु सुस्थापित प्रशिक्षण ढांचे द्वारा समर्थित निरंतर और संस्थागत प्रक्रियाएं हैं।

भारतीय रेल ने रेल कर्मचारियों हेतु एक व्यापक प्रशिक्षण परितंत्र विकसित किया है, जिसमें कर्मचारियों को करियर के विभिन्न चरणों में उनका कौशल सुनिश्चित करने, कौशल पुनः सिखाने और कौशल बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किए जाते हैं। इस उद्देश्य के लिए केंद्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बहु-विषयक क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बहु-विषयक मंडल प्रशिक्षण संस्थान और विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों के रूप में व्यापक प्रशिक्षण अवसंरचना बनाई गई है जिसमें

कर्मचारियों की सेवा के विभिन्न चरणों में प्रवेशन, पुनश्चर्या, पदोन्नति और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए जाते हैं।

कर्मचारियों की क्षमताएं सुदृढ़ करने और रेल कर्मियों को आधुनिक, प्रौद्योगिकी-गहन रेल परिचालन के लिए अपेक्षित कौशल से लैस करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल बनाए गए हैं। रेल परिचालन और अनुरक्षण में नई प्रौद्योगिकियाँ शामिल करने के लिए इन मॉड्यूल को समय-समय पर अद्यतन भी किया जाता है।

इरीसेट में कवच उत्कृष्टता केंद्र, जैसी विशेषज्ञता पहलकदमियां सी-डैक के सहयोग से आने वाली प्रौद्योगिकियों (डाटा साइंस, एआई एप्लीकेशन, बिग डाटा एनालिटिक्स, ब्लॉक चेन और क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग आदि सहित) के लिए पाठ्यक्रम और फ्रंटलाइन कार्मिकों के लिए व्यवहारिक तथा सेवा अभिविन्यास प्रशिक्षण के लिए मिशन रेल कर्मयोगी कार्यक्रम उत्पादकता और कुशलता संवर्धन में और अधिक योगदान देते हैं। कर्मचारियों के निरंतर कौशल बढ़ाने और उन्हें पुनः कौशल सिखाने के लिए आई-जीओटी कर्मयोगी पोर्टल जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन सीखने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, कर्मचारियों की भलाई और मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण के दौरान और कार्यस्थलों पर योग सत्र, शारीरिक फिटनेस गतिविधियों और तनाव प्रबंधन कार्यक्रमों सहित प्रेरक और कल्याणकारी पहलों को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

MSP IN KHARIF MARKETING SEASON

4288. SHRIMATI DAGGUBATI PURANDESWARI:

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

- (a) the quantum of foodgrains procured from the Rajahmundry at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) during the last Kharif marketing season;

- (b) the details of the new silo storage capacities created in Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituency to prevent the wastage of maize due to moisture and floods;
- (c) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) plans to set up direct procurement centres in Rajahmundry Lok Sabha Constituency and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the status of the ethanol production incentives for maize-based distilleries in the region to ensure remunerative prices for farmers; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to distribute fortified rice and maize through the PDS system to combat malnutrition in the district?

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

(a): The procurement in Andhra Pradesh is undertaken on De-centralized procurement (DCP) mode and the State Govt agency, Andhra Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (APSCSCL) undertakes procurement of paddy and coarse grains from the farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The quantum of paddy procured in Rajahmundry District at MSP during the last Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2024-25 are given below :

Quantity procured (in MTs)		
Kharif crop	Rabi Crop	Total
2,57,501	3,53,518	6,11,019

No procurement of coarse grain was made during the last KMS.

(b): As per APSCSCL, only paddy, jowar and ragi are procured from farmers at MSP in Andhra Pradesh. No storage/procurement operations with regard to maize are undertaken.

(c): Andhra Pradesh, being a DCP state, the procurement in the state is carried out by the State Govt agencies and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is not directly involved in the procurement operations or setting up of procurement centers.

(d): In order to promote the usage of maize for ethanol production, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) announced an incentive of Rs. 5.79 per litre over and above the regular price of Rs. 66.07 per litre, on ethanol produced from maize with effect from 05.01.2024 during Ethanol Supply Year 2023-24 (Nov – Oct). Thus, price of maize based ethanol has been increased from Rs. 66.07 per litre to Rs. 71.86 per litre from ESY 2023-24 onwards.

Maize based ethanol commands the highest price amongst all other feedstocks for ethanol production, leading to increased demand of maize for ethanol. This has not only ensured more cultivation of maize by farmers but has also ensured better prices to maize farmers for their crop.

(e): Under Public Distribution System (PDS), only Fortified Rice is distributed from the financial year 2023-24. Govt. of India launched a scheme of fortification of rice and its distribution to address the problem of anemia and malnutrition among vulnerable section of society. The Government of India began a pilot programme in year 2019 for rice fortification as a complementary

strategy to combat iron deficiency anaemia among the population. It was implemented for three years and targeted 11 districts in 11 states. The initiative was scaled up in three phases - Phase I (2021-22) covering ICDS and PM-POSHAN; Phase-II (2022-23) covering ICDS, PM-POSHAN and 291 Aspirational and High Burden districts under TPDS; and Phase-III (2023-24) covering ICDS, PM-Poshan and all districts under TPDS. By March, 2024, all custom milled rice under food safety net was replaced with fortified rice and since then only fortified rice is being distributed under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY) and Other Welfare Schemes of the Government of India.

STRATEGIES TOWARDS SDG

4289. SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken strategies towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2025–30 approach which involves creating State Institutions for Transformation (SITs) and strengthening State Science and Technology Councils;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the focus area and plans for development of health, infrastructure and rural development, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of strategic plan for New India @75 with detailed exposition of forty-one crucial areas particularly in West Bengal?

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

(a) and (b): In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Government of India has undertaken several key initiatives through flagship schemes and programs which, inter alia, include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), PM Awas Yojana (PMAY), Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Ayushman Bharat), Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN Abhiyan 2.0, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), PM Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), MUDRA Yojana, SAUBHAGYA scheme, PM Ujjwala Yojana, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission, PM Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Skill India, Digital India, Smart Cities Mission, Mission Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE), Aspirational Districts and Block Programme, Start-Up India, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation of Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Under the State Support Mission, State Institutions for Transformation (SITs) were established for long-term visioning, evidence-based policy formulation and outcome-focused governance. NITI Aayog has developed a Roadmap for Strengthening State Science and Technology Councils which suggests steps towards structural reforms, capacity building and enhanced collaboration of State S&T Councils which can help in accelerating the Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) ecosystem in

States. Government of India provides support to States/UTs in developing the sub- national level monitoring frameworks, which helps them to track the SDGs.

(c): Government has prepared a national development strategy document titled 'Strategy for New India @75', which outlines policy priorities across forty-one key areas covering sectors such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure, education, health, financial inclusion, governance and environment for the entire country. The document is available in public domain and can be accessed at

https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2019-01/Strategy_for_New_India_2.pdf.

अंबिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म

4290. श्री चिन्तामणि महाराज:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या दक्षिण-पूर्व मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत आने वाले अंबिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर स्वीकृत अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म का निर्माण, निविदा प्रक्रिया पूर्ण होने और कार्य का आवंटन होने के बावजूद अभी तक प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या वाणिज्यिक और परिचालन विभागों द्वारा निर्माण विभाग को समय पर स्थल उपलब्ध न करवाने के कारण यह कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हो सका और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या इस विलंब के कारण यात्रियों को असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और
- (घ) उक्त अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म के निर्माण को निर्धारित समय-सीमा के भीतर प्रारंभ करने और इसे पूर्ण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए/उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) से (घ): इस समय अम्बिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशन प्रतिदिन कोचिंग रेलगाड़ियों की 06 जोड़ी की सम्महलाई कर रहा है। अम्बिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर औसत दैनिक यात्री संख्या 4495 व्यक्ति है। इन यात्रियों को सेवित करने के लिए अम्बिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उच्च स्तरीय प्लेटफॉर्म, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल की व्यवस्था, मूत्रालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था आदि जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

इसके अलावा, अम्बिकापुर रेलवे स्टेशन को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत विकास के लिए चिह्नित किया गया है।

अम्बिकापुर स्टेशन के पुनर्विकास के लिए किए गए कार्य निम्नानुसार हैं:

- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रवेश द्वार
- नया प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालय में सुधार
- नया बुकिंग काउंटर
- परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग
- संकेतक
- यात्री प्लेटफॉर्म का निर्माण
- लूप लाइन का निर्माण
- 6 मीटर चौड़े ऊपरी पैदल पुल का निर्माण
- 1 पिट लाइन, 1 स्टेबलिंग लाइन और 1 शंटिंग नेक की व्यवस्था के साथ कोचिंग अनुरक्षण/टर्मिनल सुविधा का प्रावधान।

रेलवे परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है जिनमें निम्नलिखित शामिल है:

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

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के पास परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन की निगरानी के लिए एक सुस्थापित तंत्र है जिसमें उनकी समीक्षा, निरीक्षण, कार्यों की गुणवत्ता की जांच और लेखा परीक्षा शामिल है। निर्माण कार्यों को विभिन्न संहिताओं और नियमावलियों में निर्धारित मानकों और विशिष्टियों का पालन करते हुए किए जाते हैं। मंडल रेल प्रबंधक, मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी/निर्माण, महाप्रबंधक, रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों आदि सहित विभिन्न स्तरों पर समय-समय पर प्रगति की समीक्षा/निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं और तदनुसार उन पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाती है।

SANCTIONED RAILWAY PROJECTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

4291. SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

- (a) the details and status of Railway projects sanctioned during the last five years in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (b) the details of the railway projects lagging behind their schedule including

the reasons thereof?

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

(a) and (b): 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
2025-26	₹19,858 crore (Nearly 18 times)

Track Construction:

The details of constructing of new tracks falling fully/partly in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2009-14 and 2014-25 is as under:

Period	New Track Commissioned	Average Commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	996 Km	199 Km/year
2014-25	5272 Km	479 Km per year (More than 2 times)

Projects Sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 49 projects (10 New Line, 02 Gauge Conversion and 37 Doubling) of 3,807 Km length, costing ₹62,360 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'25 (Rs. in Cr.)
New Line	10	1227	340	10517

Gauge Conversion	02	67	-	281
Doubling/Multitracking	37	2513	983	19813
Total	49	3807	1323	30611

Recently completed projects:

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

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Etawah-Mainpuri New Line (58 Km)	313
2	Bahraich-Nanpara-Nepal Ganj Gauge Conversion (56 Km)	342
3	Ballia-Ghazipur city Doubling (65 Km)	650
4	Ghazipur city-Tarighat New Line (17 Km)	1766
5	Gonda-Gorakhpur Loop Gauge Conversion (260 Km)	863
6	Gonda-Bahraich Gauge Conversion (60 Km)	318
7	Barabanki-Akbarpur Doubling (161 Km)	1700
8	Kaptanganj-Thawe-Chhapra Gauge Conversion (234 Km)	819
9	Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur Gauge Conversion (83 Km)	589
10	Indara-Dohrighat Gauge Conversion (34 Km)	213
11	Lucknow-Pilibhit Gauge Conversion (263 Km)	1634
12	Bhadoi-Janghai Doubling (31 Km)	168
13	Lahota-Bhadoi Doubling (39 Km)	184
14	Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Doubling (55 Km)	430
15	Phaphamau-Prayagraj Doubling (14 Km)	212
16	Muzaffarnagar–Tapri Doubling (52 Km)	525
17	Utretia-Raibareilly Doubling (66 Km)	662
18	Raibareilly-Amethi Doubling (60 Km)	668
19	Alamnagar-Utretia Doubling (20 Km)	358
20	Bhimsen—Jhansi Doubling (206 Km)	2620
21	Domingarh-Gorakhpur-Kusumhi - 3rd Line and Gorakhpur-Nakaha Jungle Doubling (21 Km)	508
22	Malhaur-Daliganj Doubling (13 Km)	183
23	Ruma Chakeri- Chandari 3 rd Line (13 Km)	177
24	Bareilly-Pilibhit-Tanakpur Gauge Conversion (102 Km)	313
25	Rosa-Sitapur Cantt-Burhwal Doubling (181 Km)	2094

S. No.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
26	Jaunpur- Akbarpur (Tanda) Doubling (77 Km)	676
27	Ramna- Renukut-Singrauli Doubling (160 Km)	2436
28	Janghai- Phaphamau Doubling (47 Km)	414
29	Varanasi-Madhosingh-Prayagraj Doubling (120 Km)	2018
30	Karaila Road- Shaktinagar Doubling (32 Km)	763
31	Deoband (Muzzafarnagar)-Roorkee (27 Km)	1289
32	Agra-Etawah New Line(110 Km)	427
33	Phephna-Indara, Mau-Shahganj Doubling (150 Km)	1778

Ongoing projects:

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

SN.	Project	Cost (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Barabanki-Burhwal 3rd Line (27 Km)	426
2	Burhwal- Gonda Kacheri 4 th line (56 Km)	796
3	Burhwal-Gonda 3rd Line (62 Km)	1118
4	Bahraich- Khalilabad New Line (240 Km)	4940
5	Katra-Ayodhya Dham Doubling (10 Km)	466
6	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya- Prayagraj 3rd Line (150 Km)	2649
7	Billi-Chunar Doubling (102 Km)	1424
8	Chhapra-Ballia Doubling (65 km)	1046
9	Unchhar-Amethi New Line (66 Km)	1229
10	Etah-Kasganj New Line (29 Km)	389
11	Gorakhpur- Valmikinagar Doubling (96 Km)	1121
12	Varanasi-Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 3 rd and 4 th Line (15 Km)	2464
13	Jhansi-Khairar-Manikpur & Khairar-Bhimsen Doubling (431 Km)	4330
14	Sahjanwa-Dohrighat New Line (81 Km)	1320
15	Kuberpur-Yamuna Bridge 3rd line (10 Km)	170
16	Prayagraj (Iradatganj)-Manikpur 3rd Line (84 km)	1508
17	Dilkusha-Malhaur 3rd Line (8 km)	164
18	Bypass/Chord line at Ayodhya Cantt. (between Salarpur-	97

	Masodha) (6 Km)	
19	Didarganj - Shahganj - Bilwai Chord line (6 km)	137
20	Varanasi Shivpur 3 rd line (6 Km)	76
21	Jaunpur Jn.- Zafarabad Doubling (6 Km)	177
22	Bhatni - Aurnihar Doubling (117 km)	2529
23	Mathura-Jhansi 3rd line (274 km)	5924
24	Agra Fort and Bandikui Doubling (150 km)	988
25	Janghai-Pratapgarh- Amethi Doubling (87 km)	1197
26	Barabanki-Malhaur - 3rd & 4th Line (33 km)	407
27	Phaphamau-Unchahar Doubling (72 km)	971
28	Aunrihar - Varanasi City 3rd Line (31 Km)	76

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.

ROB/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 its impact on safety in train operations, mobility of trains & impact for road users and feasibility etc.

No. of ROB/ RUBs constructed on Indian Railways during the period 2004-14 vis a vis 2014-26 (Upto Jan'26) is as under:

Period	ROBs/ RUBs constructed
2004-14	4,148 Nos.
2014-26 (Upto Jan'26)	14,024 Nos. (including 1,702 Nos. of ROB/ RUBs in the state of Uttar Pradesh)

As on 01.02.2026, 4,802 Nos. ROB/ RUBs are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 1,14,196 Cr on Indian Railways including 778 Nos. Road Over Bridge (ROB)/Road Under Bridge (RUB) are sanctioned at cost of ₹ 15,170 Cr in State

of Uttar Pradesh which are at various stages of planning and execution.

Completion of any ROB/RUB work depends on various factors like, fixing of approach alignment, approval of General Arrangement Drawing (GAD), land acquisition, removal of encroachment, shifting of infringing utilities, statutory clearances from various authorities, law and order situation in the area of project / work sites, number of working months in a year for particular project / work sites due to climatic conditions etc. All these factors affect the completion time of the projects / works.

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

- iv. Joint survey with concerned State Govt./Road Owning Authority is done before finalizing the General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) to ensure smooth execution.
- v. Periodic meetings of Railway & State Government officials are done to resolve various issues related to ROB/RUB works.
- vi. Standardization of superstructure drawings for various combinations of span, skewness and width of road on Railway portion has been done to avoid delays during the design approval. This has been issued in the form of compendium, which can be directly adopted for Road Over Bridge across Railway lines for expeditious planning.

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. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths
- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1,338 stations have been identified for development under this scheme, out of which 157 stations 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, ChandauliMajhwar, Chandausi, Chilibila, Chitrakutdhamkarwi, Chopan, Chunar Jn., Daliganj, Darshannagar, Deoria Sadar, Dhampur, Dildarnagar, Etawah Jn., Farrukhabad, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Fatehpur Sikri, Firozabad, Gajraula, Garhmuktesar, Gauriganj, Ghatampur, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur City, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Gursahaiganj, Haidergarh, Hapur, Hardoi, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Janghai Jn, Jaunpur City, Jaunpur Jn, Kannauj, Kanpur Anwarganj, Kanpur Bridge Left Bank, Kanpur Central, Kaptanganj Jn, Kasganj Jn, Kashi, Khalilabad, Khorason road, Khurja Jn., Kosi Kalan, Kunda Harnamganj, Lakhimpur, Lalganj, Lalitpur Jn, Lambhua, Lohta, Lucknow (Charbagh) NR, Lucknow city, Lucknow Jn. (NER), Maa Belha Devi Pratapgarh Junction, Maghar, Maharaja Bijli Pasi, Mahoba Jn,

		Mailani Jn, Mainpuri Jn, Malhaur, Manak Nagar, Manikpur Jn, Mariahu, Mathura Jn, Mau Jn, Meerut City Jn, Mirzapur, Modinagar, 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. Till now, works of 23 stations have been completed. The name of stations completed in Uttar Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of stations	Name of stations
Uttar Pradesh	23	Ayodhya Dham Junction, Balrampur, Bareilly City, Bijnor, Fatehabad, Fatehpur, Gola Gokarnath, Gomtinagar, Govardhan, Govindpuri, Hathras City, Idgah Agra Jn, Izzatnagar, Khalilabad, Mailani Jn, Panki Dham, Pokhrayan, Ramghat Halt, Saharanpur Jn., Siddharth nagar, Suraimanpur, Swaminarayan Chappia, Ujhani

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:

- **Badaun station:** The works of parking area, toilet, platform shelter, platform surfacing and waiting hall have been completed. The work of improvement to station building has been taken up.
- **Ghaziabad station:** The structural works of station building at main entry side and second entry side, foundation work of new Foot Over Bridge-B at Tundla end, roof plaza, extension work of existing Foot Over Bridge-A, finishing work of electrical substation at main entry side and second entry side, Magistrate building, Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force buildings have been taken up
- **Rampur station:** The works of new station building, platform shelter, platform surfacing, booking office, waiting hall and toilet have been completed. The works of circulating area and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Shahjahanpur Station:** The works of platform shelter and platform surfacing at platform no. 1 and 2/3 have been completed. The works of improvement of station building, new station building at second entry, circulating area and Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Shikohabad Junction station:** The works of new station building, platform surfacing of platform no. 1/2, improvement of circulating area, parking and Divyangjan facilities have been completed. The work of 12 m Foot Over

Bridge has been taken up

Further, development / redevelopment / upgradation / modernisation of stations on Indian Railways 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 work-wise, or station-wise, or constituency wise or state-wise. 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 ₹ 3,794 crore has been made for the financial year 2025-26, out of which an expenditure of ₹ 3,694 crore (up to February, 2026) has been incurred so far.

BSNL'S REVENUE PERFORMANCE IN MOBILITY AND FTTH

4292. SHRI B. Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has maintained a service-segment-wise and circle-wise assessment of BSNL's revenue performance in mobility,

Fibre-To-The-Home (FTTH) and if so, the details of revenue growth and subscriber trends during the last three financial years;

- (b) the present status of BSNL's 4G rollout, including the number of sites commissioned, coverage achieved, timeline for nationwide expansion, roadmap for transition to 5G services;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any specific strategy to strengthen telecom infrastructure in hilly, forested and geographically challenging regions where network deployment faces terrain related and commercial viability constraints and if so, the details thereof, including support through Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) or other policy mechanisms; and
- (d) whether any service-quality benchmarks, coverage obligations have been prescribed for ensuring reliable mobile and broadband connectivity in rural and difficult areas and the steps taken to improve customer satisfaction and reduce churn rates in such regions and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) :The details of FTTH and mobility revenue performance of BSNL during the last three financial years are as below:

S I. No.	Financial Year	FTTH Revenue	Mobility

		(in Crore)	Revenue (in Crore)
1	2022-23	2,071	5,638
2	2023-24	2,652	5,319
3	2024-25	2,923	5,503

(b) : In line with Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative, BSNL is rolling out one lakh indigenously developed 4G sites for pan India deployment. As on 28.02.2026, total 97,906 4G sites have been installed and 96,103 4G sites are ON-Air. The equipment is 5G upgradable from technology perspective.

(c) and (d) : To strengthen telecom infrastructure in the country including hilly, forested and geographically challenging regions, the Government is implementing various schemes such as 4G Saturation Scheme, Border Out Post (BOP)/Border Intelligence Post (BIP) etc. The details of these schemes are available on <https://usof.gov.in>.

Further, Amended Bharatnet program has been approved by the Union Cabinet on 04.08.2023 with an outlay of Rs. 1.39 Lakh Crores to extend fiber to all Gram Panchayats and villages on demand basis, including provisions for 1.5 Crores high speed FTTH broadband connections in rural areas. BSNL is the Project Management Agency for this scheme.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of service providers against the benchmark of various Quality of Service parameters, as prescribed in QoS Regulations namely "The Standards of Quality of Service of Access (Wirelines and Wireless) and Broadband (Wireline and Wireless) Service Regulations, 2024 (06 of 2024) dated 2nd August 2024',

by collecting License Service Area (LSA) wise Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) from service providers on regular basis. The Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) are published on TRAI website (<https://traigov.in/release-publication/qos-reports/pmr-reports>). Wherever the Quality-of-Service benchmarks are not met, the explanation of the concerned service provider is called for and after considering the response of the service provider financial disincentive are imposed on service provider for non-complied QoS parameters.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATION TO MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

4293. SHRI SHYAMKUMAR DAULAT BARVE:

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

- (a) whether in recent years there has been a significant reduction in the budgetary allocations and the number of beneficiaries under the Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means Minority Scholarship Schemes;
- (b) if so, the details of the budget allocated, actual expenditure made along with the number of students benefited under these schemes during the last seven years and the current year;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed that cuts in budgetary allocations have affected the education of economically weaker minority students; and
- (d) if so, the concrete and time-bound steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure continuity of education for such students?

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

(a) to (d): Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various Scholarship schemes, including Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means Scholarship schemes, across the country for socio-economic and educational empowerment of the six notified minority communities. However, the schemes have not been approved for implementation beyond 2021-22. The details of the budget allocated, actual expenditure made along with the number of students benefited under these schemes during the last seven years and the current year are enclosed as **Statement**.

STATEMENT

Number of students benefited under schemes during the last seven years

Scheme	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Amount In Rs. Crore)			Post Matric Scholarship Scheme (Amount In Rs. Crore)			Merit-Cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme (Amount In Rs. Crore)		
	Budget Allocated	Actual Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries	Budget Allocated	Actual Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries	Budget Allocated	Actual Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries
2018-19	1269.00	1176.19	5,691,854	500.00	354.89	684,265	402.00	261.17	117,771
2019-20	1199.82	1324.85	5,568,025	482.66	428.77	743,141	361.51	285.63	118,359
2020-21	1330.00	1325.54	5,239,964	535.00	512.81	663,316	400.00	396.34	120,371
2021-22	1378.00	1350.99	5,710,789	468.00	411.87	720,093	325.00	345.77	131,810
2022-23	556.82	43.95	318,576	515.00	29.00	124,607	358.02	34.90	58,430

2023-24	400.00	95.84	0	1000.0 0	85.02	0	25.00	152.74	0
2024-25	90.00	1.55	0	343.91	5.31	0	19.41	3.50	0
2025-26	0.06	0.00	0	0.06	0.00	0	0.06	0.00	0

* Expenditure beyond 2021-22 has been incurred towards releasing funds for committed liabilities only.

TECHNOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF CSIR–CRR I AND TRAFFIC

MANAGEMENT STUDIES FOR RAJKOT

4294. SHRI PARSHOTTAMBHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the details of the major technological achievements of the CSIR-Central Road Research Institute during the last three years and the manner in which these innovations have been translated into field-level implementation by Central and State agencies;
- (b) whether CRR I has conducted or proposed comprehensive traffic and mobility studies for Rajkot and its surrounding regions to manage increasing business, industrial, pilgrim and tourist traffic including assessments of road capacity, congestion points, safety concerns, last-mile connectivity, parking demand and future growth projections and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government to further strengthen, modernise and expedite CRR I's research?

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

(a): CSIR–Central Road Research Institute has developed and implemented several technologies and solutions in the road and transport sector during the last three years. These include: Steel Slag Road Technology for sustainable road construction using steel industry by-products; ECOFIX, a ready-to-use pothole repair material for rapid maintenance; Modified Mix Seal Surfacing (MSS+) for sustainable road construction; PATCHFILL, a mechanized pothole repair machine for efficient pothole repairs; Mobile Cold Mixer-cum-Paver (MCMP) for on-site preparation and laying of cold bituminous mixes; REJUBIT and REJUPAVE for rejuvenation and recycling of aged bituminous pavements; Plastic Waste-based Geocell Technology for strengthening pavement layers; and frequency-based noise barrier technology for mitigation of traffic noise in urban corridors. In addition, CSIR-CRRI has been undertaking comprehensive mobility plans, traffic and transportation studies, road safety audits and intelligent transport solutions such as iRASTE for improving traffic management and road safety. Some of these technologies have been transferred to industries for commercialization, while their field-level

implementation has been facilitated in collaboration with agencies such as the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Border Roads Organisation (BRO) and various State Public Works Departments (PWDs). The brief details of the aforesaid technologies are at **STATEMENT**.

(b): Although CSIR-CRRI has not conducted comprehensive traffic and mobility studies for Rajkot and its surrounding areas, the institute recently completed a sponsored project focusing on noise pollution in the city. The project was funded by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) and launched in September 2022. The study titled "Noise Mapping, Identification of Hotspots Violating Prescribed Norms and Mitigation Plan for Ensuring Compliance with Noise Pollution Rules, 2000" covered four major cities, namely, Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara and Rajkot. The final report has been submitted to GPCB.

(c): The Government continues to support and strengthen the research and technological capabilities of CSIR–Central Road Research Institute (CSIR-CRRI) through funding support, modernization of laboratory and testing facilities, promotion of collaborative and sponsored research with Central and State agencies, and encouragement of technology development and commercialization. Efforts are also being made to facilitate pilot projects, field demonstrations and wider adoption of CSIR-CRRI technologies by industry and implementing agencies, while promoting advanced research in areas such as sustainable road materials, pavement recycling, traffic and mobility studies, intelligent transport systems and road safety.

STATEMENT

Brief details of technologies

The CSIR–Central Road Research Institute (CSIR-CRRI) has spearheaded several "Waste-to-Wealth" and sustainable infrastructure technologies over the last three years. The brief summary of these achievements and their field-level implementation by Indian agencies is as under:

Sustainable Pavement Materials & Waste Valorization		
S.No.	Technology	Implementation
1.	ECOFIX (Steel Slag Pothole Mix): A ready-to-use repair mix using processed steel slag	Used for rapid/monsoon repairs across 11 Indian states (including Delhi, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu) and exported to Chicago, USA
2.	Steel Slag Valorization: Processes industrial steel slag as a high-strength substitute for natural stone aggregates	Large-scale adoption in NH-66 (Mumbai–Goa), NH-53 (Gujarat), and strategic Border Roads in Arunachal Pradesh
3.	KrishiBind (Bio-Bitumen): Produces a renewable binder from agricultural waste (rice straw) to curb stubble burning	Tested on NH-6 (Meghalaya) and NH-44 (Maharashtra) to improve moisture resistance in highways
4.	End-of-Life Plastic Modules: Modular road components made from recycled plastic	Demonstration sections at the DND–KMP Expressway and an Indian Army camp in Leh
Advanced Recycling & Rejuvenation Technologies		
5.	REJUPAVE & REJUBIT: Bio-based modifiers that "refresh" aged bitumen, allowing for high-percentage Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) usage	REJUPAVE is widely used by the BRO for low-temperature paving in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh. REJUBIT has covered 140 km of high-traffic corridors like the Chennai–Tirupati section
6.	TERASURFACING: Thin surfacing using industrial wastes (slag, fly ash, marble dust)	Commercialized and implemented in Surat, Gujarat for sustainable urban road maintenance
Specialized Surfacing & Stabilization		

7.	MSS+ & MACROSURFACING: Cold-mix surfacing for rural roads (MSS+) and preventive maintenance for concrete roads (MACROSURFACING)	MSS+ is active in PMGSY projects across five districts in UP; MACROSURFACING is used for rapid restoration of concrete pavements in Uttar Pradesh
8.	BSS101 & CGBR101: Specialized cementitious materials for soil stabilization and "semi-rigid" composite pavements	BSS101 used in NH sections near Kanpur and Shimla; CGBR101 (Cement Grouted Bituminous Mix) has been laid over 200 km in diverse climates from Mumbai (high rain) to Leh (extreme cold)
Mechanization & Noise Mitigation		
9.	PatchFILL (Machine & Mix): An indigenous pothole-filling machine and a two-pack quick-setting cold mix	Machines deployed in Kerala and Delhi; Two-pack mix utilized by Pune Municipal Corporation and on the Delhi–Mathura Road
10.	Mobile Cold Mixer-cum-Paver (MCMP): A mobile unit for on-site paving in remote areas	Prototype provided to the BRO for road works in the difficult terrains of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
11.	Frequency-Based Noise Barriers: Patented barriers tailored to specific traffic noise frequencies	Currently being installed along major road corridors in Delhi to mitigate urban noise pollution

AIKOSHA DATASETS PLATFORM

4295. SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:

SHRI ARUN GOVIL:

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

- (a) the current status of implementation of India AI Mission including the details of progress of AIKosha Datasets Platform, AI-COE Datasets Platform and iGOT-AI courses;
- (b) the number of startups funded via Global Acceleration Programme along with the details of innovation challenges launched thereunder;

- (c) whether the Government has assessed AI innovation impact towards the \$1 trillion digital economy and proposes scaling compute capacity; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d): Government of India launched the IndiaAI Mission in March 2024 with the objective of building a robust ecosystem of AI in the country. The Mission seeks to expand access to AI technologies, support innovation and promote the development of AI solutions addressing India-centric challenges.

AIKosha:

AIKosha is platform which provides access to AI models, development tools and other resources. These belong to various fields such as health, agriculture, and education, with safeguards for data privacy.

AIKosh acts as a shared library of AI models that anyone can use to build new AI tools and solutions. As on 13th March 2026, AIKosh platform has more information about 280 models available for the use of researchers, startups and other stakeholders.

Eg. Text-to-Speech (TTS) models in Indian languages like Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam. The sovereign model being developed as part of IndiaAI mission such as Sarvam are also available on AIKosh.

In addition, AIKosh provides a secure API-based access, an AI Sandbox

environment for model training and experimentation.

These resources can be accessed from the website <https://aikosh.indiaai.gov.in/home>.

iGOT-AI Courses

The iGOT initiative is aimed at strengthening AI awareness and capacity building among government officials and other stakeholders.

The iGOT Karmayogi platform currently offers over 176 courses on Artificial Intelligence and emerging technologies (Details in **Statement-I**), published by a wide range of institutions, organizations, and academic bodies.

To date, these courses have cumulatively recorded 72,99,149 enrolments and 53,79,235 completions from registered learners on the platform.

The YUVA AI for All course offered by the IndiaAI Mission is also available on the iGOT Karmayogi platform in English and Hindi. Together, the two versions of the course have recorded 1,28,848 enrolments and 83,010 completions from registered learners on the platform to date.

IndiaAI Startups Global:International Acceleration Program

The IndiaAI Startups Global program was launched in collaboration with Station F (Paris) and HEC Paris. Under this program, 10 Indian AI startups have been selected and supported to expand into the European market.

It supports Indian AI startups in accessing global innovation ecosystems and expanding into international markets.

These startups are already developing innovative solutions across

sectors such as governance, smart cities, document intelligence, and enterprise automation. Their work highlights the growing maturity of India's AI startup ecosystem and its ability to build practical, deployment-ready solutions.

Further, under the IndiaAI Mission, thirty (30) applications have been developed focusing on India-specific problems. These applications belong to critical sectors notably Agriculture, Health, Climate change and disaster. Details are at **Statement-II**.

Sector-specific hackathons and Innovation challenges have also been organised with the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre, the Geological Survey of India, Ministry of Ayush, Ministry of MSME, NFRA and National Cancer Grid (NCG) to further encourage focused AI solution development.

From these hackathons and innovation challenges, 10 startups have been identified for scaling up the solutions.

AI-CoEs under the IndiaAI Mission

A scheme has been approved for the establishment of Artificial Intelligence Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs) across States and Union Territories in a collaborative model with MeitY, State/UT and Industry Partners.

These CoEs aims to nurture skilled professionals through targeted talent development programs in emerging tech domains, while empowering tech-driven startups to accelerate their growth and innovation.

Development of Sovereign Models

Under the IndiaAI mission, Twelve (12) teams have been shortlisted in the initial phases for development of indigenous foundational AI models/Large

Language Models.

Models developed by Sarvam AI, BharatGen, Gnani and Socket were launched during the IndiaAI Impact Summit 2026. These models represent important progress in building India's own AI capabilities tailored to local languages and use-cases.

These sovereign models show strong performance on Indic language benchmarks. In some cases, these perform better than leading frontier models for Indian language tasks.

For instance, models developed by Sarvam AI have demonstrated high accuracy in document understanding and Indic language processing.

IndiaAI Compute

The Government is cognisant of the importance of compute infrastructure for the innovation in AI. As India advances towards using AI to solve real-life problems and develop AI models, developers require access to large-scale compute for both training and inference.

Common compute under IndiaAI Mission is providing affordable access to high-end compute infrastructure to startups, researchers, academic institutions and government organizations.

- More than 38,000 GPUs have been empaneled through 14 AI service providers to provide shared AI compute infrastructure
- Data centres located across the country including Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Noida and Jamnagar are providing these services
- IndiaAI Compute Portal (<https://compute.indiaai.gov.in>) enables eligible

users to discover and access GPU compute resources

The Government is also working to strengthen the data centre ecosystem. The Union Budget 2026–27 announced a long-term tax holiday for data centre and cloud infrastructure investment.

The AI Impact Summit 2026 saw investment commitments of around \$250 billion in AI infrastructure. This reflects a strong global confidence in India's AI ecosystem.

STATEMENT-I

List of courses under the theme: AI & Emerging Tech in Governance

S. No.	Course
1.	AI Using Google Bard and ChatGPT for Beginners
2.	Artificial Intelligence for Everyone
3.	AI Essentials: Leveraging Meta Bots for WhatsApp Automation
4.	Artificial Intelligence (AI)
5.	AI for Presentations
6.	Introduction to Leveraging AI and ChatGPT
7.	GenAI for Everyone
8.	Evolution and Application of Artificial Intelligence
9.	AI in Government: Transforming Public Service Delivery
10.	AI Ethics for Governance
11.	Responsible AI in the Generative AI Era
12.	The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Enhancing Cybersecurity
13.	Governing Artificial Intelligence
14.	Preventing Cybercrime: AI-based Threats and Measures
15.	AI in Agri Food Systems
16.	AI Applications in Governance
17.	Basics of Artificial Intelligence (AI)
18.	YUVA AI for All
19.	Model Artificial Intelligence Law
20.	DHFC - Module 11 - Application of AI and ML in Healthcare

21.	Artificial Intelligence: Technology Ethics and Impact
22.	Artificial Intelligence_L2
23.	Gen AI and AR-VR Fundamentals
24.	Ensuring AI Governance of India
25.	Adopting AI for Cyber Resiliency
26.	AI Policies and Governance in India
27.	GenAI: Enhancing Public Sector Efficiency
28.	Artificial Intelligence Enabling Education Outreach
29.	Enhancing Microsoft Documents with Artificial Intelligence
30.	Digital Transformation: Building the Future with AI
31.	Artificial Intelligence in Banking Financial Services and Insurance
32.	Artificial Intelligence for Investments
33.	Artificial Intelligence: Driving Transformation at Speed and Scale
34.	Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
35.	Artificial Intelligence for Social Good
36.	Artificial Intelligence in Finance
37.	Foundations of Artificial Intelligence: Applications and Ethics
38.	Introduction to AI, ML and Robotic Process Automation and Applications
39.	Core Areas of Artificial Intelligence
40.	AI in Infrastructure and Urban Development
41.	Ethical AI: Navigating Security and Privacy in the Digital Era
42.	Artificial Intelligence: Unlocking Potential and Securing Trust
43.	Introduction to Blockchain Technology and Applications in Power Sector
44.	Handling Data with Artificial Intelligence: A Beginners Guide
45.	Introduction to Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
46.	Basics of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Defence
47.	Generative AI in Public Policy and Governance
48.	AI Applications in Government
49.	Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Good: Innovate Empower and Transform
50.	Introduction to Robotic Process Automation RPA and AI Based Automation
51.	Responsible AI in Action
52.	AI Regulatory Policies and Implementation Considerations
53.	Fundamentals of Generative Artificial Intelligence
54.	Artificial Intelligence Chatbots and Agentic AI
55.	Artificial Intelligence and Digital Public Infrastructure Stack

56.	Process of Recoupment in Indian Railways
57.	Artificial Intelligence for Accessibility and Inclusion
58.	Artificial Intelligence Integration in Microsoft Office 365
59.	Artificial Intelligence for Public Governance
60.	Artificial Intelligence in Heritage Preservation
61.	AI for Social Sector Transformation
62.	Blockchain Basics
63.	Sovereign Artificial Intelligence Models for India
64.	Emerging Tech and Security in India's Supply Chain Revolution
65.	ChatGPT and Generative AI tools for Government Officials
66.	AI led Digital Transformation in Urban Governance
67.	AI led Digital Transformation in Agriculture
68.	AI led Digital Transformation in Education
69.	AI led Digital Transformation in Rural Development
70.	Introduction to Emerging Technologies
71.	इमर्जिंग टेक्नोलॉजीज से परिचय
72.	ChatGPT and Generative AI tools: An Introduction
73.	AI for Digital Transformation: Machine Learning and Deep Learning
74.	AI led Digital Transformation in Healthcare
75.	AI for Digital Transformation: Computer Vision
76.	Data Storytelling: Narratives and Artificial Intelligence for Impact
77.	Core Areas of Artificial Intelligence
78.	Fundamentals of Generative Artificial Intelligence
79.	Introduction to Artificial Intelligence
80.	Generative AI in Public Policy and Governance
81.	Advanced Prompt Engineering for Everyone
82.	Advanced Data Analysis with Generative AI
83.	AI for Energy and Biomedical Applications
84.	AI for Education (Intermediate)
85.	AI For Medical Treatment
86.	AI for Medical Prognosis
87.	AI for Medical Diagnosis
88.	Build and Execute an Organisational AI Strategy
89.	Blockchain Architecture - Intermediate Concepts
90.	Stay Safe in Cyber Space

91.	CYBER SECURITY BEST PRACTICES FOR AN ORGANIZATION
92.	Cyber Security Basics
93.	Cyber Vigilance: What Every Digital Citizen Must Know
94.	Cybersecurity
95.	Cyber Security and Strategy
96.	Cybercrime Investigation
97.	Cybersecurity (Basic Level)
98.	Awareness and Prevention of Cyberattacks
99.	Cybercrime and Digital Forensics
100.	Network and Telecom Security - Cyber Security Ecosystem
101.	Staying Safe in Cyberspace
102.	The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Enhancing Cybersecurity
103.	Digital Crime Scene Investigation in Cybercrime
104.	Preventing Cybercrime: AI-based Threats and Measures
105.	Cyber Shikshaa Fundamentals
106.	Cyber Security
107.	Cyber Security (Intermediate level)
108.	Cyber Contraventions and Cyber Offences
109.	Cybersecurity and E-Governance Risks
110.	Cyber Security Audit
111.	Cyber Threats Facing the Nation Creating a Cyber Surakshit Bharat
112.	Information Security - Cyber Crimes, Data Security, Data Mining
113.	Cybersecurity Fundamentals for Government Personnel
114.	Operation Secure Bharat: Responding to A Cyber Crisis
115.	Understanding Cyber Security and Digital Privacy
116.	Cyber Security Guide for Government Officials
117.	Foundation Course on Cyber Security
118.	Cyber Torts, Cyber Contravention and Adjudicating Authorities
119.	Cyber and CDR Analysis
120.	A discussion on the Telecommunication Cybersecurity Rules, 2024
121.	Fundamentals of Cybersecurity
122.	Integrated Digital Services and Cybersecurity
123.	CERT-In and Fundamentals of Cyber Hygiene
124.	Jurisdictional Issues in Cyberspace
125.	Introduction to Cyber Security

126.	Baseline Cybersecurity Controls for MSMEs
127.	Adopting AI for Cyber Resiliency
128.	The Evolving Role of the CISO in light of Cyber Crime
129.	Cybersecurity Phishing and Pharming: Protecting Yourself
130.	Cybersecurity Fundamentals for Leaders
131.	Introduction to Cybersecurity Incident Response
132.	Capital Market Cyber Resilience: Lessons from BSE and ICCL
133.	Future of Cyber Security: Strategic Preparedness
134.	Cyber Hygiene Essentials
135.	AI Adoption and Cybersecurity in Banking
136.	Cyber Resilience in Critical Infrastructure Systems
137.	Strategic Procurement: Law Cybersecurity and Emerging Threats
138.	Cyber Crime Investigation - Basic Course
139.	TRINETRA - End to End Cyber Security Solution
140.	Digital Infrastructure and Cybersecurity: Growth and Protection
141.	Cyber security and Data Privacy: Ethical and Legal Considerations
142.	Cybercrime Investigation Fundamentals
143.	Zero Trust Architecture and Strategic Cybersecurity Frameworks
144.	Investigation of Cybercrime with a Focus on Women and Children
145.	Building Resilient Cybersecurity Systems
146.	Resilience in Banking: Strategies and Cybersecurity
147.	Cybersecurity Masterclass: Managing Information and Risk
148.	Cyber Resilience for Bharat
149.	Digital Transformation with Cyber Secure Governance
150.	Understanding Data Protection Rights and Cyber Threat Response
151.	Introduction to Networking for Cyber Professionals
152.	NotebookLM
153.	Quantum Technologies
154.	Deep Tech and India
155.	Introduction to R and Python Programming
156.	Data Science for Policy Makers Part - 1
157.	Data Analysis and Decision Making - I (DADM-I)
158.	Data Analysis and Decision Making - II (DADM-II)
159.	Data Analytics for Public Policymakers and Administrators
160.	Advanced Concepts in SQL

161.	Data Analysis and Visualization
162.	Data Analysis using R
163.	Database Design and Introduction to MySQL
164.	R Programming
165.	Tableau_L2
166.	Data Storytelling
167.	Design Thinking for Data Professionals
168.	Introduction to Smart Grids Information Technology (IT) Applications
169.	Introduction to Smart Grid Technologies -Operational Technology (OT)
170.	Introduction to Blockchain Technology and Applications in Power Sector
171.	Digital Technologies for Climate Resiliency
172.	Introduction to Semiconductor Nanofabrication Technology
173.	Foundations of Cybersecurity
174.	Leading with Generative AI
175.	Advanced Data Analysis with Generative AI
176.	युवा एआई फॉर ऑल

STATEMENT-II

The details of shortlisted AI solution under IndiaAI Application

Development Initiative are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Solution	Solution Description	Theme
1	Promoting regenerative agriculture practices for a sustainable future using AI	In-house developed MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) technology designed to ensure the integrity and quality of generated carbon credits.	Agriculture
2	Krishi Sah'Al'yak - Farming Co-pilot	AI-powered conversational co-pilot to provide personalized advisory to farmers in Indic languages	Agriculture
3	Kadalcompass - We Amplify the voice of water using Hydro-AI, Underwater com, IoT	5G-enabled device that transforms fishing practices using AI, IoT, and advanced communication technologies	Agriculture

	with Sensor Network		
4	KissanCopilot Multilingual Multimodal personalized AI Assistant for small holder farmers	Powered by Dhenu's vertical LLM for agriculture, provides personalized agricultural advisory services to smallholder farmers.	Agriculture
5	Rapid, chemical-free soil testing solution using NIR Spectroscopy & AI/ML models	End-to-end soil testing approach leverages an offline app, AI-powered spectral device, and ML models to deliver timely, chemical-free soil analysis.	Agriculture
6	AI deep-tech driven quality assessment of Maize	SAAS platform to provide objective quality assessment of maize including price estimation & sales pipelining.	Agriculture
7	AI-Driven Live Fish Logistics and Mortality Reduction in Aquaculture	AI-driven solution that optimizes aquaculture operations	Agriculture
8	QScan	AI-powered IoT solution that captures critical data throughout the fresh produce lifecycle, providing real-time analysis of food quality and actionable insights to sellers.	Agriculture
9	Heatwave Resilience: Integrating AI-based Advanced Forecasting for Extreme Heat Events	Integrates AI-based climate forecasting with health data to develop a targeted risk classification system for heat-health impacts	Climate
10	Multi-Hazard Susceptibility Mapping	hazard management system to predict Landslides, Debris Flows and Flash Floods	Climate
11	DeepFlood: Rapid flood inundation mapping using Vision Transformers and Satellite Data	Advanced flood inundation mapping tool using SAR data and deep learning models for real-time, automated flood detection	Climate

12	Moskeet: Climate impact on mosquito-borne diseases	AI-powered platform integrates real-time climate data with mosquito tracking to predict and prevent disease outbreaks.	Climate
13	End to End AI Cloud Platform for Radiology Diagnosis	AI cloud platform for radiology diagnosis, integrating innovative technologies such as CV, GenAI, NLP, Dicom, mobile, and cloud computing	Healthcare
14	NIDAAN (iNtegrated lung health screening & tuberculosis Detection through Ai At National scale)	qXR, an advanced AI tool for interpreting chest X-rays (CXR), detects & localizes 30+ findings.	Healthcare
15	Impactful AI solution, preventing preventable blindness, for socio-economic transformation.	early detection of vision threatening retinal abnormalities	Healthcare
16	AI Powered Wearable Technology for Detection & Diagnosis of Musculoskeletal Joint Health Pain.	AI Enabled Hardware Platform for Joint Pain Diagnostics and Rehabilitation Segments of Healthcare	Healthcare
17	VoxelBox	Neuro-informatics platform that allows to map the functional maps / connectomics of the human brain	Healthcare
18	Development of Ocellux: An AI-Based Solution for Enhanced Early Diabetic Eye Screening in INDIA.	Portable, affordable and highly accessible retina imaging device powered by AI for early detection of eye diseases like Diabetic Retinopathy, AMD & Glaucoma	Healthcare
19	Revolutionizing healthcare using doctor-led AI	AI-powered personal doctor available 24x7 and free of cost, designed to assist people when they are sick, monitor their health through wearables, and act as a health coach to prevent diseases.	Healthcare

20	AI/ML enabled MafPro device platform for cancer staging, localization, and margins.	MafPro handheld detector provides a radiation-free, non-invasive, safe and cost-effective solution that can reliably detect and adequately evaluate metastases in lymph nodes using AI/ML based algorithms	Healthcare
21	Readabled (Online Dyslexia Training)	web-based application designed to help children with dyslexia improve phonetic awareness through interactive exercises.	Learning disabilities
22	Voice fusion AI	AI application to provide assistive support to individuals with SLDs in multiple Indian languages	Learning disabilities
23	ScreenPlay - a digital game based screening tool for autism and related disorders.	Digital, game-based screening tool designed to identify children aged 3 to 6 who may be at risk for autism or related developmental conditions	Learning disabilities
24	Jiveesha	AI-powered diagnostic platform for early detection of SLDs	Learning disabilities
25	Adaptive Learning and Detection for SLDs	Advanced AI techniques to detect Specific Learning Disabilities (SLDs) such as dyslexia, dysgraphia, and dyscalculia.	Learning disabilities
26	Special Educator AI	AI-driven system designed to address India's shortage of special educators and support children with SLDs.	Learning disabilities
27	ConvoZen.AI by NoBroker Technologies	AI-powered conversational platform that automates customer engagement across channels like chat, voice, email, and social media, offering fast, personalized, and multilingual support.	Governance
28	AI contact center	AI-powered technologies like machine translation, NLP, ASR and TTS, and multilingual voice recognition to enhance governance by improving communication and accessibility across India's linguistic diversity	Governance

29	Adalat AI: AI solutions for Courts	AI-powered platform provides real-time multilingual transcription, translation, live case flow management, and WhatsApp chatbots to streamline courtroom operations	Governance
30	Gov.Civis.Vote	AI-powered Digital Public Infrastructure designed to transform public consultations in India by making citizen engagement more inclusive, scalable, and comprehensive	Governance

DELAY OF RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS IN TELANGANA

4296. DR. KADIYAM KAVYA:

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

- (a) whether any renewable energy project contracts sanctioned, cancelled, delayed or kept in abeyance during the last three years due to financial, technical or implementation issues in Telangana particularly in Warangal Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) if so, the details of such projects including capacity, location, implementing agencies and reasons for cancellation or delay;
- (c) whether any projects in Telangana have been identified as non-performing or at risk of cancellation and the criteria adopted for such assessment;
- (d) if so, the estimated financial implications or losses, if any, arising from stalled or cancelled projects; and
- (e) whether accountability has been fixed on the concerned companies or officials and the corrective measures taken to ensure timely execution of

renewable energy projects in Warangal and other parts of Telangana and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e): As per the information received from Telangana Renewable Energy Development Corporation Ltd. (TGREDCO) and the Government of India's Renewable Energy Implementing Agencies namely Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), NTPC, NHPC and SJVN Ltd. and Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), no grid power based renewable energy projects in Telangana have been cancelled, delayed or kept in abeyance during the last three years due to financial, technical or implementation issues or have been identified as non-performing or at risk of cancellation.

MOBILE NUMBERING SYSTEM IN INDIA

4297. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA:

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

- (a) whether DoT plans to introduce a new mobile number series beginning with '5' in view of rising digital adoption and dual-SIM usage and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of circle-wise vacant mobile number slots in the 60–69, 70–

79, 80–89 and 90-99 series;

- (c) the procedure, criteria and demand-forecasting norms followed for allocating Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) codes to operators;
- (d) the operator-wise and circle-wise distribution of allocated mobile number slots;
- (e) the steps taken regarding numbering resources of defunct operators such as Aircel, Tata Docomo and Uninor;
- (f) whether such surrendered series have been reallocated to active operators and if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether any numbering ranges are reserved for regulated entities to curb impersonation-based financial frauds and if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) whether further revisions to the National Numbering Plan are under consideration and the broad areas being reviewed to enhance efficiency, security, consumer protection and support country's rapidly expanding telecom ecosystem and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) :No, there is no plan to introduce a new mobile number series beginning with '5'.
- (b) to (d) :New MSC codes are allocated to operators on the basis of utilization, as per the criterion prescribed, of already allocated codes. The criterion details

for allocation of new MSC codes is enclosed as **Statement**. The updated details of MSC codes allocated to operators is available on DoT website.

(e) : In cases where licensee surrender its license, the numbering resources allocated to such licensee are withdrawn and included in the common pool of MSC codes available with the Central Government.

(f) : Based on the demand and meeting the prescribed criterion, additional number resources are allocated to operators from the common pool of MSC Codes available with the Central Government.

(g) : The number series '1600XXXXXX' has been reserved for regulated entities for making service and transactional voice calls.

(h) : As per the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations dated 06.02.2025 on "Revision of National Numbering Plan", review of the "National Numbering Plan-2003" is under consideration.

STATEMENT

Criterion details for allocation of new MSC codes

Sr. No.	Numbers Allocated (N)	Virtual Location Register Figure (V) as %age of Number Allocated (V/N)
1	Less than 3 Million	Subject to minimum of 40%
2	3 Million to less than 6 Million	Subject to minimum of 45%
3	6 Million to less than 8 Million	Subject to minimum of 50%
4	8 Million	Subject to minimum of 55%
5	9 Million	Subject to minimum of 60%
6	10 Million to less than 15 Million	Subject to minimum of 63%
7	15 Million to less than 20 Million	Subject to minimum of 66%
8	20 Million to less than 25 Million	Subject to minimum of 68%
9	25 Million and above	Subject to minimum of 70%

ACCIDENTS DURING TRACK MAINTENANCE

4298. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any data on accidents that occurred during maintenance of railway tracks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the details of railway staff injured and died in such accidents; and
- (d) whether there is any compensation mechanism for such losses and if so, the details (in Rs.) for the last eleven years, year-wise?

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

(a) to (d): Following measures have been taken for the safety and welfare of track maintenance employees:

1. Track maintainers have been equipped with essential safety gears while working in hazardous environments. The major safety equipment like Retro Reflective Safety Jackets (Luminous Vests), Safety Shoes, Gloves, Safety Helmet with detachable miner's light, Tricolour Light Emitting Diode (LED) 3 cell torch, Rain Coat, Winter Jacket etc. have been provided to them.
2. In order to enhance efficiency and reduce physical strain of these employees, Light Weight Tools and equipment like Spanner, Hammer, Crowbar etc. have been provided. In addition, battery/ hydraulic

operated machines and automated systems have been devised for light maintenance tasks like extracting/ inserting fittings, tightening bolts, lubrication of rails joints etc. to minimize physical fatigue and improve productivity.

3. Mechanized maintenance of tracks using various types of Track Machines have been introduced for all types of strenuous jobs such as tamping, ballast cleaning, lifting & aligning of track as well as grinding, cutting, drilling of rails etc. to reduce the manual efforts. Multi utility/ Rail borne vehicles have been provided for track maintenance to mobile gangs.
4. To reinforce safety practices, regular counselling and medical examinations are carried out. Regular training sessions are conducted to raise awareness about potential hazards. The "Personal Safety First" programme with proper safety protocols is conducted through seminars and workshops, where these employees are trained on 'How to stay safe while working on or near the track'.
5. Regular training programs on track safety rules, use of machines/ tools, first-aid etc. are conducted through Zonal Training Centres (ZTC) with practical and visual training aids for better appreciation.
6. As regard to welfare measures to employees, they have been provided Gang Tools cum Rest Room, Gang Huts, Toilet's facilities at manned level crossing, Water bottle (2 litre, heat insulated), family accommodation to take care of education and health of dependents.

Further, Risk and Hardship Allowances has been provided according to nature of duty of the track maintainers.

7. Flexibility in duty roaster as per climatic conditions and requirements are permitted. Recognition and awards for exemplary performance in safety and maintenance of tracks are done for encouragement of track maintainers.
8. VHF based Approaching Train Warning System gives an advance warning to staff through handheld VHF Receiver device on changing Advance Starter Signal to Green for coming train in block section. These devices are being provided to staff working on railway track of all routes for added safety in addition to normal protection precautions. This system is being introduced progressively across Indian Railways network. About 340 block sections have been covered so far with this system.

As a result of the above safety measures, there is 66% reduction in no. of deaths of railway staff during track maintenance work from 196 in 2013-14.

Railways follow a compensation mechanism under which an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs (w.e.f. 01.01.2016) as Ex-gratia lumpsum compensation is paid by the Railways to the family/ dependents of an employee who loses his/ her life due to accidents in the course of performance of duty.

DIGITAL GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL THROUGH CENTRAL PLATFORMS

4299. SUSHRI KANGNA RANAUT:

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

- (a) the details of the number of citizen grievances received through central digital grievance portals and mobile applications during the last five years, year-wise;
- (b) the average time taken for disposal of such grievances and the proportion resolved within prescribed timelines;
- (c) whether any Ministries or Departments have been flagged for repeated delays or poor resolution quality and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to improve accountability and inter-departmental coordination in digital grievance redressal; and
- (e) whether any structured mechanism exists for inter-ministerial coordination in cases where grievances pertain to multiple Ministries/Departments and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a): The number of grievances received on the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), including through the mobile application, during the last five years and the current year, is given below:

Year	Total Grievances received
2021	20,00,590
2022	19,18,238
2023	19,53,057
2024	26,15,321
2025	22,78,256
2026 (up to 28.02.2026)	4,23,922
Total	1,11,89,384

(b): In the year 2025, the average time for disposal of public grievances for Central Government Ministries/Departments was 15 days, and 82.1% of grievances were disposed of within the prescribed timeline of 21 days.

(c): The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) regularly reviews grievance disposal performance of Ministries/Departments and States/UTs through monthly review meetings. Ministries/Departments and States/UTs with higher pendency or delays are advised to take corrective measures.

(d): The Government has undertaken several measures to improve accountability and efficiency of the grievance redressal mechanism under CPGRAMS, including implementation of the 10-Step Reforms. Further, the Comprehensive Guidelines for Effective Redressal of Public Grievances, issued in August 2024, rationalised the grievance redressal timeline from 30 days to 21 days and mandate the establishment of dedicated grievance cells, emphasis on root cause analysis, action on citizen feedback, and strengthening of grievance escalation mechanisms. A Review Meeting Module

has also been operationalised in CPGRAMS to facilitate senior-level review of public grievances. For capacity building of officers of State/UT Governments on grievance redressal mechanisms, financial assistance is provided to Administrative Training Institutes under the Sevottam Scheme. Further, the Government is undertaking development of an end-to-end IT solution for the Public Grievance System of the Government of India using emerging technologies.

(e): CPGRAMS provides a structured workflow for transfer of grievances between Ministries/Departments and States/UTs where matters pertain to multiple organisations. Nodal officers coordinate examination and redirection of such grievances through the system to ensure appropriate redressal to citizens' grievances.

FOOD ADULTERATION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION MEASURES

4300. SHRIMATI ROOPKUMARI CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that over 1.70 lakh food samples were analysed in 2023-24 of which 33,808 (about 20%) were found non-conforming and that 44,626 samples were found non-conforming in 2022-23 indicating widespread adulteration and sub-standard food in the consumer market;
- (b) whether complaints relating to adulterated milk, edible oils, spices and

- packaged foods have increased on the National Consumer Helpline and before Consumer Commissions and if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government through the Central Consumer Protection Authority, Legal Metrology and Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) to strengthen market surveillance, product testing, statutory recalls and consumer awareness; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to establish a nationwide integrated consumer protection and testing mechanism and if so, the timeline thereof?

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

(a) : Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) working under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) conducts regular surveillance drives, monitoring, regulatory inspection and random sampling of various food products including milk, edible oils, spices, and packaged foods throughout the year by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/UTs and Regional Offices of FSSAI to check compliance with the quality and safety parameters and other requirements as laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and Regulations made thereunder. Any Food Business Operators (FBOs) found in contravention of the provisions of the FSS Act, 2006, and Regulations made thereunder faces penal actions as

per the provisions outlined in Chapter IX (Offences and Penalties) of the Act, specifically Section 48-67 of the FSS Act, 2006.

The numbers of enforcement samples analysed during 2022-23 were 1,77,511 out of which 44,626 samples were found non-conforming. In the year 2023-24 total numbers of enforcement samples analysed were 1,70,513 out of which 33,808 samples were found non-conforming.

(b) to (d) : The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access for consumers across the country for redressal of their grievances at the pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances in 17 languages including Hindi, English and Malayalam through the toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience.

The details of grievances related to food adulteration registered on NCH during 2022-23 to 2024-25 are as follows:-

Year	No. of grievances registered
2022-2023	232
2023-2024	308
2024-2025	1017

The details regarding the number of complaints relating to adulterated milk,

edible oils, spices and packaged foods, filed before Consumer Commissions during the last 5 years are as follows :

Year	No. of complaints filed
2021	143
2022	256
2023	267
2024	283
2025	409

FSSAI has developed an online grievance redressal mechanism (<https://foscos.fssai.gov.in/consumergrievance/>) on which consumers can lodge complaint. On successful registration of a complaint, a unique code/ticket number is generated against each lodged complaint which is conveyed via SMS on the mobile number of the consumer provided at the time of registering the concern. As per the online system, the complaint is first forwarded to the Food Business Operator (FBO) which is mentioned in the complaint. The FBO should respond and if the complainant is not satisfied or the FBO doesn't respond, then the complaint is forwarded to the respective States/Central Food Authority for subsequent action.

Further, to strengthen the food regulatory ecosystem in the country, FSSAI has notified 252 food testing laboratories for analysis of food samples and 24 Referral Food Laboratories, under FSS Act for the analysis of appellate samples. For up-gradation of state food testing laboratories, FSSAI provides financial and technical assistance to State Food Testing Laboratories (SFTLs). FSSAI has also provided funds for the Mobile Food Testing Laboratory (MFTL)

referred to as “Food Safety on wheels” (FSW) to States/UTs. It is an important means to combat adulteration as FSWs are equipped with basic infrastructure for on spot testing of adulteration in various food commodities. Currently, 305 FSWs are deployed across 35 States/UTs. Further, the Food Safety Magic Boxes, facilitates the detection of adulteration in food. It consists of reliable "quick screening tests" that a common person can perform at the household level, enabling a broad assessment of potential adulteration in their food in cases of doubt. It consists of a total of 107 tests across 06 food categories which includes detection of adulterants like starch, urea, detergent, cellulose, maltodextrin salicylic acid, glucose etc. FSSAI published DART Booklet ie., “Detect Adulteration with Rapid Test which covers more than 50 quick tests for different categories of foods: milk & milk products; oils & fats; sugars & confectionery; food grains and their products; spices & condiments; to detect adulteration at household levels.

BIOTECHNOLOGY PARKS & INCUBATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN UTTAR PRADESH

4301. ADV. PRIYA SAROJ:

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

- (a) the total number of Biotechnology Parks, Bio-incubators and Innovation Hubs sanctioned with Central assistance during the last five years and the number actually operational, State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh;

- (b) the details of the amount sanctioned, released and utilised for such projects along with the number of projects that remain incomplete, non-functional or operating below capacity, State-wise and particularly for Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) whether any regional disparity assessment has been conducted regarding the concentration of biotech infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the number of start-ups incubated, patents filed, granted, number of those remain pending and jobs generated by such Centrally-aided facilities, State and district-wise particularly for Uttar Pradesh, and
- (e) the time-bound plan to ensure equitable distribution of the Central biotechnology infrastructure across the underserved districts of the State?

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 total number of Biotechnology Parks, Bio-incubators and Innovation Hubs sanctioned with Central assistance, budgetary support along with their current status, State-wise and particularly for Uttar Pradesh during the last five years are as follows:

Biotech Parks:

S. N.	State/ UT	Number	District/ City	Status	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released/Utilized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Telangana	1	Hyderabad	under construction/ establishment	2923.28	535.00
2	West Bengal	1	Kolkata	under construction/ establishment	2681.78	755.15
3	Andhra Pradesh	1	Visakhapatnam	Proposal approved (Fund yet to be disbursed)	3000.00	0.00
4	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Kimin	Proposal approved (Fund yet to be disbursed)	1874.51	0.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	1	Neemuch	Proposal approved (Fund yet to be disbursed)	2999.00	0.00

No proposal for setting up a new Biotechnology Park has been received from the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last five years.

Bio-incubators and Innovation Hubs:- 42 Bio-incubators and Innovation Hubs have been sanctioned through Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a Public Sector Enterprise of DBT across 20 States & UTs of the country during the last five years (2021–2026). The details including the amount sanctioned, amount released/utilized, including those in Uttar Pradesh, are given below:

S. N.	State/ UT	Number	District/ City	Status	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released/Utilized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	Visakhapatnam	Operational	700	666.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Pasighat	Funds yet to be disbursed	266.50	0
3	Assam	2	Jorhat	Operational	410.78	348.04
			Guwahati	Operational	498.00	481.90
4	Bihar	1	Patna	Operational	634.00	301.00
5	Delhi	1	New Delhi	Operational	592.42	473.61
6	Gujarat	1	Rajkot	Operational	266.50	112.09
7	Himachal Pradesh	2	Mandi	Setting up phase	500.00	297.00
			Solan	Funds yet to be disbursed	266.5	0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	4	Jammu	Operational	459.45	266.00
			Srinagar (2)	Funds yet to be disbursed	266.50	0
				Setting up phase	266.5	114.80
			Kathua	Setting up phase	499.98	109.06
9	Karnataka	5	Bangalore (2)	Operational	469.84	455.78
				Setting up phase	338.45	20.00
			Dharwad	Operational	285.24	114.80

				nal		
			Mysuru	Operatio nal	499.90	316.84
			Dharwad	Operatio nal	500.00	407.91
10	Kerala	2	Kannur	Funds yet to be disbursed	266.50	0
			Wayanad	Operatio nal	398.41	324.81
11	Madhya Pradesh	2	Satna	Funds yet to be disbursed	266.50	0
			Bhopal	Operatio nal	315.25	175.03
12	Maharashtra	2	Wardha	Operatio nal	500.00	268.60
			Solapur	Setting up phase	266.50	114.80
13	Meghalaya	1	Shillong	Operatio nal	394.46	370.94
14	Odisha	1	Gunupur	Operatio nal	315.25	190.29
15	Punjab	3	Chandigarh	Operatio nal	285.24	141.62
			Mohali	Funds yet to be disbursed	400.00	0
			Bathinda	Setting up phase	266.50	114.80
16	Rajasthan	3	Ajmer	Funds yet to be disbursed	266.50	0
			Jodhpur	Operatio nal	445.47	391.69
			Jaipur	Operatio nal	285.24	141.87

17	Tamil Nadu	5	Pudur	Operatio nal	285.24	158.46
			Chennai (3)	Operatio nal	285.24	149.83
				Setting up phase	599.58	50.00
				Operatio nal	449.72	374.00
			Coimbatore	Operatio nal	315.25	251.25
18	Telangana	2	Hyderabad (2)	Operatio nal	299.46	258.52
				Operatio nal	434.00	402.53
19	Uttar Pradesh	2	Noida (2)	Setting up phase	423.57	43.75
				Funds yet to be disbursed	500	0
20	West Bengal	1	Kolkata	Operatio nal	315.25	185.82

(c): The Department periodically reviews the distribution of biotechnology infrastructure across the country through consultations with State Governments, implementing agencies and programme monitoring mechanisms to assess regional representation and identify gaps. The Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment (BioE3) Policy of the Department emphasises region-centric biomanufacturing initiatives and promotes the strengthening of bio-manufacturing facilities and innovation clusters across different parts of the country to ensure wider regional participation. Further, the policy envisages establishment of State BioE3 Cells to identify and monitor

region-specific biotechnology programmes, facilitate biotechnology infrastructure development, coordinate regulatory approvals and enable technology transfer. State BioE3 Cells have so far been notified in Assam, Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh.

(d): The number of start-ups/ entrepreneurs incubated, patents filed/ granted and jobs generated, State-wise including those in Uttar Pradesh are as follows:

S.N.	State/ UT	District/ City	Number of startups/ entrepreneurs incubated	Patent Filed/ granted	Jobs generated
1	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	11	1	60
2	Assam	Jorhat	34	0	175
		Guwahati	21	15	110
3	Bihar	Patna	12	0	65
4	Delhi	New Delhi	13	24	70
5	Gujarat	Rajkot	42	3	3
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	22	0	115
7	Karnataka	Bangalore	47	0	240
		Dharwad	56	7	83
		Mysuru	20	11	105
8	Kerala	Wayanad	13	0	3
9	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	46	13	3
10	Maharashtra	Wardha	13	17	70
11	Meghalaya	Shillong	46	4	235
12	Odisha	Gunupur	48	12	3
13	Punjab	Chandigarh	38	2	3
14	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	9	18	50
		Jaipur	43	2	3
15	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	58	4	48
		Pudur	52	4	3
		Coimbatore	55	6	3

16	Telangana	Hyderabad	82	26	420
17	Uttar Pradesh*	Noida	0	0	0
18	West Bengal	Kolkata	38	4	3

*The Facility is under establishment stage.

(e): A number of policy initiatives have been undertaken to promote equitable distribution of biotechnology infrastructure across the country. Under various schemes, support is provided for establishment of biotechnology infrastructure, incubation centres and research facilities, biofoundries along with capacity building and skill development programmes. The Biofoundry Network and Biomanufacturing platforms supported under BioE3 Policy of the Department are expected to play a pivotal role in India's transition to clean and green technologies, reduce import dependence, and establish the country as a frontrunner in the global bioeconomy impacting health, agriculture, food, energy, and environment. Expansion of such infrastructure is undertaken in a phased and demand-driven manner to ensure wider regional access. The Department continues to engage with State Governments and relevant stakeholders to encourage submission of proposals from underserved districts, and proposals received are considered under the respective schemes as per the established guidelines and availability of funds with a view to ensuring wider regional access to biotechnology infrastructure across the country.

NATIONAL BIOENERGY PROGRAMME

4302. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the National Bioenergy Programme including its components namely Waste to Energy, Biomass and Biogas Programmes along with the details of total outlay and progress achieved so far;
- (b) whether the Programme is proposed to continue beyond the financial year 2025-26 and if so, the details of roadmap envisaged thereof;
- (c) the details of Central financial assistance provided for biogas, BioCNG and biomass-based power projects, component-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the potential of livestock waste as major feedstock and whether any incentives or convergence mechanisms have been envisaged for the animal husbandry sector, dairy cooperatives and gaushalas to ensure sustained supply and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the number of biogas plants sanctioned, installed and operational in Rajasthan 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): Under the National Bioenergy Programme (NBP) Phase-I, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy supports installation of Bioenergy Projects in the country by providing Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for setting up of Waste-to-Energy projects, Biomass projects and Biogas projects under following scheme components:

- i. Waste to Energy Programme (Programme on Energy from Urban,

Industrial and Agricultural Wastes /Residues)

- ii. Biomass Programme (Scheme to Support Promotion of Manufacturing of Briquettes & Pellets and Biomass (Non-Bagasse) based cogeneration in Industries in the Country)
- iii. Biogas Programme (Programme to support setting up of small (1 m³ to 25 m³ biogas per day) and medium size Biogas plants i.e., above 25 m³ to 2500 m³ biogas generation per day).

Under the NBP Phase-I, the total outlay was Rs.998.00 Crore. As on 28.02.2026, the details of bioenergy projects installed during NBP Phase-I is given at **Statement-I**.

(b): NBP Phase-I is valid till 31.03.2026 and there is no proposal for continuation of NBP Phase-I, as on date.

(c): Under the NBP Phase-I, CFA is being provided for setting up of biogas, Bio-CNG and biomass-based power projects in the country. The details of CFA are given at **Statement-II**.

(d): As per the 20th Livestock Census (2019) conducted by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India, the total livestock population in the country is 536.76 million. Out of this, the total bovine population (comprising cattle, buffalo, mithun and yak) is 303.76 million. This livestock waste has potential for biogas production.

Under the Biogas Programme and the Waste to Energy Programme, a 20% higher Central Financial Assistance (CFA) has been provisioned for registered Gaushalas to promote the installation of biogas projects.

Further, to promote the participation of dairy cooperatives in the establishment of biogas plants and to strengthen convergence with the dairy sector, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Anand, and Amul Dairy have been designated as Programme Implementing Agencies under the Biogas Programme for facilitating implementation and promoting biogas projects through dairy cooperative networks.

(e): As reported by Program Implementation Agencies under Biogas Programme, a total of 567 numbers of biogas projects have been installed and made operational in the State of Rajasthan, during the last three years.

STATEMENT-I

The details of bioenergy projects installed during NBP Phase-I is given as under:

Biomass Projects (Non-Bagasse Cogeneration)	Biomass based Briquette/Pellet manufacturing Projects	Waste to Energy Projects	Small Biogas Plants	Medium Biogas Plants
Capacity (MW)	Capacity (TPH)	Capacity (MWe)	Nos.	KW
384.02	1014.29	381.87	34913	4029

STATEMENT-II

The existing CFA Support for setting up of Bioenergy Projects in the country under National Bioenergy Programme is given as under:

Waste to Energy Programme	CFA in Rs Crore
Biogas generation	Rs 0.25 Crore per 12000cum/day
BioCNG generation	Rs 4.0 Crore per 4800 kg/day (for BioCNG generation from new biogas plant)

	Rs 3.0 Crore per 4800 kg/day (for BioCNG generation from existing Biogas plant)
Power generation based on Biogas	Rs 0.75 Crore/MW (for power generation from new biogas plant) Rs 0.5 Crore/MW (for power generation from existing Biogas plant)
Power based on bio & agro-industrial waste	Rs 0.4 Crore/MW
Biomass Gasifier	Rs. 2,500 per kWe with dual fuel engines for electrical application Rs. 15,000 per kWe with 100% gas engines for electrical application Rs. 2 lakh per 300 kWth for thermal applications

Biomass Programme	CFA
Briquette manufacturing plants	Rs. 9.00 Lakhs/ TPH (Maximum CFA- Rs. 45.00 Lakh per project).
Non-Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant	Rs. 21 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 105 lakhs per project)
Torrefied Pellet manufacturing plant	Rs. 42 lakhs/MTPH production capacity or 30% of the capital cost considered for plant and machinery of 1 TPH plant, whichever is lower (Maximum Rs. 210 lakhs per project)
Non-Bagasse Cogeneration Projects	Rs. 40 Lakhs/ Megawatt Maximum CFA- Rs. 5.00 Crore per project).

Biogas Programme	CFA
For small biogas plants (1-25 cubic meter/day plant capacity):	Rs. 9,800/- to Rs. 70,400/- per plant based on size of the plant in cubic meter

For Power generation and thermal application (25 - 2500 cubic meter/day plant capacity):	Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- per kilowatt for power generation Rs. 17,500/- to Rs. 22,500/- per kilowatt equivalent for thermal applications. Note: 20% higher than Standard CFA in for NER, Island, Registered Gaushalas and SC/ST beneficiaries);

दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा तक पहुंच

4303. डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे:

श्री संदिपनराव आसाराम भुमरे:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश के ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा, विशेषकर सौर और पवन ऊर्जा तक पहुंच बढ़ाने के लिए विशिष्ट उपाय किए हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र में तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विशेषकर छत्रपति संभाजीनगर जिले सहित महाराष्ट्र के विभिन्न जिलों में नवीकरणीय स्रोतों का उपयोग करके कुल कितने घरों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार का महाराष्ट्र में गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांवों अथवा विद्युत आपूर्ति की कमी का सामना कर रहे गांवों को राजसहायता प्राप्त सौर पैनल और माइक्रो ग्रिड उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है;
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) वित्तीय वर्ष 2026 के अंत तक देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की पहुँच के संबंध में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं?

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

(क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने देश भर में, महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा तक पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों का विवरण, जिनमें देश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में सौर और पवन ऊर्जा के माध्यम से पहुँच उपलब्ध कराने के उपाय भी शामिल हैं, ब्यौरा **विवरण** में दिया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ): देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा का उपयोग करके, गांवों और घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (MNRE) में कोई अलग योजना कार्यशील नहीं है।

तथापि, 'प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवासी न्याय महा अभियान' (PM JANMAN) और 'धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान' (DA JGUA) के अंतर्गत आने वाले जनजातीय गांवों के लिए, जनजातीय घरों के सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से विद्युतीकरण का प्रावधान है, यदि इन घरों के लिए ग्रिड कनेक्टिविटी तकनीकी-आर्थिक रूप से संभव न हो। अब तक, MNRE को महाराष्ट्र राज्य से ऐसे घरों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

इसके अलावा, MNRE 'पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना' (PMSG: MBY) लागू कर रहा है, जिसके तहत आवासीय क्षेत्र में रूफटॉप सोलर लगवाने वाले परिवारों को केंद्र सरकार की ओर से आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है। इस योजना का लाभ उठाने के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल www.pmsuryaghar.gov.in के माध्यम से आवेदन कर सकते हैं और निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का पालन करना होगा।

(च): देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा की पहुँच के संबंध में, वित्त वर्ष 2026 के अंत तक के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, सरकार ने वर्ष 2030 तक देश में गैर-जीवाश्म स्रोतों से 500 GW की क्षमता हासिल करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है।

विवरण

देश में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा तक पहुँच बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए उपायों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर, पवन, पवन-सौर हाइब्रिड और सतत एवं प्रेषणयोग्य नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (एफडीआरई) परियोजनाओं से विद्युत की खरीद के लिए टैरिफ आधारित प्रतिस्पर्धी बोली प्रक्रिया के लिए मानक बोली दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं
- RE की खपत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, नवीकरणीय उपभोग बाध्यता ट्रेजेक्ट्री (RCO) का लक्ष्य 2029-30 तक के लिए अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है। ऊर्जा संरक्षण अधिनियम 2001 के अंतर्गत सभी नामित उपभोक्ताओं पर लागू आरसीओ की अनुपालना न करने पर जुर्माना लगाया जाएगा। आरसीओ में विकेंद्रीकृत अक्षय ऊर्जा स्रोतों से खपत की निर्दिष्ट मात्रा भी शामिल है।
- ऑटोमेटिक रूट के अंतर्गत 100 प्रतिशत तक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश (एफडीआई) की अनुमति दी गई है।
- प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (पीएम-कुसुम), पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना, राष्ट्रीय उच्च दक्षता सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल कार्यक्रम, प्रधानमंत्री जनजाति आदिवादी न्याय महा अभियान (पीएम जनमन) तथा धरती आबा जनजातीय ग्राम उत्कर्ष अभियान (डीए जेजीयूए) के अंतर्गत नवीन सौर विद्युत योजना (जनजातीय तथा पीवीटीजी बस्तियों/गावों के लिए), राष्ट्रीय ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन मिशन, अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतराल वित्तपोषण (वीजीएफ) जैसी योजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं।
- सौर पार्कों और अल्ट्रा मेगा सौर विद्युत परियोजनाओं पार्कों की स्थापना के लिए, अक्षय ऊर्जा डेवलपर्स को बड़े स्तर पर अक्षय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं की स्थापना हेतु भूमि एवं

ट्रांसमिशन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए योजना का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है।

- नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं (ग्रीन हाइड्रोजन परियोजनाओं सहित) के लिए कुछ निर्धारित समय-सीमाओं और शर्तों के अधीन होते हुए इंटर-स्टेट ट्रांसमिशन प्रणाली (ISTS) शुल्कों में छूट,।
- अक्षय विद्युत की निकासी के लिए ग्रीन एनर्जी कॉरिडोर योजना के अंतर्गत नई ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें बिछाने और नई सब-स्टेशन क्षमता विकसित करने हेतु वित्तपोषण किया गया है।
- सौर फोटोवोल्टिक उत्पादों (यानी, सौर पीवी मॉड्यूल, सौर पीवी इनवर्टर और भंडारण बैटरी) और सौर जल तापन प्रणालियों के लिए गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण आदेश अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- ऊर्जा भंडारण प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देने और विकसित करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय फ्रेमवर्क जारी किया गया।
- भारत के लिए संसाधन पर्याप्तता योजना फ्रेमवर्क के दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए.
- पांच सौ किलोवाट तक अथवा स्वीकृत विद्युत लोड तक, जो भी कम हो, नेट-मीटरिंग के लिए विद्युत (उपभोक्ता के अधिकार) नियम, 2020 जारी किए गए हैं।
- “पवन विद्युत परियोजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुनः शक्तिकरण और जीवन विस्तार नीति, 2023” जारी की गई है।
- अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं के विकास के लिए अपतटीय क्षेत्रों के पट्टे (लीज) की मंजूरी को विनियमित करने के लिए अपतटीय पवन ऊर्जा पट्टा नियम, 2023 को विदेश मंत्रालय की दिनांक 19 दिसम्बर, 2023 की अधिसूचना द्वारा अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- दिनांक 12 जून 2025 को प्रोटोटाइप पवन टरबाइन मॉडल की स्थापना के लिए संशोधित दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए।

- दिनांक 31 जुलाई, 2025 को पवन टरबाइन मॉडल और विंड टर्बाइन के निर्माताओं (आरएलएमएम) की संशोधित सूची में पवन टरबाइन मॉडल को शामिल करने/अद्यतन करने की प्रक्रिया जारी की गई। यह संशोधन आरएलएमएम का नाम बदलकर मॉडल और निर्माताओं की अनुमोदित सूची [एलएमएम (पवन)] के रूप में परिवर्तित कर देता है और भारत के भीतर डेटा केंद्रों के अनिवार्य स्थानांतरण और भारत के बाहर रियल टाइम डेटा हस्तांतरण पर प्रतिबंध के साथ-साथ ब्लेड, टॉवर, जनरेटर, गियरबॉक्स और विशेष बीयरिंग (मुख्य, पिच और यॉ बीयरिंग) जैसे सूचीबद्ध घटकों के उपयोग को अनिवार्य करता है।
- दिनांक 29 अक्टूबर 2025 को एलएमएम-पवन और एलएमएम - पवन टरबाइन घटकों (एलएमएम - डब्ल्यूटीसी) के लिए मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (एसओपी) जारी की गई, जिसमें आवेदन, सत्यापन, कारखाना निरीक्षण, घटक मूल्यांकन और मॉडल सूचीबद्धता के लिए एंड-टू-एंड प्रक्रिया का विवरण दिया गया है।
- सौर फोटोवोल्टेक मॉड्यूलों और ग्रिड कनेक्टेड सौर इनवर्टरों के लिए मानक एवं लेबलिंग (एस एंड एल) कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए हैं।
- तीव्र अक्षय ऊर्जा ट्रेजेक्ट्री के लिए आवश्यक ट्रांसमिशन अवसंरचना को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 2030 तक की ट्रांसमिशन योजना तैयार की गई है।
- “विद्युत (विलंब भुगतान अधिभार और संबंधित मामले) नियम (एलपीएस नियम)” अधिसूचित किए गए हैं।
- सभी के लिए किफायती, भरोसेमंद और सतत हरित ऊर्जा तक पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से दिनांक 06 जून, 2022 को विद्युत (हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा) नियम, 2022 अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। वितरण लाइसेंसधारी को उसी विद्युत प्रभाग में स्थित कुल मिलाकर सौ किलोवाट या इससे अधिक के एकल या बहु

एकल कनेक्शन के माध्यम से 100 किलोवाट या इससे अधिक की संविदा मांग के साथ किसी भी उपभोक्ता को हरित ऊर्जा खुली पहुंच (ग्रीन एनर्जी ओपन एक्सेस) की अनुमति है।

- एक्सचेंजों के माध्यम से अक्षय ऊर्जा विद्युत की बिक्री को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए ग्रीन टर्म अहेड मार्केट (जीटीएम) की शुरुआत की गई है।
- सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किए हैं कि विद्युत की आपूर्ति साख पत्र (लेटर ऑफ क्रेडिट – एलसी) या अग्रिम भुगतान के माध्यम से की जाएगी ताकि वितरण लाइसेंसधारियों द्वारा अक्षय ऊर्जा उत्पादकों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित हो सके।

PROMOTIONS BY INFLUENCERS

4304. SHRI BAPI HALDAR:

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

- whether the Government has empanelled any social media influencers for promotion/ publicity of Government schemes or programmes;
- if so, the details of such contracts signed during the last five years, year-wise; and
- the criteria of selecting influencers and estimated fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN):

(a) to (c): The Central Bureau of Communication (CBC) issues advertisements on behalf of various client Ministries/Departments related to schemes/

programmes and other initiatives of the Government of India.

As per Digital Advertisement Policy, 2023, CBC issues, advertisements & campaigns for promotion/publicity of Government schemes or programmes only through empanelled media agencies.

SEMICONDUCTOR AND DISPLAY MANUFACTURING SCHEME

4305. SHRI SASIKANTH SENTHIL:

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

- (a) the total financial outlay approved under the Semiconductor and Display Manufacturing Scheme and the amount disbursed to date, project-wise;
- (b) the number of projects approved under the scheme for semiconductor fabrication (fabs), compound semiconductors and assembly, testing, marking and packaging (ATMP/OSAT);
- (c) whether a substantial proportion of approved projects are presently concentrated in assembly and packaging activities rather than advanced fabrication;
- (d) the rationale for prioritizing ATMP/OSAT facilities and whether this limits India's technological self-reliance in core semiconductor manufacturing;
- (e) whether the Government has conducted an assessment of value addition at different stages of the semiconductor value chain and the expected employment and technology transfer outcomes; and
- (f) the steps proposed to ensure that India moves beyond assembly-led

manufacturing towards full-stack semiconductor capability including wafer fabrication and design ecosystems?

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): **India's semiconductor strategy:**

India's semiconductor development strategy is inspired by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India, Make for the world.

India's semiconductor strategy builds on the success of the electronics manufacturing. In last 11 years, electronics manufacturing has increased to nearly 12 Lakh Cr and provides employment to more than 60 lakh people.

Semicon India program:

In 2022, Government approved Semicon India programme for the development of complete semiconductor ecosystem, ranging from design, fabrication, assembly, testing, packaging, and module manufacturing.

Fiscal incentives were provided for setting up semiconductor units including fabs, packaging units, etc.

Progress of Semicon India:

In a short span of four years, the Government has approved 10 units with an investment commitment of about Rs 1.6 Lakh Cr.

Approved projects include one Silicon CMOS based semiconductor fabs for logic chips, one Silicon Carbide based semiconductor fab for high power

applications, two advance packaging for glass-based packaging and wafer level packaging and 6 other ATMP/OSAT facilities.

The commercial production in one of the plant (Micron, Sanand) has commenced with Pilot production underway in 3 units.

Developing design ecosystem:

As per industry assessment, the maximum value addition in the semiconductor chips is from the design of chips. Semicon India programme focuses on design of semiconductor chips, SoCs and development of Intellectual Property (IP) through Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme.

Government has approved 24 projects for the design of semiconductor chips & SoCs, with a total project value of Rs 900 Cr.

- These projects address critical sectors such as video surveillance, drone detection, energy metering, microprocessors, satellite communications, and broadband and IoT SoCs.
- Out of 24 projects, 14 companies have raised venture capital funding to scale up and productize their solutions.
- Rs 650 crore raised in VC funding by Indian semiconductor startups.
- 7 chips have been successfully fabricated out of 16 designs taped out across multiple foundries, including advanced nodes such as 12 nm at TSMC
- 103 fabless chip design companies have been supported with access to advanced chip design infrastructure, cumulatively consuming 60 lakh hours of tool usage
- 315 Universities are getting access to advanced EDA tools for the students.

So far, the usage of these tools has exceeded 185 lakh hours

- 146 designs taped out by 49 institutions across India out of which SCL has successfully fabricated and packaged 94 student-designed chips

Building on the success of Semicon India Programme 1.0, Union Budget 2026-27 has announced India Semiconductor Mission 2.0 for equipment and materials, design full stack, Indian IP and fortify supply chains.

परमाणु ईंधन चक्र में स्वदेशी क्षमता का संवर्धन

4306. श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

- क्या सरकार ने यूरेनियम खनन, ईंधन निर्माण तथा अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन जैसी परमाणु ईंधन चक्र संबंधी कार्यकलापों में स्वदेशी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए कोई पहल की है;
- यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 2024-25 के दौरान इस संबंध में की गई पहलों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- क्या उक्त उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप घरेलू परमाणु रिएक्टरों के लिए ईंधन की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है; और
- यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में हुए सुधारों 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):

- और (ख): हां। परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (डीएई) के अधीन एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम (पीएसयू) यूरेनियम कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (यूसीआईएल) जिसे भारत में यूरेनियम अयस्क के खनन और प्रसंस्करण के लिए अधिकृत किया गया है, ने स्वदेशी यूरेनियम खनन क्षमता बढ़ाने के

लिए कई पहलें की हैं। यूसीआईएल ने विकसित भारत @2047 के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप नई यूरेनियम खनन परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने की योजना बनाई है और राजस्थान के सीकर जिले में रोहिल में 2,500 टीपीडी क्षमता की खान और मिल स्थापित करने के लिए पहल की है एवं छत्तीसगढ़ में जाजवाल यूरेनियम परियोजना के अंतर्गत भी एक अन्य खान स्थापित करने की परियोजना है। ये दोनों परियोजनाएं वैधानिक मंजूरी प्राप्त करने के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के अधीन एक संघटक इकाई, नाभिकीय ईंधन सम्मिश्र (एनएफसी), न्यूक्लियर पावर कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड (एनपीसीआईएल) के लिए स्वदेशी ईंधन असेंबलियां संविरचन का कार्य करती है। एनपीसीआईएल दाबित भारी पानी रिएक्टर (पीएचडब्ल्यूआर) और क्वथन जल रिएक्टर (बीडब्ल्यूआर) के प्रचालन के लिए यूरेनियम का उपयोग करता है जिसकी कच्ची सामग्री यूसीआईएल और आयात से प्राप्त होती है। एनएफसी ने एनपीसीआईएल के रिएक्टर तैनाती कार्यक्रम और यूसीआईएल से की गई आपूर्ति के अनुसार पहल करके समय-समय पर अपनी ईंधन उत्पादन सुविधा का विस्तार किया है।

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के अधीन अनुसंधान एवं विकास इकाई भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी), और नाभिकीय पुनर्चक्रण बोर्ड (एनआरबी) घरेलू स्रोतों से प्राप्त भुक्तशेष ईंधन के पुनर्चक्रण और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन तथा द्रुत रिएक्टर के लिए ईंधन संविरचन हेतु एकीकृत नाभिकीय पुनर्चक्रण संयंत्र (आईएनआरपी) तारापुर और द्रुत रिएक्टर ईंधन चक्र सुविधा (एफआरएफसीएफ) कल्पाक्कम में बड़ी क्षमता वाली एकीकृत नाभिकीय पुनर्चक्रण सुविधाओं का निर्माण कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन सुविधाओं से देश में ईंधन संविरचन और अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए स्वदेशी क्षमता बढ़ने की अपेक्षा है।

(ग) और (घ): हां। खनन और ईंधन संविरचन क्षेत्रों में की गई पहलों और एकीकृत नाभिकीय सुविधाओं के कमीशनन के परिणामस्वरूप, पीएचडब्ल्यूआर के लिए ईंधन का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और द्रुत प्रजनक रिएक्टरों के लिए मिश्रित ऑक्साइड (एमओएक्स) ईंधन की लगातार उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित होगी। नए ईंधन संविरचन संयंत्र, जो तारापुर और कल्पाक्कम में नाभिकीय पुनर्चक्रण

सुविधाओं का भाग हैं, द्रुत रिएक्टरों के लिए ईंधन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करेंगे।

GROSS BUDGETARY SUPPORT

4307. SHRI TAPIR GAO:

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

- (a) the manner in which the Government is monitoring the utilization of the 10% Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) by other Central Ministries to ensure it meets the 1.14 lakh crore dedicated investment target;
- (b) the impact expected from the increase in tax devolution to the North Eastern Region on the financial autonomy of smaller States; and
- (c) whether the Poorvottar Vikas Setu digital portal has successfully achieved 100% real-time tracking of all central projects in the region as of February 2026 and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH
EASTERN REGION (DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR):**

(a) : As mandated in accordance with the Department of Expenditure's Office Memorandum dated 5th May 2017, Secretary, MDONER holds quarterly review meetings with the Financial advisors of the Ministries/Departments to assess the utilization of 10% GBS earmarked for the North Eastern Region (NER), as indicated in Statement 11 of the Union Budget.

(b) : There has been a substantial impact resulting from the increase in tax

devolution to the NER on the financial autonomy of the states. This increase has strengthened the fiscal prudence and improved expenditure quality, which help sustain progress and long-term fiscal stability across the region.

(c): All the project proposals and fund release requests are received from the State Governments and Central Agencies through the Poorvottar Vikas Setu (PVS) portal. The use of PVS portal has streamlined the process of project approval, monitoring and release of funds, resulting into enhanced efficiency and transparency.

उपग्रह-आधारित आपदा निगरानी तंत्र

4308. श्री तारिक अनवर:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में बाढ़, सूखा और चक्रवात जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के दौरान भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन (इसरो) द्वारा तत्काल सक्रिय किए गए उपग्रह आधारित निगरानी तंत्रों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनसे प्राप्त सूचनाओं को किस प्रोटोकॉल के तहत प्रसारित किया जाता है;
- (ख) देश में कृषि, जल संसाधन तथा वन आच्छादन से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय स्तर की नीतियों के निर्माण में इसरो के पृथ्वी अवलोकन उपग्रहों से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के उपयोग के लिए क्या तंत्र स्थापित किया गया है; और
- (ग) क्या देश की सीमाओं तथा समुद्री क्षेत्रों की सतत निगरानी के लिए अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नयन की कोई समयबद्ध योजना है, ताकि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा तथा संसाधन प्रबंधन को और सुदृढ़ किया जा सके?

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) : इसरो/अंतरिक्ष विभाग आपदा से प्रभावित या आपदा संभावित क्षेत्र का डेटा एकत्र करने के लिए भारतीय पृथ्वी अवलोकन उपग्रहों को कार्यशील करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आपदा की संभावित गंभीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इसरो/अंतरिक्ष विभाग बाढ़ और चक्रवात सहित अन्य आपदाओं के प्रबंधन के लिए अपने 17 सदस्य एजेंसियों और 16 डेटा प्रदाताओं से उपग्रह डेटा सहायता हेतु अंतरिक्ष एवं प्रमुख आपदाओं के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय चार्टर को सक्रिय करता है। हिंद महासागर में दबाव और चक्रवातों के संभावित सृजन की स्थिति में, भारतीय मौसमविज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) द्वारा इनसैट-3डीआर से त्वरित स्कैन का अनुरोध किया जाता है, जो चक्रवात के उस क्षेत्र में बने रहने तक जारी रहता है। इनसैट-3डीआर, इनसैट-3डीएस और ओशनसैट-3 उपग्रहों का उपयोग चक्रवात की उत्पत्ति के पूर्वानुमान, चक्रवात की पहचान, तूफान के उत्पन्न होने की निगरानी, उसके मार्ग के पूर्वानुमान और जमीन पर घटित होने के आकलन के लिए भी किया जाता है। नदी और चक्रवाती बाढ़ के लिए लगभग वास्तविक समय के जलमग्नता मानचित्र तैयार किए जाते हैं और इन मानचित्रों को गृह मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों तथा संबंधित राज्य आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों को वितरित किया जाता है। उपग्रह डेटा और सहायक डेटा का उपयोग करके सूखे के कारकों और संकेतकों को इसरो के वेदास जियोपोर्टल पर कार्यान्वित राष्ट्रीय भू-स्थानिक सूखा पोर्टल के माध्यम से तैयार किया जाता है। भूकंप और भूस्खलन जैसी आपदाओं के लिए उपग्रह डेटा का उपयोग करके त्वरित रूप से क्षति का आकलन भी किया जाता है। भारतीय अंतरिक्ष नीति 2023 और राष्ट्रीय भू-स्थानिक नीति के अनुसार, उपग्रह डेटा और मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों को इसरो के भू-पोर्टल जैसे भूनिधि, मॉस्टैक, भुवन और एनडीईएम के माध्यम से उपयोगकर्ताओं तक पहुंचाया जाता है।

(ख) : सरकार ने वर्ष 2021 में अंतरिक्ष अनुप्रयोग प्रबंधन प्रणाली (एसएएमएस) को लागू किया है, जिसका उद्देश्य पृथ्वी अवलोकन उपग्रहों की आवश्यकता से संबंधित पहलुओं का आकलन करना, उपयोगकर्ता वर्ग द्वारा इसकी लागत में हिस्सेदारी की अनुशंसा करना तथा कृषि, जल और वन जैसे विषयगत क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीय विकास संबंधी आवश्यकताओं एवं नीतिगत निर्माण को पूरा करने हेतु इसके आँकड़ों के प्रभावी उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करना है।

(ग) : जी हाँ। सरकार द्वारा अनेक उपग्रहों तथा उनसे संबंधित भू-आधारित प्रणालियों को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है, जिन्हें अगले पाँच वर्षों में आपदा निगरानी तंत्र के अंतर्गत विकसित किया जाएगा। यह तंत्र संसाधन प्रबंधन को सुदृढ़ करने के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करता है तथा देश की सीमाओं और समुद्री क्षेत्रों की सतत निगरानी सुनिश्चित करता है।

AI-BASED STARTUPS AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

CENTERS IN BUNDELKHAND

4309. SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:

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

- (a) the details of amount allocated to Uttar Pradesh under the 'AI For All' initiative;
- (b) whether the Government has plans to establish AI-based startups and skill development centres in Bundelkhand and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the proposed investment and expected outcomes of the initiative in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI JITIN PRASADA):

(a) to (c): The YUVA AI for All course has been designed as an inclusive entry point to AI learning, requiring no prior technical background. It is envisaged as a national AI literacy initiative for building foundational Artificial Intelligence (AI) awareness among students and youth across the country.

About the YUVA AI for All Course

- **Nature:** Basic AI literacy course
- **Duration:** Approximately 4.5 hours, self-paced
- **Pedagogy:** Modular lessons with short assessments
- **Certification:** Government-authorised certificate
- **Delivery Platforms:** To maximise accessibility and reach, the course is hosted on multiple national and global platforms, details placed at **Statement.**

AI-based startups

The IndiaAI Startups Global programme, launched in March 2025 in collaboration with Station F (Paris) and HEC Paris, supports Indian AI startups in expanding into global innovation ecosystems.

Under the programme, 10 Indian AI startups are being supported for market access and international expansion.

Further, under the IndiaAI Mission, 30 AI applications are being developed focusing on India-specific challenges in sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, climate change and disaster management.

Sector-specific hackathons and innovation challenges have also been organised in collaboration with organisations including the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre, Geological Survey of India, Ministry of AYUSH, Ministry of MSME, NFRA and National Cancer Grid (NCG).

From these initiatives, 10 startups have been identified for scaling up their solutions.

Initiatives in Uttar Pradesh

IndiaAI Data & AI Labs

Under IndiaAI Mission, IndiaAI Data and AI Labs are being established across the country to strengthen AI skilling and capacity building.

As part of this initiative, 27 labs at NIELIT centres have already been established and operationalised to deliver foundational and sector-specific AI training in data and AI.

In addition, 543 labs in ITIs/Polytechnics across all States and Union Territories are currently under implementation to offer both foundational and sector-specific AI courses aligned with India's diverse developmental needs.

In Uttar Pradesh, 2 IndiaAI labs at NIELIT centres have been established, and 49 ITIs have been identified for establishing the labs.

AI-CoEs under the IndiaAI Mission

A scheme has been approved for the establishment of 58 Artificial Intelligence Centres of Excellence (AI-CoEs) across States and Union Territories in a collaborative model with MeitY, State/UT and Industry Partners.

These CoEs aim to nurture skilled professionals through targeted talent development programs in emerging tech domains, while empowering tech-driven startups to accelerate their growth and innovation.

Uttar Pradesh has been allocated 3 CoEs under the programme.

STATEMENT

Delivery Platforms

1. iGOT Karmayogi platform (Integrated Government Online Training):

https://portal.igotkarmayogi.gov.in/app/toc/do_1144314741016166401174/overview

2. DIKSHA:

<https://learning.diksha.gov.in/diksha/course.php?id=959&section=2075>

3. FutureSkills Prime (MeitY–NASSCOM):

<https://www.futureskillsprime.in/course/yuva-ai-for-all/>

4. Intellipaat: [YUVA AI for ALL – Intellipaat Academy](#)

5. Khan Academy: <https://www.khanacademy.org/partner-content/yuva-ai-for-all>

EXPANSION OF CMOT PROGRAMME

4310: SHRI MANISH JAISWAL:

DR. HEMANG JOSHI:

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI:

SHRI RAVINDRA SHUKLA ALIAS RAVI KISHAN:

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

- (a) the details of the key components and objectives of the WAVES Bazaar global e-marketplace for the film and animation sectors;
- (b) the manner in which the International Film Festival of India (IFFI) evolved in terms of inclusivity and international participation in its recent editions;
- (c) whether the Government has established strategic partnerships with global technology companies to support the National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by when the Creative Minds of Tomorrow (CMOT) programme expanded its support to 100 young talents and details of the impact of this expansion?

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): WAVES Bazaar is the flagship global B2B marketplace and engagement platform of the Government, conceived to promote India's Media & Entertainment (M&E) sector across films, animation, VFX, gaming, AVGC-XR, immersive media, music, and digital content. Envisioned as a "Create in India, Create for the World" initiative, WAVES Bazaar enables structured business discovery, market access, investment facilitation, and international collaboration for Indian creators, studios, startups, and institutions.

The Government has established strategic partnerships with several global technology companies to support the National Centre of Excellence (NCoE) for Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming, Comics and Extended Reality (AVGC-XR) - the Indian Institute of Creative Technologies (IICT). The collaborations aim to support the IICT through curriculum development, skill development programmes, internships, research and development support, startup incubation, scholarships and industry mentorship, thereby strengthening the AVGC-XR ecosystem in the country.

IFFI aims to be inclusive in terms of participation of countries, genres of films, styles of production, thematic concerns and audience appeal. Over the last 3 years, the number of countries from which films have been submitted to the festival has increased from 106 in 2023 to 127 in 2025. In the final line-up of films, international participation has increased from 79 countries in 2023 to 84 countries in 2025. Genres, styles and themes also have registered an impressive rise in IFFI's film bouquet. For wider inclusivity, the delegate fee is kept at low threshold of Rs. 1000/- for the entire length of the festival been held at 4 venues across Goa i.e. Panjim, Porvorim, Madgaon and Ponda. All screening venues of the festival have been made accessible for Divyangjan. In 56th IFFI, Indian Panorama section-19 films had Closed Captions and 24 films had Audio Descriptions.

The Creative Minds of Tomorrow (CMOT) is an initiative launched in 2021 during the International Film Festival of India to identify, recognize, and nurture young creative talent in the field of filmmaking. The fifth edition of

CMOT in 2025 brought together around 125 emerging creators across 13 film crafts. Since its inception in 2021, CMOT has grown steadily, with alumni screening at major global festivals, earning national recognition, and contributing significantly to India's creative economy.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS UNDER INDIAAI MISSION

4311. SUSHRI SAYANI GHOSH:

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

- (a) the total funds allocated to the India AI Mission, since its launch, year-wise and the actual expenditure incurred during the last two financial years;
- (b) the physical and financial progress achieved so far under major components of the Mission including Artificial Intelligence (AI) compute infrastructure, datasets, startups support, skilling and public sector AI use-cases;
- (c) the number of AI startups, institutions, researchers and Government departments that have benefited from the Mission till date, component-wise;
- (d) whether any targets have been delayed or revised and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the roadmap and timelines for achieving the Mission's stated goals during 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 (e): India's AI strategy is based on the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize the use of technology. It aims to address India centric challenges, create economic and employment opportunities for all Indians.

IndiaAI Mission:

In March 2024, Government of India launched IndiaAI mission with outlay of Rs 10,372 Cr for development of the overall AI ecosystem in the country.

Within 24 months, India AI Mission has set up a foundation for development of AI ecosystem in the country:

- More than 38 thousand GPUs for common compute facility have been onboarded, which are being provided to Indian start-ups and academia at an affordable rate.
- In the initial phase twelve teams have been shortlisted for development of indigenous foundational models or Large Language Models. Of these, Sarvam AI, BharatGen, Gnani, and Socket launched their models at IndiaAI impact summit in February, 2026.
- Thirty applications have been approved for developing India specific AI applications in the critical sectors such as health, climate change, agriculture, etc.

- More than eight thousand undergraduate students, five thousand post graduate students and five hundred PhD students are supported for talent development.
- 27 India Data and AI labs have been established and 543 more have been identified.
- 10,000+ datasets, 285 AI models and 28 development toolkits specific to India are available on the platform.
- 13 projects have been selected in Safe & Trusted Pillar, addressing issues like machine unlearning, AI algorithm auditing tools, privacy-preserving machine learning, explainability, and evaluating gender bias in Agriculture LLMs etc.
- The IndiaAI Startups Global program in collaboration with Station F (Paris) and HEC Paris, supported 10 Indian AI startups in accessing global innovation ecosystems and expanding into international markets
- India hosted the India-AI Impact Summit 2026 from 16–21 February 2026 at New Delhi. For the first time, the global AI summit series took place in the Global South. The Summit concluded as a historic global convergence, establishing India as a global hub for artificial intelligence innovation, governance, partnership, and inclusive growth.

The implementation of 'IndiaAI Mission' is with a total outlay of Rs. 10,371.92 Cr for a period of 5 years. The detailed allocation of budgetary outlay

among its seven key pillars is as follows:

Components	Total Expenditure (₹ Cr)
IndiaAI Compute Capacity	4563.36
IndiaAI Foundation Models	1971.37
IndiaAI Datasets Platform	199.55
IndiaAI Application Development Initiative	689.05
IndiaAI FutureSkills	882.94
IndiaAI Startup Financing	1942.5
Safe & Trusted AI	20.46
IndiaAI Overheads and Contingency @1%	102.69
Total	10,371.92

The funds allocated and released since the inception of IndiaAI Mission is as under:

S. No.	Year	Expenditure
1	2024-25	21.79
2	2025-26	497.08*

* As on 13.03.2026

डाटा केंद्रों की स्थापना

4312. डॉ. मन्ना लाल रावत:

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

- (क) देश में उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जहां डाटा सेंटर में निवेश किया गया है और उनकी वर्तमान परिचालन क्षमता कितनी है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार किसी नए अंतरराष्ट्रीय सब-सी गेटवे की स्थापना की योजना बना रही है अथवा इसके लिए निजी क्षेत्र को आमंत्रित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या देश में डाटा सेंटरों की स्थापना से स्थानीय डिजिटल सेवाओं की आवश्यकताओं की

पूर्ति होने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने वर्ष 2018 में वित्तीय आंकड़ों के स्थानीय भंडारण को अनिवार्य किया था;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए देश में पर्याप्त डाटा सेंटर क्षमता उपलब्ध है; और

(च) इस संबंध में सरकार की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के दृष्टिकोण के अनुरूप, सरकार प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास और उपयोग का लोकतंत्रीकरण कर रही है।

देश में डेटा केंद्रों की स्थापना की सुविधा पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जा रहा है जो डिजिटल अवसंरचना को सुदृढ़ करने और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल सेवाओं के वितरण में सुधार करने में मदद करेगा।

भारत में डेटा सेंटर उद्योग स्थिर गति से बढ़ रहा है। देश में डेटा सेंटर की क्षमता 2020 में 375 मेगावाट से बढ़कर 2025 तक 1500 मेगावाट से अधिक हो गई है।

डेटा केंद्र देश भर में फैले हुए हैं और उद्योग स्रोतों के अनुसार प्रमुख क्षमता निम्नलिखित शहरों में है:

क्र.सं.	शहर	परिचालन क्षमता (मेगावाट में)
1	मुंबई/नवी मुंबई	790
2	चेन्नई	305
3	बेंगलुरु	182
4	हैदराबाद	152
5	दिल्ली-एनसीआर/नोएडा	76
6	अन्य (पुणे, कोलकाता)	15

इस समय विभिन्न दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा विभिन्न केबल लैंडिंग स्टेशनों

(सीएलएस) पर चार (4) सबमरीन केबल प्रणालियां चालू की जा रही हैं।

ब्यौरा **विवरण** की तालिका-I में दिए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, विभिन्न टीएसपी द्वारा तीन (3) सबमरीन केबल प्रणालियां बनाने की योजना बनाई जा रही है जिसके लिए दूरसंचार विभाग को आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिए गए हैं। ब्यौरा **विवरण** की तालिका-II में दिया गया है और आज की स्थिति के अनुसार, सरकार नए उप-समुद्री प्रवेश द्वार स्थापित करने की योजना नहीं बना रही है।

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक (आरबीआई) ने 6 अप्रैल 2018 को डीपीएसएस. सीओ.ओडी. संख्या 2785/06.08.005/2017-18 और इसके अनुरूप 26.06.2019 को "भुगतान प्रणाली डेटा का स्टोरेज" विषय पर एक परिपत्र जारी किया, जिसमें सभी सिस्टम प्रदाताओं को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई कि उनके द्वारा संचालित भुगतान प्रणालियों से संबंधित संपूर्ण डेटा केवल भारत में स्थित एक सिस्टम में ही स्टोर किया जाए।

भारत सरकार की नीतियों का उद्देश्य देश के भीतर पर्याप्त डेटा स्टोरेज क्षमता के साथ एक सुरक्षित, विश्वसनीय और जवाबदेह साइबर स्पेस सुनिश्चित करना है।

विवरण

तालिका-1: पनडुब्बी केबल प्रणालियों की सूची

क्रम संख्या	सबमरीन केबल सिस्टम का नाम	दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता का नाम	केबल लैंडिंग स्टेशन (सीएलएस) का स्थान	स्थिति
1	भारत यूरोप एक्सप्रेस (आईईएक्स)	मेसर्स रिलायंस जियो इन्फोकॉम लिमिटेड (आरजेआईएल)	मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)	कमीशनिंग के अंतर्गत
2	सी-मी-वी-6	मेसर्स भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड (बीएएल)	मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र), चेन्नई (तमिलनाडु)	कमीशनिंग के अंतर्गत
3	2अफ्रीका	मेसर्स भारती एयरटेल लिमिटेड (बीएएल)	मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)	कमीशनिंग के अंतर्गत

4	रमन केबल	मेसर्स सिफी टेक्नोलॉजीज लिमिटेड (सिफी)	मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)	कमीशनिंग के अंतर्गत

तालिका-2: नियोजित सबमरीन केबल सिस्टम की सूची

क्र.सं.	सबमरीन केबल सिस्टम का नाम	दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाता का नाम	केबल लैंडिंग स्टेशन (सीएलएस) का स्थान	स्थिति
1	व्यासा केबल सिस्टम	मेसर्स टाटा कम्युनिकेशंस लिमिटेड (टीसीएल)	चेन्नई (तमिलनाडु)	योजना के अंतर्गत। आवेदन जमा कर दिया गया है
2	इंडियन ओसियन केबल (आईओसी)	मेसर्स रिलायंस जियो इन्फोकॉम लिमिटेड (आरजेआईएल)	रायगढ़ (महाराष्ट्र)	योजना के अंतर्गत। आवेदन जमा कर दिया गया है
3	डब्ल्यूएबीएन केबल सिस्टम	मेसर्स सिफी टेक्नोलॉजीज लिमिटेड (सिफी)	मुंबई (महाराष्ट्र)	योजना के अंतर्गत। आवेदन जमा कर दिया गया है

CANDIDATES TRAINED UNDER PMGDISHA

4313. DR. SHARMILA SARKAR:

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

- the details of total number of candidates trained under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) since scheme inception, year-wise;
- the details of total number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC)/Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and women

registered under PMGDISHA since scheme inception, year-wise data; and
(c) the total number of candidates belonging to SC/ST, OBCs and women trained under PMGDISHA since scheme inception, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c): In line with Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision to democratize technology and empower citizens, the Government of India had launched the Digital India programme in July, 2015.

The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) was initiated to provide digital literacy to 6 crore rural households (one person per household) nationwide. Key highlights of the Scheme were:

- 4.39 Lakh Common Service Centres helped in spreading the digital literacy across 2.52 Lakh Gram Panchayats in the country
- Beneficiaries were trained to operate computers/digital access devices (like tablets, smartphones, etc.), send and receive emails, browse internet, access Government Services, search for information, undertake cashless transactions, etc.
- 6.39 crore individuals were trained across the country.

The Scheme concluded on 31.03.2024.

The year-wise details of candidates trained under the scheme is given at **Statement-I.**

The year-wise details of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and women registered and trained under the Scheme is given at **Statement-II**.

STATEMENT-I

Year-wise training details under PMGDISHA

Year	Registered Candidates	Trained Candidates
2016-17	1,99,224	1,42,087
2017-18	1,13,02,007	84,14,860
2018-19	97,92,341	85,42,173
2019-20	1,42,85,919	1,28,25,128
2020-21	1,08,78,397	96,95,717
2021-22	1,11,13,212	97,87,886
2022-23	1,01,45,209	92,12,931
2023-24	58,55,656	53,20,936
TOTAL	7,35,71,965	6,39,41,718

STATEMENT-II

Year-wise training details of SC,ST, OBC & Women under PMGDISHA

Financial Year	Other Backward Classes (OBCs)		Women		Scheduled Tribes (ST)		Scheduled Castes (SC)	
	Registered	Trained	Registered	Trained	Registered	Trained	Registered	Trained
2016 -17	88,619	63,738	83,345	61,052	21,533	14,428	35,793	25,804
2017-18	49,14,793	36,88,740	54,21,751	41,60,624	9,69,506	6,99,876	22,30,944	16,69,102
2018-19	40,16,836	35,34,207	52,97,544	46,65,271	9,95,815	8,59,641	18,50,042	16,26,152
2019-20	53,88,999	48,24,421	77,82,273	70,82,166	13,46,620	11,98,666	30,84,354	28,35,202
2020-21	46,29,081	41,74,170	57,21,882	51,92,596	9,54,218	8,38,985	20,09,349	18,00,267
2021-22	44,27,544	39,50,785	63,25,027	56,61,155	9,66,727	8,36,997	19,23,694	17,00,983
2022-23	40,22,542	36,91,369	63,15,057	57,93,680	8,16,466	7,36,549	16,48,457	14,98,821

2023-24	20,85,680	19,14,234	40,33,891	36,73,582	5,26,977	4,85,450	7,79,351	7,05,589

ALLOCATION OF FOODGRAINS UNDER PDS

4314. DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of allocation of foodgrains under the Public Distribution System (PDS) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has any plans to increase the allocation of foodgrains to States under PDS and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the amount sanctioned, allocated and utilized during the last three years in Jharkhand under this scheme including the details of grains that are included in PDS;
- (d) whether the Government is also promoting millets under PDS and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the targets set and achievements made so far under the schedule along with its response within the country; and
- (f) whether the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has undertaken initiatives to reform storage sector 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): Details showing State-wise allocation of food grains (Wheat and Rice)

under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Tide Over for the last three years is placed at **Statement**.

(b): At present, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore, States/UTs have identified 79.40 crore beneficiaries. Addition and deletion of beneficiaries by the States/UTs as per requirement, is a continuous process. On identification of remaining beneficiaries, allocation of food grains is routinely revised.

(c) to (e): Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) releases food subsidy based on the monthly/quarterly food subsidy claims submitted by State Government for the distribution of food grains under various Central Government Schemes. Details of funds released to Jharkhand in the last three years is as below:

Sr. No.	Year	Subsidy released (in Crore)
1	2023-24	42.77
2	2024-25	502.99
3	2025-26 (as on 11.03.2026)	450.55

In addition to Wheat and Rice, Millets are also part of PDS. The allocation of approved quantity of millets for distribution under PDS is made by DFPD in lieu of equal quantity of wheat/rice. The millets are being given free of cost under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) from 1st January 2023 onwards. Govt. of India has also expanded the scope of procurement of minor millets such as Foxtail millet, Proso Millet, Kodo millet, little millet, buck-

wheat and Ameranthus under MSP of Ragi for next three year from 2023. An advisory has also been issued to all the States/UTs to procure millets and distribute to NFSA beneficiaries as per local consumption preferences and as per guidelines issued by the Central Government from time to time.

(f): Initiatives undertaken to reform storage sector in Food Corporation of India (FCI) are as below:-

1. Construction of SILOs under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode.
2. Third party assessment of warehouses by FCI from Quality Council of India.
3. Mechanization of Warehouse operations.
4. Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA) Certification of FCI godowns.
5. Computerization of depot operations.
6. Monitoring of Depot Efficiency.

STATEMENT

State-wise allocation of food grains

(in thousand tons)

SL.NO	STATES/UTs	2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (upto Feb 2026)	
		NFSA	Tide Over	NFSA	Tide Over	NFSA	Tide Over
1	Andhra Pradesh	1849.78	22.07	1849.776	22.068	1695.627	20.229
2	Arunachal Pradesh	57.33	31.66	57.335	31.661	52.705	28.875
3	Assam	1628.93	66.20	1631.749	63.381	1503.959	49.911
4	Bihar	5527.10	0.00	5527.100	0.000	5066.509	0.000
5	Chhatisgarh	1384.06	0.00	1384.056	0.000	1268.718	0.000
6	Delhi	448.78	0.00	448.803	0.000	411.403	0.000

7	Goa	34.40	24.65	34.398	24.647	31.531	22.593
8	Gujarat	2211.23	0.00	2263.346	0.000	2067.616	0.000
9	Haryana	795.00	0.00	795.000	0.000	703.422	0.000
10	Himachal Pradesh	202.29	305.73	206.347	301.671	190.391	275.291
11	Jharkhand	1751.02	0.00	1751.993	0.000	1605.994	0.000
12	Karnataka	2608.84	0.00	2608.836	0.000	2391.433	0.000
13	Kerala	1025.52	399.53	1025.519	399.530	940.059	366.236
14	Madhya Pradesh	3436.08	0.00	3493.795	0.000	3202.645	0.000
15	Maharashtra	4605.19	0.00	4605.188	0.000	4221.422	0.000
16	Manipur	136.29	0.00	138.037	0.000	128.782	0.000
17	Meghalaya	140.73	35.57	140.733	35.565	129.005	32.602
18	Mizoram	47.54	18.22	48.720	17.038	45.212	15.066
19	Nagaland	91.59	46.47	91.585	46.473	83.953	42.600
20	Odisha	2251.62	0.00	2253.205	0.000	2064.171	0.000
21	Punjab	870.12	0.00	870.120	0.000	797.610	0.000
22	Rajasthan	2770.58	0.00	2770.584	0.000	2539.702	0.000
23	Sikkim	26.37	17.95	26.374	17.951	24.176	16.455
24	Tamil Nadu	2569.53	1108.22	2572.807	1104.945	2358.407	1012.867
25	Telangana	1296.05	41.95	1292.677	45.130	1183.946	41.479
26	Tripura	164.34	106.89	164.585	106.646	150.869	97.759
27	Uttarakhand	401.46	101.53	401.458	101.532	368.003	93.073
28	Uttar Pradesh	9935.48	0.00	9950.393	0.000	9086.619	0.000
29	West Bengal	3970.62	0.00	3970.620	0.000	3639.735	0.000
30	A&N Islands	4.37	25.18	4.374	25.184	4.009	23.086
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
32	D&N Haveli Daman & DIU	15.13	0.00	15.128	0.000	13.867	0.000
33	Jammu & Kashmir	468.80	265.86	468.797	265.857	429.730	243.703
34	Ladakh	9.44	6.98	9.444	6.983	8.657	6.401
35	Lakshadweep	1.52	3.10	1.522	3.098	1.395	2.840
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Total	52737.13	2627.76	52874.401	2619.361	48411.284	2391.064

RIISING OF CONSUMER COMPLAINTS REGARDING MOBILE PHONE SCREENS

4315. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of complaints from consumers regarding display issues other than those arising from physical damage, appearing on mobile phone screens across various brands in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted or plans to conduct any investigation into whether these display issues are caused by manufacturing defects, software updates or quality-control failures and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to issue any guidelines to mobile phone brands in the country for providing free screen replacements for complaints not related to physical damage and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government plans to create stricter standards and quality-check protocols for AMOLED/OLED displays used in smartphones sold in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d) : The National Consumer Helpline (NCH) administered by the Department of Consumer Affairs has emerged as a single point of access to

consumers across the country for their grievance redressal at pre-litigation stage. Consumers can register their grievances from all over the country in 17 languages including Hindi, English, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Nepali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Maithili, Santhali, Bengali, Odia, Assamese and Manipuri through a toll-free number 1915. These grievances can be registered on Integrated Grievance Redressal Mechanism (INGRAM), an omni-channel IT enabled central portal, through various channels- WhatsApp (8800001915), SMS (8800001915), email (nch-ca@gov.in), the NCH app, the web portal (consumerhelpline.gov.in) and the Umang app, as per their convenience. 1,398 companies, who have voluntarily partnered with NCH as part of the 'Convergence' programme directly respond to these grievances according to their redressal process and revert by providing a feedback to the complainant on the portal. Complaints against those companies who have not partnered with National Consumer Helpline are forwarded to the company for redressal.

The details of complaints regarding mobile screen issues received on NCH during the last two years (2024-2025) along with the nature of these complaints are placed at the **Statement**. The nature of complaints include, inter alia, charging for repair or non-repair under warranty, delay in providing repair services, unsatisfactory customer service, delivery of defective or damaged products and the persistence of the same problem after repair.

The Department has launched, the Right to Repair Portal India (<https://righttorepairindia.gov.in/>) to provide consumers with an easy access to

information for repairing their products and enabling them to reuse it. A total of sixty-six (66) companies have been on-boarded on the Right to Repair Portal, India including major brands from the Mobile and Electronics sector.

The Bureau of Indian Standards has published Indian Standards pertaining to OLED displays, which specify terminology, performance parameters, specifications, and test methods for displays used in electronic devices. These standards apply to displays used in electronic devices and are not limited to mobile phones. The following Indian Standards have been published in this regard:

1. **IS 16178** – Display technologies LCD, PDP and OLED - Overview and explanation of differences in terminology.
2. **IS 16306 (Part 1)** – Organic light emitting diode (OLED) displays: Part 1 generic specifications.
3. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 1/Sec 2)** – Organic Light Emitting Diode OLED displays- Part 1-2: Terminology and letter symbols.
4. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 2/Sec 1)** – Organic Light Emitting Diode OLED displays- Part 2-1: Essential ratings and characteristics of OLED display modules.
5. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 5)** – Organic Light Emitting Diode OLED displays- Part 5: Environmental testing methods.
6. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 5/Sec 2)** – Organic light emitting diode OLED displays Part 5-2: Mechanical endurance test methods.
7. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 5/Sec 3)** – Organic light emitting diode OLED

displays Part 5-3: Measuring methods of image sticking and lifetime.

8. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 6/Sec 1)** – Organic light emitting diode OLED displays Part 6-1: Measuring methods of optical and electro-optical parameters.
9. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 6/Sec 2)** – Organic Light Emitting Diode OLED displays Part 6-2: Measuring methods of visual quality and ambient performance.
10. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 6/Sec 3)** – Organic light emitting diode OLED displays Part 6-3: Measuring methods of image quality.
11. **IS/IEC 62341 (Part 6/Sec 4)** – Organic light emitting diode OLED displays - Part 6-4: Measuring methods of transparent properties.

These standards are identical to the corresponding standards published by the International Electrotechnical Commission and are being followed globally.

STATEMENT

Details of complaints regarding mobile screen issues received on NCH during the last two years (2024-2025) along with the nature of these complaints

Year	No. of complaints registered
2024	7591
2025	8672

2024

S. No.	Nature	Count
1	Charging for repair / Not repaired under warranty	1342
2	Delay in Providing Repair services	1062
3	Product found defective -No replacement/ refund as per customer demand	915
4	After Sales Services not provided	708
5	Product damaged/ lost while providing services	641
6	Unsatisfactory Customer Service	589
7	Delay in Providing services	492
8	Same Problem Persist After Repairing / Repeat Repair issue	364
9	Delivery of Defective / Damaged Product	243
10	Fraudulent Issue-Selling Fake/duplicate/counterfeit product	142
11	Others	109
Total		7591

2025

S. No.	Nature	Count
1	Problem arises in Device after Company Software Update	3261
2	Delay in Providing Repair services	1383
3	Charging for repair / Not repaired under warranty	1222
4	Unsatisfactory Customer Service	753
5	Delivery of Defective / Damaged Product	534
6	Same Problem Persist After Repairing / Repeat Repair issue	461
7	Product damaged/ lost while providing services	412
8	Wrong information or specification mentioned on Website	78
9	Sale of Spurious /Selling Fake/duplicate/counterfeit product	71
10	Non Delivery of Product	64
11	Others	433
Total		8672

SERVICE AND CANCELLATION CHARGES BY IRCTC**4316. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of concerns about service and cancellation charges on IRCTC online self-booking of railway tickets through IRCTC and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has examined the retention of cancellation charges, clerkage/service charges on fully waitlisted tickets (both General and Tatkal) without confirmed berths constitute unfair trade practice and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to waive all service charges for online self-booking and cancellation to encourage digital transactions and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there is any proposal for full refund including service charges, in cases when waitlisted tickets (General and Tatkal) are automatically cancelled due to non-confirmation and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure transparency, consumer protection and passenger-friendly refund policies in railway ticketing?

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

- (a) to (e): Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) has

provided the facility to book reserved tickets online saving passengers from the trouble of going to reservation counters to book the tickets thus saving travel time and transportation costs.

IRCTC incurs substantial expenditure on providing online ticketing facility and in order to defray the cost incurred in maintenance, upgradation and expansion of ticketing infrastructure, a very nominal convenience fee is levied by IRCTC.

The online ticket booking facility provided by IRCTC is one of the most passenger friendly initiatives of Indian Railways and its acceptance can be gauged from the fact that at present approximately 88% of the reserved tickets are booked online.

Clerkage is levied on cancellation of all waitlisted tickets including cancelled through IRCTC website as per the Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fare) Rules, 2015, notified through Gazette notification and as amended from time to time. Review and rationalization of policy is a continuous and ongoing process.

MINORITY WELFARE SCHEMES IN ASSAM

4317. MD. RAKIBUL HUSSAIN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the district-wise coverage of minority welfare schemes in Assam to identify gaps, regional imbalance or exclusion of eligible beneficiaries;

- (b) if so, the details of districts found to be under-served or having low scheme penetration;
- (c) whether any special drive has been undertaken to improve awareness and enrollment of minority communities in such districts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcomes achieved as a result of such corrective measures?

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

(a) to (d): The Ministry of Minority Affairs regularly reviews the implementation of its schemes and programmes, their on-ground impact, issues faced by implementing agencies and beneficiaries in availing the benefits of the schemes through organizing Chintan Shivir, Workshops, seminars, meetings, etc. with stakeholders including State/UT Governments, relevant organisations/institutions, beneficiaries, etc. Further, the evaluation/impact study of schemes/programmes of the Ministry are conducted from independent third-party organisations. The schemes/programmes are amended for any gaps and deficiencies identified.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSLATION RESEARCH PARKS (TTRP)

4318. SHRI KESINENI SIVANATH:

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

- (a) the details of the institutions supported under the Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRP) initiative;

- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilised by such institutions, year-wise;
- (c) the details of the number and list of major research projects being undertaken by the supported institutions and the sectors of focus;
- (d) the current status of commercialisation and application of the emerging technologies supported through such projects in the country, especially Andhra Pradesh, institution-wise; and
- (e) the details of criteria used for selecting institutions under TTRP initiative and whether the Government plans to expand this 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) : Under the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), the Department of Science and Technology (DST) has supported four (04) Technology Translation Research Parks (TTRPs) in 2025. Details of these TTRPs are as follows:

S. No	Name of TTRP	Host Institute (HI)	Focus Area of the TTRP
1	I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation	IISc Bengaluru	Robotics & AI Systems
2	IHUB NTIHAC Foundation	IIT Kanpur	Cybersecurity
3	Technology Innovation in Exploration & Mining Foundation	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	Mining (Exploration to Beneficiation of Minerals)
4	IITI Drishti CPS Foundation	IIT Indore	Digital Healthcare

(b) : For the financial year 2025-26, details of funds allocated and utilised by the TTRPs are given below:

S. No.	Name of TTRP	Allocated (amount in crores)	Utilised (amount in crores)
1	I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation, IISc Bangalore	60	44.17
2	IHUB NTIHAC Foundation, IIT Kanpur	32.5	29.86
3	Technology Innovation in Exploration & Mining Foundation, IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	43.43	14.01
4	IITI Drishti CPS Foundation, IIT Indore	40.15	24.03

(c) : A total of 98 major research projects are being undertaken by the TTRPs.

The TTRP-wise number of projects is as follows:

- I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation: 08 projects
- IHUB NTIHAC Foundation: 56 projects
- Technology Innovation in Exploration & Mining Foundation: 07 projects

- IITI Drishti CPS Foundation: 27 projects

The details of these research projects are provided in **Statement**.

(d) : Out of 98 projects mentioned in part (c) above, 10 projects have resulted in development of technologies/ technology products. The institution-wise status of commercialisation and application of the emerging technologies supported through such projects in the country is as follows:

- I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation: 03
- IHUB NTIHAC Foundation: 01
- Technology Innovation in Exploration & Mining Foundation: 01
- IITI Drishti CPS Foundation: 05

In Andhra Pradesh, IITI DRISHTI CPS Foundation, IIT Indore has supported the project “OASIS: Online Aerial Image-based Surface Information System” in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM) Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh. The project has developed a semi-supervised semantic segmentation model for real-time drone-based object detection and classification. The technology is commercialised through the start-up Bhoodrishti Pvt. Ltd., with application in sectors such as smart cities, defence, and border surveillance.

(e) : Selection of institutions under TTRP initiative was done following a comprehensive review of the Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs) under NM-ICPS during FY 2024-25, to assess their progress, outcomes, and readiness for long-term sustainability by a Third-Party Evaluation (TPE) Committee

constituted for the purpose. Based on the outcomes of this evaluation, the top performing TIHs were invited to submit proposals for establishing TTRPs. The proposals were subsequently examined by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) against criteria such as alignment with national priorities and NM-ICPS objectives, financial sustainability and operational roadmap, existing industry collaborations and commercialisation potential, capability to build a broad cyber-physical systems (CPS) research and skilling ecosystem, and synergy with existing TIH infrastructure and resources. Based on the SAC's recommendations, the Mission Governing Board (MGB) approved the establishment of the TTRPs as detailed in part (a) above.

The TTRPs are encouraged to further strengthen translational research, technology development and industry engagement in their respective focus areas, while expanding activities related to technology validation, prototyping and sector-specific applications. These efforts facilitate wider adoption of CPS technologies and support their deployment for public and societal use, leveraging the existing TIH ecosystem.

STATEMENT

List of the major research projects being undertaken by the TTPRs under

NM-ICPS

- I. **I-HUB for Robotics and Autonomous Systems Innovation Foundation, IISc Bengaluru: Focus area- Robotics & AI Systems**
 1. Development of Autonomous Drones and VTOL UAV Systems for Demanding Environments

2. Automated Fleet Management and Charging Systems for UAVs
3. High-Performance Actuators and Modular Robotic Manipulators
4. Collaborative Robotic Systems for Adaptive Physical Rehabilitation
5. High-Precision AI-Enhanced Autonomous Navigation Modules
6. Frontline Health Worker Assistant
7. Intelligent Dengue Surveillance in Action
8. AI-powered Impact-based heat stress forecasting

II. IHUB NTIHAC Foundation, IIT Kanpur: focus area- Cybersecurity

9. Real-time Intelligent System Design for Secure Digital Communication
10. Cloud based Smart Video Surveillance System with Application Layer Cyber Physical Systems Security
11. Reliable and Privacy Preserving Data Auditing for FOG assisted Cyber Physical Systems (FOG-CPS)
12. Predictor and Analyzer of Security Threats (PAST): A model-based risk analysis framework for critical interconnected infrastructures
13. Smart Cyber-Physical Security of Electric Powertrains in Autonomous e-Mobility Systems
14. Development of Cognitive Cyber Physical (C2PS) Testbed
15. Novel Security Framework for Internet of Drones
16. Design and Implementation of Secure Service and Attribute-based Authorization Model in Dynamic and Constrained-specific IoT Environment

17. Securing Deep Neural Networks against Adversarial Attacks in Medical Imaging
18. Mitigation of cyber-attacks in power systems using non-linear control system design
19. Design and Implementation of Lightweight Key Management Protocol for Securing Industrial Control Systems
20. Design and development of Cybersecured Smart Power interface for Energy - Local area network (E-LAN)
21. Blockchain and Microgrid: Implementation of a Peer-to-peer Energy Marketplace in India for the Average Joe
22. Design and Implementation of a Secure Scan Test Architecture to Counter Scan-based Side-channel Attacks
23. Development of Machine Learning Models Resistant to Cyber Physical Attacks
24. Cybersecurity of critical infrastructure: National-level Medical Grid System
25. Malware Analysis using Machine Learning Techniques for Industrial Control System
26. Bot Prevention in Cyber Physical Systems
27. Neuro-memristive PUF for Biometric Sensing Chip
28. Smart data agent for location management and privacy
29. A fault attack resistant crypto-accelerator for ultra-lightweight encryption protocols of GIFT family in RISC-V architecture.

30. Risk Averse Resilience Framework for Critical Infrastructure Security
31. Secure Drones: Analyze, Deploy, and Decide Cryptographic Modules in UAVs
32. Detecting collusion and data manipulation attacks in smart-grid networks
33. Synthetic Data Generation using Machine Learning Algorithms in Cyber Physical Systems
34. Development of a complete authentication system using printed RRAM based PUFs
35. Team-HackIT: A Web-Based Testbed for Multiplayer Cyber Deception Experiments
36. Security Enhancement of SELinux/SEAndroid Policies
37. Vulnerability discovery and liveness detection for improving the security in biometric authentication systems
38. SiegebreaKer II: End-to-middle Covert Internet Communication Using Programmable Network Hardware (Deceptive Communication Strategies)
39. Programmable cryptosystem for 5G telecommunication networks
40. Internet Data over the Cellular Voice Channel -- Deceptive Communication Strategies
41. Verified Communication Protocol Implementation for Internet of Things
42. SecAI HSM- Machine Learning based malware and botnet

- prevention Hardware Security Module on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
43. Steps towards human-centered audit process for cybersecurity audits in the safety-critical sector in India
 44. Digital Twin-based Intrusion Detection System Using Federated Learning for IoMT
 45. Intrusion Detection in Network Slices and Software-Defined Networking
 46. Design and Development of Real-Time Anomalous Electrical Power Consumption Detection Tool for Critical Devices of Cyber-Physical Systems
 47. Scalable and Adaptable Scheme for Intrusion Detection in Smart Power Networks
 48. Design and Analysis of Multivariate Digital Signature as post-Quantum candidate in NIST
 49. Development of AI-Enabled National Portal for Efficient Search of Missing People
 50. A Scalable Consensus and Energy Efficient Blockchain Enabled Healthcare System
 51. Enhancing Electric Vehicle Security- AI-Powered Detection and Prevention of Cyber Attacks
 52. System design for an acoustic-based attack on UAV and its mitigation mechanism
 53. A Multi-Layer Approach for Secure UAV Networks

54. Cyber Threat Intelligence based Advanced Persistent Threats Detection and Attribution System for Critical Infrastructure of Cyber Physical Systems
55. Study of NAVIC and Opti Flow based Drone Systems in GPS Denied Environment
56. Proactive and Generalized Deepfake Defense Mechanisms to Reinforce Cyberspace
57. Designing a Cybersecured LoRaWAN Framework-Enhancing Jamming Mitigation and Device Authentication
58. Design and Validation of Secure CAN-XL protocol IP core for Software defined Vehicles
59. Targeted Cryptanalysis of Multisource Encrypted Data
60. Design and Implementation of a Decentralized Data Auditing Platform using Algebraic Signature and Zero-Knowledge Protocol (ZKP)
61. Multi-Authority ABAC Framework for Secure Cross-Domain IoT Resource Sharing
62. Adversarial Machine Learning Analysis Framework for Medical Imaging
63. Cybersecurity Analysis of Networked Microgrid
64. Blockchain and Microgrid: Implementation of a P2P Energy Marketplace in India

III. Technology Innovation in Exploration & Mining Foundation, IIT (ISM) Dhanbad: focus area- Mining (Exploration to Beneficiation of Minerals)

- 65. Design and development of an advanced CPS-based solutions and AI/ML/Deep learning algorithms for mineral exploration
- 66. Pathways to Net-Zero Mining: Integrating Green Energy, Autonomous Technologies and the Circular Economy in Mineral Resource Management
- 67. Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning in Mineral administration
- 68. To develop a world-class supply chain observatory for critical mineral supply chain resilience
- 69. Development of Ground-Based Synthetic Aperture Radar (GBSAR) System
- 70. Establishing the Asia-Pacific Clean Energy Supply Chain (APCESC)
- 71. Digital Mining Infrastructure for Indian Mines

IV. IITI Drishti CPS Foundation, at IIT Indore: Focus area - Digital Healthcare

- 72. SWASTi-DT: A Digital Twin for monitoring Space Weather Effects on orbiting satellites.
- 73. Simuliware: A digital twin based low-cost shopfloor simulation solution for MSMEs
- 74. iGLU : Intelligent Glucose Measurement Device
- 75. Remote multimodal point-of-care health diagnostic and consultancy

system

76. OASIS: Online Aerial image-based Surface Information System
77. UAV based Smart Spraying system for Agriculture
78. Generation and visualization of neural radiance field-based digital twin for autonomous vision-based SHM
79. Artificial intelligence enabled portable slit lamp-smart phone device for ophthalmological examination
80. Medication Management System
81. Wireless Real-Time Passenger Counting System
82. iHealth: IoT-Enabled Ancillary Support for Rural Health-Center
83. SARVAKSH Strategic, AI-Reinforced, Vectorized, Adaptive, Kinetic and Secure Haven
84. Development of a Cyber-Physical System for Road and Infrastructure Monitoring and Maintenance
85. Development of a Low-Cost Digital Instrumentation System for Angular Position Measurement of a Rotating Shaft using Tunnelling Magneto-Resistance Angle Sensor
86. Development of 3D holography based digital twin technology for an induction motor for predictive maintenance
87. E-Nose: Design and Development of an Electronic nose for Aroma analysis and Evaluation in Ayurveda
88. TrisEase: Physiotherapy solution for Trismus
89. Designing remote PPG based Heart estimation system for face mask

videos

90. AI based virtual assistant to support primary education for rural students in regional language
91. AI-guided portable system for adulteration and dilution detection in Basmati rice
92. Agri-Genomics Data Management Platform
93. Development of multiwalled carbon nanotube voltage sensor using copper oxide nanofluids
94. Design of FBG Assisted AI Based Plantar Pressure Measuring Device For Clinical Applications
95. Design and Development of Wireless Flexible Electronics Nasal-WiFlen Mask for Respiratory Breathing Assessments
96. Continuous closed CSF Glucose Monitoring using CGM sensor in patients with External ventricular drainage for early detection of CSF Infection
97. Capacity Building in Cyber Physical Systems
98. Quality of life in cancer in Indian context: Development of digital interface for Indian Context.

KEY OBJECTIVES OF NCMM

4319. SHRI BIPLAB KUMAR DEB:

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

- (a) the key objectives and components of the National Critical Mineral

Mission (NCMM);

- (b) the role of Centres of Excellence and industry-academia partnerships in advancing research and development in the processing of the critical mineral;
- (c) the initiatives undertaken to encourage private sector participation and investment in exploration and refining of critical minerals; and
- (d) the details of the measures adopted by the Government to strengthen domestic capacity, reduce import dependence and align the sector with national clean energy and strategic goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): The objectives of the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) are:

- i) To secure India's critical mineral supply chain by ensuring mineral availability from domestic and foreign sources.
- ii) Strengthening the critical mineral value chains by enhancing technological, regulatory, and financial ecosystems to foster innovation, skill development, and global competitiveness in mineral exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and recycling.

The components of the NCMM are:

1. Increasing Domestic Critical Minerals Production
2. Acquisition of Critical Mineral Assets Abroad
3. Recycling of Critical Minerals

4. Trade and Markets
5. Scientific Research & Technological Advancement for Critical Minerals
6. Human Resource Development
7. Developing Effective Funding, Financing and Fiscal Incentives

(b): Ministry of Mines has recognised nine premier institutes as Centres of Excellence (CoEs) under the NCMM to carry out Research & Development (R&D) and strengthen domestic capabilities in critical mineral processing. Each CoE operates as a consortium, on a Hub & Spoke model, to leverage the core competence of constituent industry and academic spokes. CoE plays a key role in advancing R&D in critical mineral processing by:

- undertaking focused research to raise Technology Readiness Levels (TRLs) up-to 7/8 in critical raw materials;
- developing beneficiation, separation, extraction and recycling technologies for a wide range of primary, secondary and tertiary feedstocks;
- designing and fabricating innovative process equipment, specialty chemicals and reductants essential for mineral processing; and
- applying data analytics for optimisation of beneficiation and extraction processes.

(c): Ministry of Mines has taken several initiatives to boost private-sector participation and investment, as under:

1. Exploration Licenses (E.L.) regime has been introduced for deep-seated and critical minerals, under which, a share of auction premium will be

payable to the EL holder, who explored it.

2. 43 Private Exploration Agencies have been notified for taking up exploration projects with funding from National Mineral Exploration and Development Trust (NMEDT).
3. The Ministry provides funding for Research and Development (R&D) projects to various Institutions/Laboratories/Start-ups/ MSMEs etc.
4. To encourage, and incentivize private-sector participation in mineral exploration, scheme for partial reimbursement of exploration expenses has been introduced for holders of Composite Licences (CL) (reimbursement of up to 50%, subject to a ceiling of ₹8 crore) and holders of Exploration Licence (EL) (up to 50% of expenses, with a maximum limit of ₹20 crore).

(d): To strengthen the critical mineral sector, the Ministry has undertaken several measures, which inter alia include:

- Geological Survey of India (GSI) intensified exploration of critical and strategic minerals. GSI carried out 195 critical mineral exploration projects in 2024–25, and 230 projects in 2025–26 across the country. Additionally, NMEDT has sanctioned 62 projects for exploration of critical minerals during 2024-25 and 65 during 2025-26.
- The Mines and Mineral Development Act (MMDR), 1957 Act amended to expand the scope of NMEDT for supporting critical mineral exploration and mining overseas.
- The Ministry of Mines has successfully auctioned 46 critical mineral

blocks. Additionally, the Central Government has also successfully auctioned 7 blocks of Exploration License, which include three blocks of critical minerals.

- The Union Cabinet approved a ₹1,500 crore Incentive Scheme to develop recycling capacity for the separation and production of critical minerals from secondary sources. The Scheme Guidelines were issued by the Ministry on 02.10.2025 and scheme rolled out.
- Guidelines for funding Pilot Projects for Recovery of Critical Minerals from overburden/tailings/fly ash/ Red mud etc. issued on 14.11.2025.
- Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), under Ministry of Mines, has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with CAMYEN, a state-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining of five Lithium Brine Blocks in Argentina covering an area of 15703 Ha.

पाम तेल का उपयोग

4320. डॉ. आनंद कुमार गोंडः

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

- (क) क्या सरकार को बेकरी उत्पाद सहित विभिन्न खाद्य उत्पादों में पाम तेल के व्यापक उपयोग की जानकारी है और यह सच है कि पाम तेल स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है और कई विकासशील देशों में इस पर आंशिक प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो देश में पाम तेल की कुल उपलब्धता तथा अनुमानित खपत कितनी है;
- (ग) क्या पाम तेल के उपभोग के कारण स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं; और

(घ) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण, सौंदर्य प्रसाधन, तथा जैव-ईंधन में पाम तेल की गुणवत्ता, सुरक्षा और उचित लेबलिंग सुनिश्चित करने तथा स्वस्थ एवं सतत विकल्पों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

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

(क) और (घ): भारतीय खाद्य संरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण ने खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक (खाद्य उत्पाद मानक एवं खाद्य योजक) विनियम, 2011 अधिसूचित किया है, जिसमें बेकरी उत्पादों सहित विभिन्न खाद्य उत्पादों के खाद्य उत्पाद मानक निर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं। उपर्युक्त विनियम के उप विनियम 2.2 में खाद्य पदार्थों में उपयोग किए जाने वाले वसा, तेल और वसा इमल्शन, जिनमें खाद्य तेल भी शामिल हैं, के लिए खाद्य उत्पाद मानक निर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं, जिनमें पाम तेल उप विनियम 2.2.1(19) के अंतर्गत मानकीकृत उत्पाद है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक (खाद्य उत्पाद मानक एवं खाद्य योजक) विनियम, 2011 के अनुसार, पाम तेल एक मानकीकृत खाद्य तेल होने के कारण बेकरी उत्पादों जैसे खाद्य पदार्थों में खाद्य तेल घटक के रूप में अनुमत है।

खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक (लेबलिंग एवं प्रदर्शन) विनियम, 2020 के उप विनियम 5(2)(घ) में निर्दिष्ट है कि "घटकों की सूची में घटकों के लिए एक विशिष्ट नाम का प्रयोग किया जाएगा" और 'खाद्य वनस्पति तेल' श्रेणी नाम में आने वाले घटकों के लिए विशिष्ट खाद्य तेल का नाम दिया जाएगा, जैसे सरसों का तेल, मूंगफली का तेल, आदि।

इसके अतिरिक्त, उक्त विनियमों के उप-विनियम 5(1) में यह अनिवार्यता निर्धारित की गई है जिसमें यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि 'खाद्य पदार्थों के प्रत्येक पैकेट पर खाद्य पदार्थ का नाम अंकित होना चाहिए, जो पैकेट में निहित खाद्य पदार्थ की वास्तविक प्रकृति को इंगित करता हो।'

भारतीय खाद्य संरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण ने गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा मानकों के अनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खाद्य पदार्थों के विश्लेषण हेतु पूरे भारत में खाद्य परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं

का एक नेटवर्क स्थापित किया है। भारतीय खाद्य संरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण ने खाद्य नमूनों के परीक्षण हेतु 246 एनएबीएल-मान्यता प्राप्त प्रयोगशालाओं को अधिसूचित किया है। अपीलीय नमूनों के विश्लेषण के लिए 24 रेफरल खाद्य प्रयोगशालाएँ हैं। प्राथमिक प्रयोगशालाओं से प्राप्त परीक्षण परिणामों के संबंध में विवाद या अपील होने पर ये प्रयोगशालाएँ अपीलीय प्रयोगशालाओं के रूप में कार्य करती हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय खाद्य संरक्षा एवं मानक प्राधिकरण ने खाद्य सुरक्षा और विश्लेषण के लिए संसाधनों का एक व्यापक सेट भी प्रकाशित किया है, जिसमें तेल और वसा जैसे विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों की विश्लेषण विधियों पर नियमावली शामिल हैं।

हालांकि, जमीनी स्तर पर खाद्य सुरक्षा और मानक अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रवर्तन और कार्यान्वयन के लिए मुख्य रूप से राज्य खाद्य सुरक्षा प्राधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं। खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम, 2006 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए विनियमों के तहत निर्धारित गुणवत्ता और सुरक्षा मानकों तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अनुपालन की जाँच के लिए संबंधित राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के खाद्य सुरक्षा विभागों के अधिकारी वर्ष भर बेकरी उत्पादों सहित विभिन्न खाद्य उत्पादों के नियमित निगरानी अभियान, अनुवीक्षण, विनियामक निरीक्षण और विभिन्न नमूनों का यादृच्छिक नमूनाकरण करते हैं।

खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक अधिनियम, 2006 और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए विनियमों के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करने वाले किसी भी खाद्य व्यवसाय संचालक (एफबीओ) पर खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं मानक अधिनियम, 2006 के अध्याय IX (अपराध एवं दंड) में उल्लिखित प्रावधानों के अनुसार दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

(ख): देश में पाम तेल की कुल उपलब्धता और अनुमानित खपत **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ग): आईसीएमआर- एनआईएन में किए गए मानव चयापचय संबंधी अध्ययनों से पता चला है कि 30% कुल वसा कैलोरी और कम कोलेस्ट्रॉल वाले अनाज आधारित आहार में, पामोलिन (पाम तेल का तरल अंश), मूंगफली के तेल के समान है और उच्च कोलेस्ट्रॉल का कारण नहीं बनता है।

वर्ष 1975 से 2018 तक किए गए कई नैदानिक परीक्षणों के मेटा विश्लेषण से यह भी पता चला है कि सामान्य रूप से उपयोग किए जाने वाले अन्य वनस्पति तेलों की तुलना में, पामोलिन के सेवन से कुल कोलेस्ट्रॉल, एलडीएल कोलेस्ट्रॉल, एचडीएल कोलेस्ट्रॉल, ट्राइग्लिसराइड्स या कुल कोलेस्ट्रॉल/एचडीएल अनुपात में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता है।

विवरण

देश में पाम तेल की कुल उपलब्धता/खपत (लाख टन)

2024-25 (तेल वर्ष, नवंबर-अक्टूबर)	उत्पादन क	आयात ख	शुद्ध उपलब्धता/ खपत (क + ख)
कच्चा पाम तेल	3.9	64.66	68.56
आरबीडी पामोलिन	0	10.51	10.51
कुल			79.07

स्रोत – डीएसवीओ, डीजीसीआईएस

MERGER OF POST OFFICES

4321. SHRI JAGADISH CHANDRA BARMA BASUNIA:

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

- the total number of post offices in the country, circle-wise;
- the number of post offices merged or closed down since 2014, year and circle-wise;
- whether the minimum distance norm between two post offices have been followed in all such mergers and closure of post offices; and
- whether any deviation from the minimum distance norms has been permitted in such mergers and if so, the details of all such cases?

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

(a): Total number of post offices in the country, circle-wise is attached as **Statement-I.**

(b): Details of number of post offices merged or closed down since 2014, year and circle-wise are attached as **Statement-II.**

(c): Yes Sir.

(d) : No Sir.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Post Offices in the Country		
Sl. No.	Circle Name	Number of Post Offices
1	Andhra Pradesh	10,670
2	Assam	4,064
3	Bihar	9,361
4	Chhattisgarh	4,469
5	Delhi	514
6	Gujarat	8,889
7	Haryana	2,703
8	Himachal Pradesh	2,805
9	Jammu & Kashmir	1,737
10	Jharkhand	4,587
11	Karnataka	9,661
12	Kerala	5,062

13	Madhya Pradesh	10,275
14	Maharashtra	14,037
15	North East	4,482
16	Odisha	8,912
17	Punjab	3,838
18	Rajasthan	11,042
19	Tamil Nadu	11,829
20	Telangana	6,270
21	Uttar Pradesh	17,957
22	Uttarakhand	2,737
23	West Bengal	9,098
	Total	1,64,999

STATEMENT-II

Number of post offices merged or closed down since 2014

S. No.	Name of Circles	Financial Year												
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025 till date	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	2	7	47	6	7	3	0	1	50	124
2	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	14	19
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	12
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
5	Delhi	0	0	0	2	2	12	4	2	3	0	0	0	25
6	Gujarat	0	4	1	36	51	44	20	12	5	2	0	14	189
7	Haryana	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	10	25

8	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
11	Karnataka	1 2	9	4	13	19	13	10	8	4	1	1	32	126
12	Kerala	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	4	3	3	70	87
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	36	8	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	58
14	Maharashtra	0	1	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	28	43
15	North East	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	7	13	29
16	Odisha	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9
17	Punjab	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	11	25	4	2	2	53
18	Rajasthan	1	10	5	8	0	2	20	1	2	0	10	12	71
19	Tamil Nadu	6	12	3	5	1	7	5	9	11	17	26	90	192
20	Telangana	1	4	5	1	3	11	5	1	2	0	37	10	80
21	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
22	Uttar Pradesh	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	12	6	0	39	63
23	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	56	62
	Total	28	81	40	76	97	143	76	58	81	38	92	470	1,280

ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल संपर्क

4322. श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख:

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार देश के ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में डिजिटल संपर्क बढ़ाने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन में तेजी लाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत वाशिम-यवतमाल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है;

- (ग) क्या विशेष रूप से विकासशील और सेवाओं से वंचित क्षेत्रों में 5जी सेवाओं के विस्तार को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार ने इंडिया पोस्ट के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग, बीमा और ई-कॉमर्स सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कोई नई पहलें की हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) क्या स्पेक्ट्रम आवंटन प्रक्रिया को अधिक पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए कोई प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी सुधार किए गए हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): सभी ग्राम पंचायतों (जीपी) को ब्रॉडबैंड कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए भारतनेट परियोजना को चरणबद्ध तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। भारतनेट चरण-I और चरण-II में 2,14,921 ग्राम पंचायतों को सर्विस रेडी कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, सरकार द्वारा संशोधित भारतनेट कार्यक्रम (एबीपी) को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसके माध्यम से देश भर में लगभग 2.64 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों और देश भर में मांग के आधार पर लगभग 3.8 लाख गैर-ग्राम पंचायत गांवों को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान की जानी है।

(ख): वाशिम-यवतमाल लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की 1196 ग्राम पंचायतों में से, 1165 ग्राम पंचायतों को भारतनेट परियोजना के तहत सर्विस रेडी कर दिया गया है।

(ग): देश के सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में 5जी सेवाएं रोल आउट कर दी गई हैं और वर्तमान में यह देश के 99.9% जिलों में उपलब्ध है। सरकार ने 5जी सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए कई पहल की हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

I. वर्ष 2022 में 5जी मोबाइल सेवाओं के लिए स्पेक्ट्रम की नीलामी।

II. समायोजित सकल राजस्व (एजीआर), बैंक गारंटी (बीजी) और ब्याज दरों को युक्तिसंगत बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सुधार।

III. 2022 की नीलामी और उसके बाद प्राप्त स्पेक्ट्रम के लिए स्पेक्ट्रम उपयोग शुल्क को हटाना।

IV. एसएसीएफए (रेडियो फ्रीक्वेंसी आबंटन पर स्थायी सलाहकार समिति) क्लियरेंस की प्रक्रिया का सरलीकरण।

V. दूरसंचार अवसंरचना की स्थापना के लिए गतिशक्ति संचार पोर्टल और आरओडब्लू (राइट ऑफ वे) नियमों का शुभारंभ ताकि आरओडब्लू अनुमतियों और क्लियरेंस को सुव्यवस्थित किया जा सके।

(घ): डाक विभाग अपने 1.65 लाख डाकघरों के विशाल नेटवर्क का लाभ उठा रहा है, जिसका मुख्य ध्यान सभी नागरिकों, विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में, महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक सेवाओं तक पहुंच को सुविधाजनक बनाने और समावेशिता सुनिश्चित करने पर है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग, बीमा और ई-कॉमर्स सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डाक विभाग द्वारा निम्नलिखित पहल की गई हैं:

(क) बैंकिंग सेवाएं और बीमा सेवाएं:

(i) पोस्ट ऑफिस सेविंग्स बैंक (पीओएसबी) एक कोर बैंकिंग सॉल्यूशन (सीबीएस) प्लेटफॉर्म पर संचालित होता है। यह एटीएम एक्सेस, डीबीटी भुगतान, इंटरनेट बैंकिंग, मोबाइल बैंकिंग, एनईएफटी/आरटीजीएस, ई-पासबुक और यूपीआई सहित आधुनिक डिजिटल सेवाएं प्रदान करता है। ये सेवाएं ग्रामीण डाकघरों के माध्यम से ड्रीम (डिजिटल रुरल एनप्राइज ऐप्लिकेशन फॉर मोबाइल) ऐप के माध्यम से भी पूरी तरह उपलब्ध हैं, जो ब्रांच पोस्टमास्टर को दिए गए मोबाइल उपकरणों के माध्यम से संचालित होता है।

(ii) इंडिया पोस्ट पेमेंट्स बैंक (आईपीपीबी) डाकघरों के नेटवर्क के माध्यम से विभिन्न नागरिक-केंद्रित और वित्तीय सेवाएं प्रदान करता है, जिनमें डिजिटल जीवन प्रमाण पत्र, बाल आधार नामांकन, आधार में मोबाइल नंबर अपडेट और आधार सक्षम भुगतान प्रणाली (आईपीएस) शामिल हैं। वित्तीय सेवाओं में खाता खोलना, आधार सीडिंग, नकद जमा और

निकासी, प्रेषण (आईएमपीएस/एनईएफटी/आरटीजीएस/यूपीआई), बिल भुगतान, मर्चेन्ट ऑनबोर्डिंग, रेफरल मोड में बीमा ऋण और डाक विभाग के उत्पादों जैसे पीपीएफ, एसएसवाई और पीएलआई के लिए भुगतान शामिल हैं।

- (iii) ग्रामीण डाक जीवन बीमा (आरपीएलआई) के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिए सर्किलों/क्षेत्रों/मंडलों को धन आबंटित किया गया है और सेल्स फोर्स के लिए प्रोत्साहन संरचना में संशोधन किया गया है, जिससे डाक जीवन बीमा (पीएलआई) और ग्रामीण डाक जीवन बीमा (आरपीएलआई) में वृद्धि हो सके, जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। पीएलआई/आरपीएलआई पॉलिसीधारक अब कस्टमर पोर्टल के माध्यम से डेबिट/क्रेडिट कार्ड, वॉलेट, भीम/यूपीआई और नेट बैंकिंग, आईपीपीबी के माध्यम से, और पीओएसबी एवं बैंक खातों से स्थायी निर्देशों के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन प्रीमियम का भुगतान कर सकते हैं।

(क) ई-कॉमर्स सेवाएं:

डाक विभाग ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों सहित पूरे भारत में ई-कॉमर्स सेवाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई पहल की हैं।

- (i) विभाग ने देश भर में पार्सल की सुरक्षित और समयबद्ध डिलीवरी में तेजी लाने के लिए एक अखिल भारतीय सड़क परिवहन नेटवर्क (आरटीएन) शुरू किया है। वर्तमान में, 88 राष्ट्रीय मार्ग संचालित हैं जो प्रतिदिन 62,000 किमी से अधिक की दूरी तय करते हैं। पार्सल के लिए एक समर्पित राष्ट्रीय आरटीएन की स्थापना टियर-2 और टियर-3 शहरों की एक महत्वपूर्ण संख्या को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान कर रही है, और यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी बुनियादी ढांचा पहल के रूप में कार्य कर रही है जो ई-कॉमर्स के लाभों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तक भी पहुंचाती है।
- (ii) विभाग ने प्रमुख ई-कॉमर्स और लॉजिस्टिक्स प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे अमेज़न, शिपराॅकेट, डेकथलोन और डीटीडीसी के साथ समझौता ज्ञापन (एमओयू) किए हैं और उनके शिपमेंट

की डिलीवरी के लिए सक्रिय रूप से भागीदारी कर रहा है।

(ड) स्पेक्ट्रम आवंटन प्रक्रिया में किए गए तकनीकी सुधार इस प्रकार हैं:

- i. स्पेक्ट्रम असाइनमेंट के लिए एंड-टू-एंड प्रक्रिया को डिजिटल कर दिया गया है और सरल संचार पोर्टल के माध्यम से ऑनलाइन उपलब्ध कराया गया है।
- ii. दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) को स्पेक्ट्रम इंटरनेट पर आयोजित सिमलटेनियस मल्टीपल राउंड असेसिंग (एसएमआरए) ई-नीलामी के माध्यम से आवंटित किया जाता है।
- iii. सरकार ने टीएसपी द्वारा स्पेक्ट्रम के अधिक कुशल और इष्टतम उपयोग की सुविधा के लिए स्पेक्ट्रम ट्रेडिंग, शेयरिंग और उदारीकरण को भी सक्षम किया है।

RESTORATION OF TRAINS AT TIRUNELVELI JUNCTION

4323. SHRI ROBERT BRUCE C.:

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

- (a) the details of trains originating, terminating and halting at Tirunelveli Junction Railway Station as on 01.02.2026;
- (b) the details of trains originating, terminating and halting at Tirunelveli Junction Railway Station were discontinued and not restored after gauge conversion and Covid-19; and
- (c) whether the Government proposes to restore trains at the said junction as per pre gauge conversion and pre-Covid schedule and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (c): Tirunelveli is presently being served by 98 train services which are as under:

SN	Train No. & Name
1	11021 Dadar-Tirunelveli Express
2	11022 Tirunelveli-Dadar Express
3	12631 Chennai Egmore-Tirunelveli Nellai Express
4	12632 Tirunelveli-Chennai Egmore Nellai Express
5	12633 Chennai Egmore-Kanniyakumari Express
6	12634 Kanniyakumari-Chennai Egmore Express
7	12641 Kanniyakumari-Hazrat Nizamuddin Tirukkural Express
8	12642 Hazrat Nizamuddin-Kanniyakumari Tirukkural Express
9	12665 Howrah-Kanniyakumari Express
10	12666 Kanniyakumari-Howrah Express
11	12667 Tambaram-Kanniyakumari Express
12	12668 Kanniyakumari-Tambaram Express
13	12689 MGR Chennai Central-Kanniyakumari Express
14	12690 Kanniyakumari-MGR Chennai Central Express
15	16121 Tambaram-Thiruvananthapuram Central Amrit Bharat Express
16	16122 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Tambaram Amrit Bharat Express
17	16127 Chennai Egmore-Guruvayur Express
18	16128 Guruvayur-Chennai Egmore Express
19	16321 Nagercoil-Coimbatore Express
20	16322 Coimbatore-Nagercoil Express
21	16339 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Nagercoil Express

22	16340 Nagercoil-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T) Express
23	16351 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T)-Nagercoil Express
24	16352 Nagercoil-Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj(T) Express
25	16353 Kacheguda-Nagercoil Express
26	16354 Nagercoil-Kacheguda Express
27	16357 Nagercoil-Charlapalli Amrit Bharat Express
28	16358 Charlapalli-Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
29	16367 Kanniyakumari-Banaras Kashi Tamil Express
30	16368 Banaras-Kanniyakumari Kashi Tamil Express
31	16729 Madurai-Punalur Express
32	16730 Punalur-Madurai Express
33	16731 Palakkad-Tiruchendur Express
34	16732 Tiruchendur-Palakkad Express
35	16787 Tirunelveli-Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra Navyug Express
36	16788 Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Katra-Tirunelveli Navyug Express
37	16791 Tuticorin-Palakkad Palaruvi Express
38	16792 Palakkad-Tuticorin Palaruvi Express
39	16845 Erode-Sengottai Express
40	16846 Sengottai-Erode Express
41	16861 Puducherry-Kanniyakumari Express
42	16862 Kanniyakumari-Puducherry Express
43	17235 SMVT Bengaluru-Nagercoil Express
44	17236 Nagercoil-SMVT Bengaluru Express
45	19577 Tirunelveli-Jamnagar Express
46	19578 Jamnagar-Tirunelveli Express
47	20603 New Jalpaiguri-Nagercoil Amrit Bharat Express
48	20604 Nagercoil-New Jalpaiguri Amrit Bharat Express

49	20605 Chennai Egmore-Tiruchendur Express
50	20606 Tiruchendur-Chennai Egmore Express
51	20627 Chennai Egmore-Nagercoil Vande Bharat Express
52	20628 Nagercoil-Chennai Egmore Vande Bharat Express
53	20635 Chennai Egmore-Kollam Anantapuri Express
54	20636 Kollam-Chennai Egmore Anantapuri Express
55	20665 Chennai Egmore-Tirunelveli Vande Bharat Express
56	20666 Tirunelveli-Chennai Egmore Vande Bharat Express
57	20683 Tambaram-Sengottai Express
58	20684 Sengottai-Tambaram Express
59	20691 Tambaram-Nagercoil Antyodaya Express
60	20692 Nagercoil-Tambaram Antyodaya Express
61	20923 Tirunelveli-Gandhidham Humsafar Express
62	20924 Gandhidham-Tirunelveli Humsafar Express
63	22605 Purulia-Tirunelveli Express
64	22606 Tirunelveli-Purulia Express
65	22619 Bilaspur-Tirunelveli Express
66	22620 Tirunelveli-Bilaspur Express
67	22621 Rameswaram-Kanniyakumari Express
68	22622 Kanniyakumari-Rameswaram Express
69	22627 Tiruchchirappalli-Thiruvananthapuram Central Express
70	22628 Thiruvananthapuram Central-Tiruchchirappalli Express
71	22629 Dadar-Tirunelveli Express
72	22630 Tirunelveli-Dadar Express
73	22657 Tambaram-Kanniyakumari Express
74	22658 Kanniyakumari-Tambaram Express
75	22667 Nagercoil-Coimbatore Express

76	22668 Coimbatore-Nagercoil Express
77	56003 Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Passenger
78	56004 Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli Passenger
79	56707 Kanniyakumari-Tirunelveli Passenger
80	56708 Tirunelveli-Kanniyakumari Passenger
81	56721 Tuticorin-Tirunelveli Passenger
82	56722 Tirunelveli-Tuticorin Passenger
83	56741 Tirunelveli-Sengottai Passenger
84	56742 Sengottai-Tirunelveli Passenger
85	56743 Tirunelveli-Sengottai Passenger
86	56744 Sengottai-Tirunelveli Passenger
87	56751 Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Passenger
88	56752 Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli Passenger
89	56753 Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Passenger
90	56754 Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli Passenger
91	56755 Vanchi Maniyachchi-Tiruchendur Passenger
92	56756 Tiruchendur-Vanchi Maniyachchi Passenger
93	56757 Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Passenger
94	56758 Tiruchendur-Tirunelveli Passenger
95	56773 Tirunelveli-Sengottai Passenger
96	56774 Sengottai-Tirunelveli Passenger
97	56775 Tirunelveli-Sengottai Passenger
98	56776 Sengottai-Tirunelveli Passenger

With a view to contain the spread of Covid-19 pandemic, Indian Railways (IR) had discontinued the operation of all regular passenger carrying trains with effect from 23rd March, 2020 and only special train services were being

operated. Indian Railways also undertook rationalization of time-table, including rationalisation of train services, in a scientific manner with the assistance of IIT-Bombay. The exercise has been undertaken *inter alia* to provide for better passenger safety by creating maintenance corridor blocks, speeding up of train services and to improve punctuality.

Since November-2021, Express train services are being operated as per rationalized time table and regular numbers.

Besides, introduction of trains/provision of stoppages are on-going processes on Indian Railways subject to operational feasibility, traffic justification, competing demands, etc.

पालम और शाहबाद रेल फाटक पर अंडरपास

4324. श्री रामवीर सिंह बिधूड़ी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या दिल्ली-रेवाड़ी खंड के अंतर्गत पालम रेल फाटक तथा शाहबाद रेल फाटक पर अंडरपास के निर्माण का कार्य आरंभ कर दिया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है; और
- (ग) वहाँ अंडरपास के निर्माण के लिए सरकार द्वारा औसतन कितना समय लिया जाता है?

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

(क) से (ग): भारतीय रेल में समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण को स्वीकृति देना एक सतत् और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे कार्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और कार्यों को रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा, गाड़ियों की गतिशीलता एवं सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाला

प्रभाव और व्यवहार्यता आदि पर इसके प्रभाव के आधार पर शुरू किया जाता है।

वर्ष 2004-14 की अवधि की तुलना में 2014-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) के दौरान भारतीय रेल में निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-26 (जनवरी, 2026)	14,024 अदद (दिल्ली राज्य में 14 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों सहित)

01.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में 1,14,196 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 4802 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण-कार्यों को स्वीकृत किया गया है जिसमें दिल्ली राज्य में 719 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 19 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण-कार्य शामिल हैं जो योजना और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

दिल्ली-रेवाड़ी रेल खंड पर किमी 18/0-1 पर समपार सं. 15 (पालम रेलवे क्रॉसिंग) के स्थान पर निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य को स्वीकृति दी गई है। सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है। इस कार्य के लिए संविदा प्रदान कर दी गई है। उपयोगिताओं को स्थानांतरित करने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

दिल्ली-रेवाड़ी रेल खंड पर किमी 20/9-21/0 पर समपार सं.17 (शाहबाद रेलवे क्रॉसिंग) के स्थान पर निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य को स्वीकृति दी गई है। सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख को अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है। इस कार्य के लिए संविदा प्रदान कर दी गई है। निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल संबंधी कार्यों का पूरा होना और चालू होना समपार को बंद करने में राज्य सरकार की सहमति, पहुँच संरेखण को अंतिम रूप देने, सामान्य आरेखण व्यवस्था की स्वीकृति, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, जलवायु परिस्थितियों के कारण परियोजना विशेष/कार्य

स्थलों के लिए वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/कार्यों के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

UPGRADATION OF SILCHAR - GUWAHATI TRAINS FROM ICF TO LHB COACHES

4325. SHRI PARIMAL SUKLABAIDYA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Train No. 15616 operating on the Silchar–Guwahati route in Cachar district, Assam is still running with outdated Integral Coach Factory (ICF) coaches and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any proposal exists for conversion of this service to Linke Hofmann Busch (LHB) coaches/rakes with dedicated power cars and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the timeline fixed for such upgradation in view of passenger safety and comfort?

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

- (a) to (c): Modernization and improvement/up-gradation of Rolling Stock to enhance safety, convenience and comfort of passengers is a continuous and on-going process on Indian Railways(IR). Accordingly, IR have gradually proliferated technologically superior LHB(Linke Hofmann Busch) coaches on

its network.

LHB Coaches:

LHB coaches have modular interiors, improved aesthetics, lightweight design, Air Springs (Secondary) stainless steel shell and disc brake system for improved riding. These coaches have a design speed of 180 Kmph and an operating speed of 160 Kmph, as compared to the conventional ICF (Integral Coach Factory) design coaches of the 1960s. The LHB Coaches have the following features:

- i. Better riding quality.
- ii. Lightweight design.
- iii. Anti-telescopic & Anti-climbing features.
- iv. Centre Buffer Coupler.
- v. Axle mounted disc brake system.
- vi. Less corrosive shell
- vii. FRP modular toilet with Electro Pneumatic pressurized flushing system
- viii. Aerosol based fire suppression system in electrical cubicles

Production:

The Production of LHB coaches has been ramped up across IR. The production during 2014-25 vis-à-vis 2004-14 is as under:

Period	LHB coaches manufactured
2004-14	2,337 nos.
2014-25	42,677 nos. (more than 18 times)

Replacement:

The replacement of earlier ICF coaches with safer and modern LHB coaches is being undertaken in a phased manner and as of now, more than 75% ICF rakes on the Indian Railways network have been replaced with or are being operated using LHB rakes.

Besides, replacement of ICF (Integral Coach Factory) design coaches with LHB (Linke Hofmann Busch) coaches is an on-going process subject to operational requirement, availability of LHB coaches, competing demands etc.

NATIONAL MONETIZATION PIPELINE**4326. SHRI ANAND BHADAURIA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has monetised/sold assets of around 6 lakh crores during 2021-22 to 2024-25 under National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP)-1.0;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of assets monetised under NMP-1.0, year-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has announced NMP 2.0 for monetisation/sale of Government assets worth Rs. 16.72 lakh crores between 2025 to 2030;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and asset-wise; and
- (e) the reasons for such massive monetisation/sale of Government assets?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND
PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE**

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

(a) and (b): The National Monetisation Pipeline 1.0 (NMP 1.0) included assets with monetisation potential of Rs. 6 lakh crore during the four-year period (2021-22 to 2024-25), against which around Rs. 5.3 lakh crore was achieved. This included Rs. 3.87 lakh crore during the first three years (2021-22 to 2023-24) and Rs. 1.43 lakh crore during the fourth year (2024-25).

The achievements of the key sectors under NMP 1.0 (around Rs. lakh crore) include: roads – 1.1; railways – 0.3; power – 0.5; petroleum and natural gas – 0.4; coal – 2; shipping – 0.2; mines – 0.4; and urban – 0.1.

The class of project assets monetised under NMP 1.0 broadly include toll roads, port terminals, storage warehouses, solar power plants, gati shakti terminals, redevelopment of colonies, power generation and transmission assets, discovered small fields, coal, mineral mining etc. The details of the project specific aspects such as scope, investment are maintained by the respective project sponsoring authorities.

(c) to (e): The Union Budget 2025–26 announced the launch of NMP 2.0 to plough back Rs. 10 lakh crore to further accelerate infrastructure creation in the country. Accordingly, the National Monetisation Pipeline 2.0 (NMP 2.0) was launched on February 23, 2026.

NMP 2.0 estimates an aggregate monetisation potential of Rs. 16.72 lakh crore, including private sector investment of Rs. 5.8 lakh crore, through the monetisation of core assets of the Central Government over the five-year

period from FY 2026 to FY 2030.

In terms of annual phasing by value, assets with indicative values (in Rs. lakh crore) of around 2.49, 3.26, 3.46, 3.68, and 3.81 are envisaged to be rolled out in FY26, FY27, FY28, FY29, and FY30 respectively.

The sectors included, along with their indicative asset values (in Rs. lakh crore) are around: highways (including MMLPs and ropeways) – 4.42; railways – 2.62; power – 2.76; petroleum and natural gas – 0.16; civil aviation – 0.27; ports – 2.63; warehousing and storage – 0.10; urban – 0.52; coal – 2.16; mines – 1.0; telecom – 0.048; and tourism – 0.012.

NMP enables recycling of productive public assets, thereby unlocking resources for reinvestment in new projects and capital expenditure. It also facilitates the efficient mobilisation of funds for CAPEX in public assets while minimising the Government's budgetary outgo.

उत्तर प्रदेश के श्रावस्ती जिले में रेल संपर्क की मांग

4327. श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

क्या बलरामपुर, तुलसीपुर, गैसड़ी (गैंसड़ी), गोंडा-श्रावस्ती रेल लाइनों पर नई रेल सेवाएं शुरू करने, ठहराव बढ़ाने और रेलगाड़ियों के फेरे में सुधार करने के लिए कोई कार्य 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):

गोरखपुर-तुलसीपुर-बलरामपुर खंड के यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए,

13507/13508 आसनसोल-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस को बलरामपुर तक विस्तारित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है। इसके अलावा, गोंडा-बलरामपुर-तुलसीपुर-गैंसड़ी खंड के यात्रियों को सुविधा देने के लिए, 55061/55062 नकहा जंगल-डालीगंज पैसेंजर शुरू करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है।

वर्तमान में बलरामपुर, तुलसीपुर, गैंसड़ी और गोंडा स्टेशन को क्रमशः 22, 20, 06 और 164 रेलगाड़ी सेवाओं द्वारा सेवित है। इन स्टेशनों को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां नीचे सूचीबद्ध हैं:

बलरामपुर स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1.	11079 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
2.	11080 गोरखपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
3.	12571 गोरखपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
4.	12572 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-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 (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
10.	15068 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-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 जंक्शन-कटिहार एक्सप्रेस
17.	22199 ग्वालियर-बलरामपुर एक्सप्रेस
18.	22200 बलरामपुर-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
19.	22921 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
20.	22922 गोरखपुर- बांद्रा (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
21.	75107 नकहा जंगल-गोंडा डेमू
22.	75108 गोंडा-नकहा जंगल डेमू

तुलसीपुर स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र.सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1.	11079 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
2.	11080 गोरखपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
3.	12571 गोरखपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
4.	12572 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-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 (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
10.	15068 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-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 (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
18.	22922 गोरखपुर- बांद्रा (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
19.	75107 नकहा जंगल-गोंडा डेमू
20.	75108 गोंडा-नकहा जंगल डेमू

गैसडी स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1	11079 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
2	11080 गोरखपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
3	15067 गोरखपुर-बांद्रा (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
4	15068 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
5	75107 नकहा जंगल-गोंडा डेम्
6	75108 गोंडा-नकहा जंगल डेम्

गोंडा स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली रेलगाड़ियां:

क्र. सं.	रेलगाड़ी संख्या और नाम
1.	11055 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोंडा एक्सप्रेस
2.	11056 गोंडा-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
3.	11079 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
4.	11080 गोरखपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
5.	11123 ग्वालियर-बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
6.	11124 बरौनी-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
7.	12211 मुजफ्फरपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
8.	12212 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-मुजफ्फरपुर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
9.	12511 गोरखपुर-तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ एक्सप्रेस
10.	12512 तिरुवनंतपुरम नॉर्थ-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
11.	12521 बरौनी-एरणाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
12.	12522 एरणाकुलम-बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
13.	12523 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
14.	12524 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी एक्सप्रेस
15.	12555 गोरखपुर-बठिंडा एक्सप्रेस
16.	12556 बठिंडा-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
17.	12557 मुजफ्फरपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
18.	12558 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
19.	12565 दरभंगा-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
20.	12566 नई दिल्ली-दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
21.	12571 गोरखपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
22.	12572 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
23.	12587 गोरखपुर-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
24.	12588 जम्मू तवी-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस

25.	12589 गोरखपुर-चर्लपल्ली एक्सप्रेस
26.	12590 चर्लपल्ली-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
27.	12591 गोरखपुर-यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
28.	12592 यशवंतपुर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
29.	12595 गोरखपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
30.	12596 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
31.	12597 गोरखपुर-छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
32.	12598 छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
33.	13019 हावड़ा-काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस
34.	13020 काठगोदाम-हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
35.	13509 आसनसोल-गोंडा एक्सप्रेस
36.	13510 गोंडा-आसनसोल एक्सप्रेस
37.	14009 बापूधाम मोतिहारी-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
38.	14010 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-बापूधाम मोतिहारी एक्सप्रेस
39.	14011 राधिकापुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
40.	14012 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-राधिकापुर एक्सप्रेस
41.	14047 सीतामढ़ी-दिल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
42.	14048 दिल्ली-सीतामढ़ी अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
43.	14213 वाराणसी-बहराइच एक्सप्रेस
44.	14214 बहराइच-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस
45.	14603 नरपतगंज-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
46.	14604 अमृतसर-नरपतगंज एक्सप्रेस
47.	14617 पूर्णिया कोर्ट-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
48.	14618 अमृतसर-पूर्णिया कोर्ट एक्सप्रेस
49.	14627 सहरसा-छेहरटा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
50.	14628 छेहरटा-सहरसा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
51.	14673 जयनगर-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
52.	14674 अमृतसर-जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
53.	14691 बरौनी-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
54.	14692 जम्मू तवी-बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
55.	15001 मुजफ्फरपुर-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
56.	15002 देहरादून-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
57.	15005 गोरखपुर-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
58.	15006 देहरादून-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
59.	15007 वाराणसी सिटी-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
60.	15008 लखनऊ-वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
61.	15009 गोरखपुर-इज्जतनगर एक्सप्रेस

62.	15010 इज्जतनगर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
63.	15029 गोरखपुर-पुणे एक्सप्रेस
64.	15030 पुणे-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
65.	15031 गोरखपुर-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
66.	15032 लखनऊ-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
67.	15033 पाटलिपुत्र-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
68.	15034 लखनऊ-पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस
69.	15045 गोरखपुर-ओखा एक्सप्रेस
70.	15046 ओखा-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
71.	15057 गोरखपुर-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
72.	15058 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
73.	15065 गोरखपुर-पनवेल एक्सप्रेस
74.	15066 पनवेल-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
75.	15067 गोरखपुर-बांद्रा (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
76.	15068 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
77.	15069 गोरखपुर-ऐशबाग एक्सप्रेस
78.	15070 ऐशबाग-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
79.	15077 कामाख्या-गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस
80.	15078 गोमती नगर-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
81.	15081 गोरखपुर-गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस
82.	15082 गोमती नगर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
83.	15089 गोड्डा-गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस
84.	15090 गोमती नगर-गोड्डा एक्सप्रेस
85.	15097 भागलपुर-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
86.	15098 जम्मू तवी-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
87.	15109 छपरा-मथुरा एक्सप्रेस
88.	15110 मथुरा-छपरा एक्सप्रेस
89.	15113 गोमती नगर-छपरा एक्सप्रेस
90.	15114 छपरा-गोमती नगर एक्सप्रेस
91.	15133 छपरा-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
92.	15134 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-छपरा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
93.	15135 छपरा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
94.	15136 अमृतसर-छपरा एक्सप्रेस
95.	15203 बरौनी-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
96.	15204 लखनऊ-बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
97.	15211 दरभंगा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
98.	15212 अमृतसर-दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस

99.	15269 मुजफ्फरपुर-साबरमती बीजी एक्सप्रेस
100.	15270 साबरमती-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
101.	15273 रक्सौल-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
102.	15274 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
103.	15279 सहरसा-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
104.	15280 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-सहरसा एक्सप्रेस
105.	15529 सहरसा-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
106.	15530 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-सहरसा एक्सप्रेस
107.	15531 सहरसा-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
108.	15532 अमृतसर-सहरसा एक्सप्रेस
109.	15565 ललितग्रांम-नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
110.	15566 नई दिल्ली-ललितग्रांम एक्सप्रेस
111.	15567 बापूधाम मोतिहारी-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
112.	15568 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-बापूधाम मोतिहारी अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
113.	15621 कामाख्या-आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
114.	15622 आनंद विहार (टर्मिनल)-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
115.	15651 गुवाहाटी-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
116.	15652 जम्मू तवी-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस
117.	15653 गुवाहाटी-जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
118.	15654 जम्मू तवी-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस
119.	15655 कामाख्या-श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा एक्सप्रेस
120.	15656 श्री माता वैष्णो देवी कटरा-कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
121.	15705 कटिहार-दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
122.	15706 दिल्ली-कटिहार एक्सप्रेस
123.	15707 कटिहार-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
124.	15708 अमृतसर-कटिहार एक्सप्रेस
125.	15903 डिब्रूगढ़-चंडीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
126.	15904 चंडीगढ़-डिब्रूगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
127.	15909 डिब्रूगढ़-लालगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
128.	15910 लालगढ़-डिब्रूगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
129.	19037 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
130.	19038 बरौनी-बांद्रा (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
131.	19269 पोरबंदर-मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
132.	19270 मुजफ्फरपुर-पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
133.	19409 साबरमती बीजी-थावे एक्सप्रेस
134.	19410 थावे-साबरमती बीजी एक्सप्रेस
135.	19623 मदार-दरभंगा अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस

136.	19624 दरभंगा-मदार अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
137.	20103 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-भटनी एक्सप्रेस
138.	20104 भटनी-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
139.	22199 ग्वालियर-बलरामपुर एक्सप्रेस
140.	22200 बलरामपुर-ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
141.	22423 गोरखपुर-अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
142.	22424 अमृतसर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
143.	22533 गोरखपुर-यशवंतपुर एक्सप्रेस
144.	22534 यशवंतपुर-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
145.	22537 गोरखपुर-लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
146.	22538 लोकमान्य तिलक (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
147.	22921 बांद्रा (टर्मिनल)-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
148.	22922 गोरखपुर-बांद्रा (टर्मिनल) एक्सप्रेस
149.	55031 गोरखपुर-गोंडा पैसेंजर
150.	55032 गोंडा-गोरखपुर पैसेंजर
151.	55033 गोंडा-सीतापुर पैसेंजर
152.	55034 सीतापुर-गोंडा पैसेंजर
153.	55091 गोंडा-सीतापुर सिटी पैसेंजर
154.	55092 सीतापुर सिटी-गोंडा पैसेंजर
155.	55093 गोरखपुर-गोंडा पैसेंजर
156.	55094 गोंडा-गोरखपुर पैसेंजर
157.	75107 नकहा जंगल-गोंडा डेमू
158.	75108 गोंडा-नकहा जंगल डेमू
159.	75109 गोंडा-बहराइच डेमू
160.	75110 बहराइच-गोंडा डेमू
161.	75111 गोंडा-बहराइच डेमू
162.	75112 बहराइच-गोंडा डेमू
163.	75113 गोंडा-बहराइच डेमू
164.	75114 बहराइच-गोंडा डेमू

इसके अलावा, रेल सेवाओं की शुरुआत करना/फेरों में वृद्धि करना/ठहराव का प्रावधान करना, परिचालनिक व्यवहार्यता, संसाधन उपलब्धता, यातायात औचित्य आदि के अध्यधीन सतत प्रक्रियाएं हैं।

बहराइच-श्रावस्ती-बलरामपुर-उतरौला-डुमरियागंज-खलीलाबाद लाइन श्रावस्ती जिले में

रेल नेटवर्क संवर्धन के लिए बहराइच-श्रावस्ती-बलरामपुर-उतरौला-डुमरियागंज-खलीलाबाद नई लाइन परियोजना (240 किलोमीटर) को 4,940 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है।

इस परियोजना को राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए “विशेष रेल परियोजना” के रूप में अधिसूचित किया गया है। परियोजना में 32 स्टेशन नामतः खलीलाबाद, भागौली, बखिरा, मेढावल, पासाई, खेसराहा, बंसी, रामवानपुर, भागोभार, टिकरिया, डोमरियागंज, ढंखरपुर, बनजर्हा, चिरकुतीहा, उत्रौला, कपौआशेरपुर, श्रीदत्तगंज, महेश भरी, खगइजोत, बलरामपुर, झारखंडी, हसुवाल ढोल, श्रावस्ती, इकौना, लक्ष्मणपुर, बिशुनापुर, भिंगा, हरिहरपुर, बर्देहरा, धुस्वा, अजतापुर और बहराइच शामिल हैं। इन सभी स्टेशनों में आधुनिक सुविधाओं की योजना बनाई गई है।

प्रमुख खंड-वार प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

खंड	स्थिति
खलीलाबाद-बंसी (54 कि.मी.)	90 प्रतिशत से अधिक भूमि अधिग्रहण कार्य पूरा हो गया है। मिट्टी संबंधी, छोटे, बड़े पुलों और स्टेशन निर्माण संबंधी कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
बंसी-श्रावस्ती (113 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है।
श्रावस्ती-बहराइच (73 कि.मी.)	भूमि अधिग्रहण शुरू कर दिया गया है और अंतिम चरण में है।

रेल परियोजना/ओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जिसमें शामिल है:

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भूविज्ञानी और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां

- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि।

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

**FOOD SECURITY AND PRADHAN MANTRI GARIB KALYAN ANNA
YOJANA**

4328. SHRI YOGENDER CHANDOLIA:

SHRIMATI SMITA UDAY WAGH:

SHRI MADHAVANENI RAGHUNANDAN RAO:

SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR:

SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:

SHRIMATI SANJNA JATAV:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

SHRI KOTA SRINIVASA POOJARY:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH SOLANKY:

SHRI GOPAL JEE THAKUR:

SHRIMATI ANITA NAGARSINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

DR. RAJESH MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the financial and expenditure

roadmap for extending the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) till the year 2029 and if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise;

- (b) the details of allocation of foodgrains and estimated beneficiaries particularly for Maharashtra and Jalgaon district;
- (c) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to ensure universal coverage by bridging the gap between the 81.35 crore approved beneficiaries and the presently identified 80.6 crore persons in the country especially in Nabarangpur and tribal regions of Odisha and districts of Bharatpur Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (d) the specific measures being taken to update the beneficiary list in the absence of decennial census in line with recent judicial observations and including the role of States in identification in the country, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh;
- (e) whether the Government has completed the process of cent per cent Aadhaar seeding and e-KYC for all active ration cards across the country by the deadline of February, 2026;
- (f) if so, the details thereof including status especially in Maharashtra, Nabarangpur and tribal areas of Odisha, Sidhi Lok Sabha Constituency and Dewas-Shajapur district of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (g) the details of corrective steps taken where targets are pending?

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

BAMBHANIYA):

(a): The Central Government, in order to remove the financial burden of the poor beneficiaries and to ensure nationwide uniformity had distributed food grains free of cost to beneficiaries i.e. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and Priority Households (PHH) beneficiaries, for a period of one year beginning from 1st January 2023 under the Pradhan Mantri Grib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). The period for distribution of free of cost foodgrains has been extended for further five years i.e. from 1st January, 2024, with an estimated financial outlay of Rs. 11.80 lakh crore totally to be borne by Central Government. At present, no proposal for extension of PMGKAY beyond 31 December 2028 is under consideration of the Government.

(b): At present, number of beneficiaries receiving free of cost foodgrains in State of Maharashtra and Jalgaon district is 6,76,61,974 and 27,69,746 respectively.

On the basis of identification of beneficiaries reported by the State Govt., 383766 MT of foodgrains per month is being allocated to State of Maharashtra. District-wise allocation is being made by the respective States/UTs.

(c) and (d): The Pradhan Mantri Grib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) provides for coverage upto 75% of rural population and upto 50% of urban population for receiving free of cost foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about 67% of the bottom population 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.

At present, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore, the States/UTs have identified 79.40 crore person, which is about 97.60% of the intended coverage i.e. 81.35 crore persons. Still, there is a scope of identification of 1.95 crore more beneficiaries under the PMGKAY.

The Central Government has issued advisories to all the States/Union Territories including to the States of Odisha, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh from time to time to identify all eligible and poor persons/ households including vulnerable Sections of the Society for inclusion under the NFSA. States undertake updation of their beneficiary database so that ineligible ration cards get deleted and better targeting of rightful beneficiaries is ensured. Thus, deletion of ineligible beneficiaries and addition of eligible beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process.

(e) to (g): As part of the Government's digital initiatives to enhance reach and effectiveness of the Public Distribution System (PDS), the ration card/beneficiary database has been 100% digitised across all States and Union Territories, with 99.7% ration cards Aadhaar-seeded and 99.2% beneficiaries aadhaar seeded. As on 31.01.2026, e-KYC of 87.37% of the PDS beneficiaries have been completed across the country.

All the ration cards in Odisha (including Nabarangpur and tribal areas) and Madhya Pradesh (including Sidhi Constituency and Dewas-Shajapur district) have been Aadhaar Seeded. Further the e-KYC of 97.10% PDS beneficiaries in State of Odisha has been completed. Furthermore, e-KYC of 93.18 % PDS beneficiaries in State of Madhya Pradesh has been completed.

कवच सिस्टम के साथ ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क

4329. श्री विजय कुमार दूबे:

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे:

श्रीमती संजना जाटव:

श्री सतीश कुमार गौतम:

श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण:

श्री सुधीर गुप्ता:

श्री आलोक शर्मा:

श्री अनूप संजय धोत्रे:

डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा:

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) कवच 4.0 प्रणाली के क्रियान्वयन की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है तथा क्या 1300 किलोमीटर मार्ग को कवर करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिया गया है;
- (ख) सरकार अत्यधिक यातायात वाले रेल गलियारों, विशेषकर पश्चिम-मध्य रेलवे के कोटा मंडल में, स्वचालित ट्रेन सुरक्षा प्रणाली की शीघ्र तैनाती के लिए 1.2 लाख करोड़ रुपये के सुरक्षा बजट का उपयोग किस प्रकार करने की योजना बना रही है;
- (ग) क्या वन्यजीव गलियारों में उपयोग की जा रही कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित घुसपैठ पहचान प्रणाली का विस्तार नेटवर्क के सभी संवेदनशील पारिस्थितिक क्षेत्रों तक किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) कवच प्रणाली के साथ ऑप्टिकल फाइबर नेटवर्क के एकीकरण के पीछे क्या कारण हैं तथा यह एकीकरण महाराष्ट्र के पालघर जिले सहित दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में वास्तविक समय पर संचार को किस प्रकार सुदृढ़ करता है?

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

(क) से (घ):

1. कवच स्वदेशी विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली (एटीपी) है। कवच अत्यधिक प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान प्रणाली है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है।
2. यदि लोको पायलट ब्रेक लगाने में विफल रहता है तो कवच स्वचालित ब्रेक लगाकर लोको पायलट को निर्दिष्ट गति सीमा के भीतर रेलगाड़ी चलाने में सहायता करता है और यह खराब मौसम के दौरान रेलगाड़ी को संरक्षित ढंग से चलाने में भी सहायता करता है।
3. यात्री गाड़ियों पर पहला फील्ड परीक्षण फरवरी 2016 में शुरू किया गया था। इस प्रकार प्राप्त अनुभव और निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकनकर्ता (आईएसए) द्वारा प्रणाली के निष्पक्ष संरक्षा मूल्यांकन के आधार पर, कवच संस्करण 3.2 की आपूर्ति के लिए 2018-19 में तीन फर्मों को अनुमोदित किया गया था।
4. कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया।
5. कवच प्रणाली के कार्यान्वयन में निम्नलिखित कार्यकलाप शामिल हैं:
 - (क) प्रत्येक स्टेशन, ब्लॉक खण्ड पर स्टेशन कवच का संस्थापन।
 - (ख) पूरे रेलपथ की लंबाई में आरएफआईडी टैग का संस्थापन।
 - (ग) समग्र खंड में दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन।
 - (घ) रेलपथ के बगल में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना।
 - (ङ) भारतीय रेल पर चल रहे प्रत्येक रेल इंजन पर लोको कवच का प्रावधान।
6. दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 के संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया।

7. कवच 4.0 संस्करण में विविध रेल नेटवर्क के लिए आवश्यक सभी प्रमुख विशेषताएं शामिल हैं। यह भारतीय रेल की संरक्षा में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है। अल्प अवधि के भीतर, भारतीय रेल ने स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षण प्रणाली विकसित की है, का परीक्षण किया गया और उसे संस्थापित करना शुरू कर दिया है।
8. कवच संस्करण 4.0 में किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों में अवस्थिति सटीकता में वृद्धि, बड़े यादों में सिगनल संबंधी पहलुओं की बेहतर जानकारी, ओएफसी पर स्टेशन-से-स्टेशन कवच इंटरफ़ेस और मौजूदा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इंटरलॉकिंग प्रणाली से सीधा इंटरफ़ेस शामिल है। इन सुधारों के साथ, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को भारतीय रेल में बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने की योजना है।
9. व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के उपरांत, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को 1452 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर सफलतापूर्वक चालू किया गया है, जिसमें शामिल उच्च घनत्व वाले दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	खंड	प्रगति (मार्ग कि.मी.)
(1)	दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग:	
i	जंक्शन केबिन - पलवल – मथुरा - नागदा खंड	667
ii	वडोदरा - अहमदाबाद खंड	96
iii	वडोदरा - विरार खंड	336
(2)	दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग:	
i	गया सरमाटांड खंड	93
ii	छोटा अमबोना - बर्द्धमान - हावड़ा खंड	260

10. इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर करते हुए 24,427 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है। उपरोक्त उल्लिखित खंड कोटा मंडल और महाराष्ट्र राज्य से भी गुजरते हैं।
11. 14.03.2026 के अनुसार दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा गलियारों समेत उच्च घनत्व

वाले मार्गों पर कवच के प्रमुख मदों की प्रगति निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मदें	प्रगति
i	ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल बिछाना	8570 कि.मी.
ii	दूरसंचार टावरों का संस्थापन	1100 अदद
iii	स्टेशन डेटा सेंटर	767 स्टेशन
iv	रेलपथ साइड उपकरणों का संस्थापन	6776 मार्ग कि.मी.
v	रेल इंजनों में कवच का प्रावधान	4,211

12. इसके अलावा, 8,979 विद्युत रेल इंजनों और 1200 ईएमयू/एमईएमयू के संस्थापना का कार्य किया गया है।
13. सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए भारतीय रेल के केंद्रीकृत प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में कवच पर विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। अब तक 55,000 से अधिक तकनीशियनों, ऑपरेटरों और इंजीनियरों को कवच प्रौद्योगिकी के विषय पर प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। इसमें लगभग 47,500 लोको पायलट एवं सहायक लोको पायलट सम्मिलित हैं। यह पाठ्यक्रम इरिसेट के सहयोग से तैयार किया गया है।
14. कवच को स्टेशन सहित रेलपथ साइड उपस्करों के प्रावधान की लागत लगभग 50 लाख रुपए/कि.मी. है और इंजनों पर कवच के उपस्करों के लगाए जाने की लागत लगभग 80 लाख रुपए/रेलइंजन है।
15. फरवरी, 2026 तक 'कवच' प्रणाली से संबंधित कार्यों पर कुल 2,763.90 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया गया है। वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान कुल ₹1673.19 करोड़ की राशि का आवंटन हुआ है। कार्यों की प्रगति के अनुरूप अपेक्षित पूंजी उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।
16. नवोन्मेषी उपाय के तहत रेलपथ पर हाथियों की मौजूदगी का पता लगाने के लिए वितरित ध्वनिक सेंसर (डीएस) का उपयोग करके एआई-चालित घुसपैठ संसूचन प्रणाली (आईडीएस) विकसित की गई है। इस प्रणाली के घटकों में ऑप्टिकल फाइबर, हार्डवेयर और हाथियों के चलने के पूर्व-स्थापित सिग्नेचर शामिल हैं। यह प्रणाली लोको पायलटों,

स्टेशन मास्टरों और नियंत्रण कक्ष को रेलपथ के समीप हाथियों की उपस्थिति के बारे में समय पर निवारक कार्रवाई करने के लिए सचेत करती है। वर्तमान में, आईडीएस प्रणाली पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में वन विभाग द्वारा चिह्नित महत्वपूर्ण और संवेदनशील स्थलों पर 141 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कार्य कर रही है। भारतीय रेल में 1088 मार्ग किलोमीटर लंबाई के चिह्नित गलियारों के लिए आईडीएस कार्यों की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है, जिसमें पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेल (403.42 मार्ग कि.मी.), पूर्व तट रेलवे (368.70 मार्ग कि.मी.), दक्षिण रेलवे (55.85 मार्ग कि.मी.), उत्तर रेलवे (52 मार्ग कि.मी.), दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे (55 मार्ग कि.मी.), पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे (18 मार्ग कि.मी.), पश्चिम रेलवे (115 मार्ग कि.मी.) और पूर्व मध्य रेलवे (20.3 मार्ग कि.मी.) शामिल हैं।

डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के तहत डाटा सुरक्षा

4330. श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार ने देश में डिजिटल सेवाओं, साइबर सुरक्षा तथा डाटा संरक्षण की वर्तमान स्थिति का आकलन किया है;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके प्रमुख निष्कर्ष क्या हैं;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का डिजिटल इंडिया कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत डाटा संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नई नीति/कानून लाने का प्रस्ताव है; और
- (घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में अब तक सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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

- (क) से (घ): सरकार ने देश में डिजिटल सेवाओं, साइबर सुरक्षा और डेटा सुरक्षा के ढांचे को मजबूत करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं।

डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2023 ("अधिनियम") डिजिटल वैयक्तिक डेटा के प्रसंस्करण को इस तरह से नियंत्रित करने वाला एक व्यापक ढांचा स्थापित करता है जो व्यक्तियों के अपने व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा के अधिकार और वैध उद्देश्यों के लिए ऐसे व्यक्तिगत डेटा को संसाधित करने की आवश्यकता दोनों को मान्यता देता है।

अधिनियम के तहत, व्यक्तिगत डेटा को केवल वैध उद्देश्य के लिए और या तो डेटा प्रिंसिपल की सहमति के आधार पर या कुछ वैध उपयोगों के लिए संसाधित किया जा सकता है। सहमति स्वतंत्र, विशिष्ट, सूचित, बिना शर्त और स्पष्ट होना आवश्यक है और एकत्र किए जाने वाले व्यक्तिगत डेटा और इसके प्रसंस्करण के उद्देश्य का वर्णन करने वाले नोटिस के साथ या उससे पहले होना चाहिए।

अधिनियम के प्रावधानों को लागू करने के लिए, सरकार ने डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा संरक्षण नियम, 2025 ("नियम") को अधिसूचित किया है, जो अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत तंत्र स्थापित करते हैं, जिसमें सहमति नोटिस, उचित सुरक्षा उपाय, उल्लंघन अधिसूचना और डेटा प्रिंसिपल के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा से संबंधित आवश्यकताएं शामिल हैं।

अधिनियम और नियमों द्वारा बनाया गया ढांचा डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा और व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिए उचित तकनीकी और संगठनात्मक उपायों को लागू करने के लिए डेटा न्यासियों पर दायित्व डालता है। व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघन की स्थिति में, डेटा न्यासीय को भारतीय डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड के साथ-साथ प्रभावित डेटा प्रिंसिपल को निर्धारित तरीके से सूचित करना आवश्यक है।

अधिनियम भारतीय डेटा संरक्षण बोर्ड की स्थापना का भी प्रावधान करता है, जिसे व्यक्तिगत डेटा उल्लंघनों की जांच करने, अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने और गैर-अनुपालन के मामलों में उचित कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार है।

तदनुसार, अधिनियम के अधिनियमन और नियमों की अधिसूचना के माध्यम से, सरकार ने डिजिटल व्यक्तिगत डेटा की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और भारत के डिजिटल

इकोसिस्टम में डेटा के जिम्मेदार उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक व्यापक और नागरिक-केंद्रित ढांचा स्थापित किया है।

BG LINE BETWEEN SWAMIHALLI TO RAYADURGA (ANDHRA PRADESH)

4331. SHRI E. TUKARAM:

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

- (a) the details of the current status of the Final Location Survey (FLS) report of the Broad Gauge (BG) Line between Swamihalli (Ballari District, Sandur Taluk, Karnataka) and Rayadurga (Andhra Pradesh) via junction and Obalapuram Railway Station (Andhra Pradesh);
- (b) the details of the timeline for the completion of the Final Location Survey report/DPR of said line including commencement of effective and meaningful work on the project; and
- (c) the details of the estimated cost of the project including the allocation of funds during the current financial year?

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

(a) to (c): Swamihalli is already connected to Rayadurga with existing railway network via Hosapete and Obalapuram. However, to provide direct connectivity, Final Location Survey (FLS) of Swamihalli – Rayadurga New Line (52 Km) 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 cannot be fixed.

Karnataka:

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 Karnataka is as under:

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

Project sanctioned:-

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

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

Recently Completed Projects:-

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

S. No	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Kottur-Harihar new line (65 km)	468
2	Hassan-Bangalore new line (167 km)	1,290
3	Bidar-Gulbarga new line (110 km)	1,543
4	Shivani - Hosadurga Road doubling (10 km)	50
5	Shivani-Birur Doubling (29 km)	143
6	Hosadurga-Chikjajur doubling (29 km)	260
7	Ramanagram - Mysore patch doubling (94 km)	998
8	Yelahanka – Chennasadra doubling (13 km)	108
9	Yeshwantpur - Yelahanka doubling (12 km)	95
10	Netrawati - Mangalore Central doubling (2 km)	28
11	Kankanadi - Panambur doubling (19 km)	350
12	Arsikere-Tumkur doubling (96 km)	758
13	Yelahanka - Penukonda doubling (123 km)	1,104
14	Daund-Gulbarga doubling (225 km)	3,182
15	Hubli-Chikjajur doubling (190 km)	1,850

Ongoing Projects:-

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

S No.	Project	Cost (₹ in Crores)
1	Hospet - Hubli - Londa - Vasco - de - Gama doubling (312 km)	4,153
2	Hotgi-Gadag doubling (284 km)	2,459
3	Ginigera - Raichur new line (165 km)	3,401
4	Gadag - Wadi new line (257 km)	2,842
5	Bagalkot – Kudachi new line (142 km)	1,649

6	Tumkur – Rayadurga new line (207 km)	2,496
7	Tumkur – Davangere new line (182 km)	2,142
8	Kadur – Chikmagalur – Belur new line (68 km)	825
9	Baiyyapanahalli – Hosur doubling (48 km)	336
10	Yeshwanthpur – Channasandra doubling (22 km)	314
11	Hosapete – Ballari 3rd & 4th line (65 Km)	2,372
12	Ballari-Chikjajur doubling (185 KM)	3,342
13	Bypass line between Bettahalsoor-Rajanakunte (6 Km)	248

in last three years 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and current financial year 2025-26, 65 surveys (25 new line and 40 doubling) covering a total length of 7,240 km has been sanctioned falling fully/partly in the State of Karnataka.

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

S No.	Project	Total Land required (in ha)	Land acquired (in ha)	Balance Land to be acquired (in ha)
1	Shimoga – Rannebennur new line (96 km)	559	226	333
2	Belgaum–Dharwad new line (73 km)	581	0	581
3	Shimoga–Harihar new line (79 km)	488	0	488
4	Whitefield - Kolar new line (53 km)	337	0	337
5	Hassan-Belur new line (32 km)	206	0	206

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

Total Land required for Projects in Karnataka	9,064 ha
Land Acquired	5,707 ha (63%)
Balance Land to be acquired	3,357 ha (37%)

Government of India is geared up to execute projects, however success

depends upon the support of Government of Karnataka.

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

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

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

- Land acquisition by State Government
- Forest clearance
- Shifting of infringing utilities
- Statutory clearances from various authorities
- Geological and topographical conditions of area
- Law and order situation in the area of project site

- Number of working months in a year for particular project site etc.

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

उज्जैन-झालावाड़ रेललाइन

4332. श्री अनिल फिरोजिया:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने के बावजूद उज्जैन-झालावाड़ रेललाइन का निर्माण कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है और यदि हां, तो इसमें विलंब के क्या कारण हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार ने आगामी सिंहस्थ उत्सव को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त रेललाइन के शीघ्र निर्माण के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है अथवा इसे प्राथमिकता दी है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या उक्त परियोजना के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण, पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति या बजट आवंटन संबंधी कोई बाधाएं हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा उनके समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का उक्त परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने के लिए संशोधित कार्ययोजना/चरणबद्ध निर्माण/विशेष बजट प्रावधान करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी समय-सीमा और ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): उज्जैन-आगर-झालावाड़ नई लाइन (190 किलोमीटर) की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर) तैयार करने के लिए अंतिम स्थान सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है। क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। इस परियोजना में यातायात का अनुमान कम हैं।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के बाद, परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए राज्य सरकारों

सहित विभिन्न हित-धारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन जैसे नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि के समीक्षा की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति एक निरंतर और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए सटीक समय-सीमा विभिन्न हितधारकों द्वारा समीक्षा 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 गई पहली और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और अतिरिक्त मार्ग प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का विस्तार
- राज्य सरकारों/केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों/जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें,
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक विचार
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वानिकी स्वीकृतियां
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों से सांविधिक स्वीकृति
- क्षेत्र की भूवैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- किसी विशेष परियोजना स्थल आदि के लिए एक वर्ष में कार्य महीनों की संख्या।

ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं।

LONAVLA-PUNE-DAUND RAILWAY CORRIDOR FENCING WORK

4333. DR. AMOL RAMSING KOLHE:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken fencing works along trespassing-prone sections of the Lonavla–Pune–Daund railway corridor under jurisdiction of the Central Railway and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the total length (in kilometers) identified for fencing in the said corridor, the cost per kilometer of fencing approved and total project cost sanctioned;
- (c) whether there has been any increase in the estimated project cost due to delay in execution and if so, the revised cost, reasons for delay and the agency responsible for same;
- (d) whether any safety audit has been conducted for trespassing-prone sections of the said corridor during the last three years and if so, the findings thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to fix accountability for delay and cost escalation, announce a time-bound completion schedule for fencing work and provide interim safety measures such as foot overbridges, subways/other protective infrastructure until the fencing work is completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW):

(a) to (e): Safety of train operations is accorded top priority on Indian Railways (IR). As one of the important safety measures, provision of safety fencing has been taken up on routes where the permitted speed of train operations exceeds 110 kmph, as well as at other vulnerable locations, to prevent trespassing and ensure safe train operation. Pedestrian subways are also being provided with safety fencing in order to facilitate crossing of railway alignment by cattle, pedestrians and smaller vehicles.

A work has been sanctioned costing ₹209.38 Cr for providing safety fencing in entire Lonavala-Pune-Daund route. Work includes construction of approximately 290 Km fencing with pedestrian subways. Tender has been awarded for entire length of the section and about 150 Km of fencing has been completed till date.

Zone-wise details of safety fencing provided along Railway tracks till date, are as under:

Zonal Railway	Length of fencing provided (in Fencing Km)
Central	966
Eastern	754
East Central	730
East Coast	533
Northern	736
North Central	2721
North Eastern	613
Northeast Frontier	153
North Western	1539

Southern	827
South Central	2326
South Eastern	209
South East Central	365
South Western	255
Western	2257
West Central	1415
Total	16398

WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN MINING

4334. SHRI VAMSI KRISHNA GADDAM:

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

- (a) whether the Government maintains data on women miners employed in major and minor mineral sectors across the country and if so, the total number of registered women miners during the last five years, State/UT-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether the Government has assessed the working conditions, wage parity, safety standards and access to social security benefits for women miners, specifically in Singareni Collieries Company Limited and if so, details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by the Government to increase women's participation in mining while ensuring dignified employment, safe workplaces and equal opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): Mine safety and employment conditions in mines are governed under the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, administered by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. As per the information provided by that Ministry, the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS), under the Ministry of Labour and Employment does not maintain the data of the number of women employed in Metalliferous mines.

(b) and (c): As per the information received from Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Central Government has implemented the four Labour Codes namely, the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code (OSH&WC), 2020 which have come into effect from 21.11.2025. The OSH&WC Code, 2020, regulates the safety, health, and working conditions of employees, including women workers in registered establishments including mines. As per OSH&WC Code, 2020, women workers can work in all types of establishments. Further, women can also work before 6 a.m. and beyond 7 p.m. with their consent and the employer would make adequate arrangements to provide safety, facilities and transportation to women workers. Besides, establishment having more than 50 workers provide creche facility either separately or common creche facilities at suitable locations.

Section 23 of the OSH&WC Code, 2020 prescribes responsibility of employers to maintain health, safety and working conditions for the employees including women employees viz. toilets for male and female workers separately, drinking water, etc. while section 24 prescribes for welfare facilities viz canteen, washing facilities, bathing places, etc. for male and female workers separately in the establishments.

PRICE STABILITY OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

4335. SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL:

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

- (a) whether essential commodities continue to witness volatile price rises and what structural measures beyond ad hoc export bans are being implemented;
- (b) whether the Government has not expanded National Food Security Act coverage in line with updated population data, potentially excluding eligible beneficiaries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) : Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the daily prices of 40

essential food commodities submitted by the 578 price monitoring centres across the country. As per the data, prices of food commodities are stable and under control.

Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) and Price Support Scheme (PSS) have been integrated under the Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) to achieve convergence between the two schemes for supporting the farmers and protecting the consumers. Under the convergence framework, all procurement, including the procurement of pulses for buffer, at Minimum Support Price (MSP) are done under the PSS and procurement at market prices for buffer are done under PSF.

Government maintains buffer stock of pulses and onion under Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) to tackle extreme volatility in the prices and in ensuring the availability of these essential food commodities to consumers at affordable prices. Fluctuations in domestic production, seasonal variations in demand and speculative activities of market players often leads to volatility in the prices of pulses. Regulated release of pulses from the buffer to augment the availability helps in cooling down the market prices, and retail sale to consumers at discounted prices ensures availability of dals at affordable prices. Market interventions through buffer stock also helps in nudging the market players lower their prices. Further, buffer stock of pulses with the government acts as deterrent against manipulative hoarding and unscrupulous speculations by market players. In case of onion, the buffer stock plays critical role in controlling the seasonal fluctuation in prices. The

period between Rabi and Kharif onion harvests is associated with rise in prices due to the depletion in stored Rabi onions. Onions from the government buffer are released during this lean season in regulated and targeted manner to augment the market availability and stabilise the prices.

(b) and (c) : The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) successfully 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 as per Census 2011 comes to 81.35 crore persons. At present, against the intended coverage of 81.35 crore, the States/UTs have identified 79.90 crore beneficiaries.

The Central Government has issued advisories to all the States/Union Territories from time to time to identify all eligible and poor persons/households including vulnerable sections of the society for inclusion under the NFSA. States undertake updation of their beneficiary database so that better targeting of rightful beneficiaries is ensured and ineligible beneficiaries get deleted. Thus, deletion of ineligible beneficiaries and addition of eligible beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process.

DEPLOYMENT OF KAVACH SYSTEM IN SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY ZONE

4336. SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR:

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

(a) the progress made in the phased implementation of the indigenously

developed Kavach (Automatic Train Protection) system across the 3,692 route kilometers of the South Western Railway (SWR) zone;

- (b) the route (in kilometers) covered so far under the Kavach system and the corridors identified for implementation during the current and next phases;
- (c) the timelines fixed for completion of Kavach deployment across the entire SWR zone including key routes in Karnataka; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to prioritise high-density passenger and freight corridors to enhance railway safety under the Kavach programme?

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

(a) to (d):

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

4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:
 - Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.
7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yards, Station to Station Kavach interface on 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 1452 Route Kilometres, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:

SN	Section	Progress (Route Km)
(1)	Delhi-Mumbai route:	
i	Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura –Nagda section	667
ii	Vadodara - Ahmedabad section	96
iii	Vadodara - Virar section	336
(2)	Delhi – Howrah route:	
i	Gaya Sarmatanr section	93
ii	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. Further, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 24,427 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways, including Bengaluru-Hubballi-Bellari, Hubballi-Vijaynagar & other sections of SW Rly.

11. Progress of key items of Kavach on High density routes including Delhi– Mumbai & Delhi– Howrah corridors as on 14.03.26 are as under:

S	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	8570 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1100 nos
iii	Station Data Centre	767 Station
i	Installation of Track side equipment	6776 Rkm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	4211 nos

12. The section mentioned above also pass through the state of Karnataka.
13. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 8979 Locomotives and 1200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.
14. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 55,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 47,500 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.
15. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.
16. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Feb'26 is Rs. 2,763.90 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2025-26 is Rs. 1673.19 Crores. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

देश में रेल दुर्घटनाएं

4337. एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हुई रेल दुर्घटनाओं का स्थान-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और इनके मुख्य कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इनमें हताहतों की संख्या क्या है;
- (ख) क्या उक्त दुर्घटनाओं और परिचालन संबंधी समस्याओं के मुख्य कारण रेलपटरियों के रख-रखाव में कमी, सिगनल प्रणाली की विफलता और रिक्त पद हैं;

- (ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं और विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान उक्त प्रयोजनार्थ कितना बजट आवंटित किया गया है; और
- (घ) क्या सरकार का रेल सुरक्षा और यात्री सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना लागू करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो उक्त कार्ययोजना की समय-सीमा सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में भारी गिरावट आई है। परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कम हो गई है जैसा कि नीचे तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

वर्ष	परिणामी दुर्घटनाएं
2014-15	135
2025-26 (28.02.2026 तक)	14 (90% की कमी)

रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा में सुधार दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सूचकांक परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक है, जिसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक:-

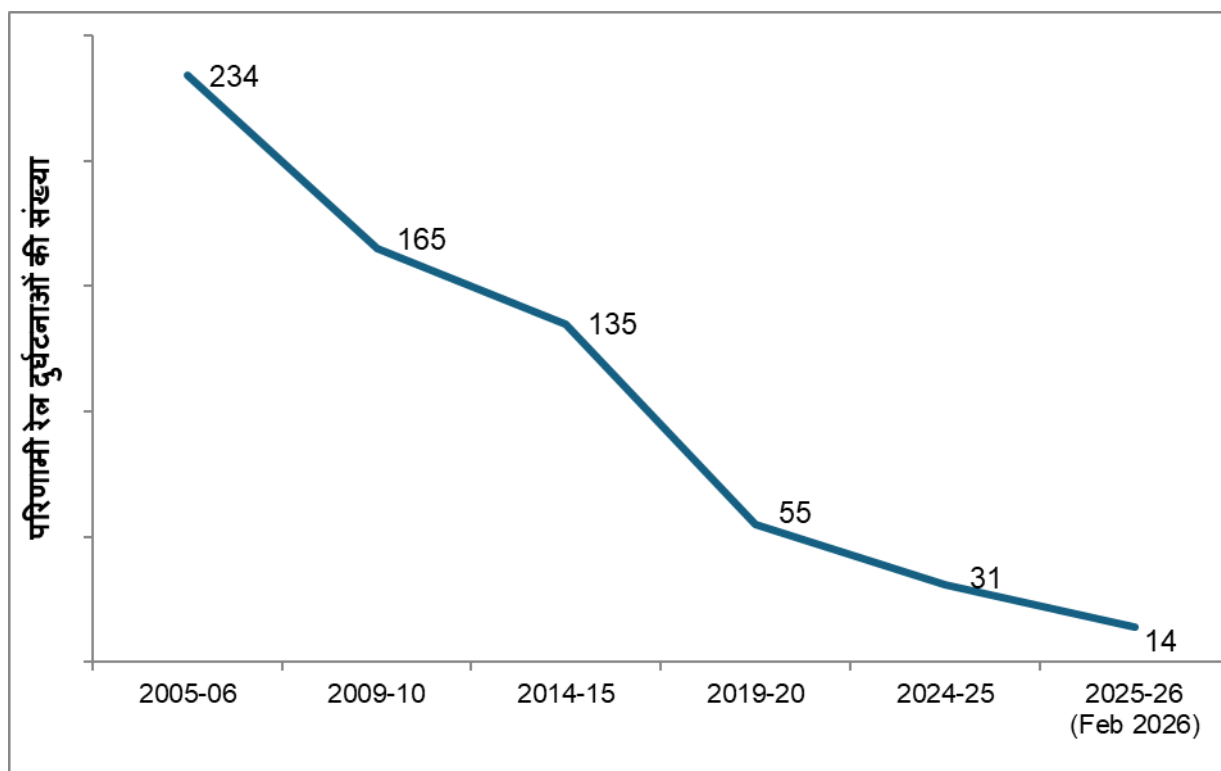
वर्ष	दुर्घटना सूचकांक
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% की कमी)

यह सूचकांक सभी रेलगाड़ियों के कुल चालन किलोमीटर के अनुपात के रूप में परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या को मापता है।

परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या

रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या x मिलियन किलोमीटर चालन

दुर्घटना सूचकांक =



भारतीय रेल में होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों में सामान्यतः रेलपथ में त्रुटि, रेलइंजन/सवारीडिब्बों में दोष, उपकरण विफलताएँ, मानवीय त्रुटियाँ आदि शामिल हैं।

भारतीय रेल में होने वाली परिणामस्वरूप रेल दुर्घटनाएँ और उसमें होने वाले हताहतों (जिसमें रेलयात्री और रेलकर्मि शामिल हैं) निम्नलिखित हैं:-

अवधि	परिणामी रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	हताहतों की संख्या	घायलों की संख्या
2004-05 से 2013-14	1,711	904	3,155
2014-15 से 2023-24	678	748	2,087
2024-25	31	18	92
2025-26 (फरवरी 2026 तक)	14	16	28

रेलपथ अनुरक्षण और सिगनल प्रणाली सहित रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:-

1. भारतीय रेल में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय को बढ़ाया गया है, जो निम्नानुसार है:-

संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय/बजट (करोड़ रु. में)					
2013-14	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
39,200	87,336	1,01,662	1,14,022	1,17,693	1,20,389

2. मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए, 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 6,665 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कांटों एवं सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन के साथ विद्युत/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंतर्पाशन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।
3. समपार रेलफाटकों पर संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए, 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 10,153 समपार रेलफाटकों पर अंतर्पाशन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
4. संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 6,669 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।
5. भारतीय रेल स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी संरक्षा प्रणाली (एटीपी) के संस्थापना के लिए प्रयासरत है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता होती है। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया। दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 के संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया। व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के उपरांत, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को 1,452 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर सफलतापूर्वक चालू किया गया है, जिसमें शामिल उच्च घनत्व वाले

दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	खंड	प्रगति मार्ग (कि.मी.)
(3)	दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग:	
iv	जंक्शन केबिन - पलवल - मथुरा - नागदा खंड	667
v	वडोदरा - अहमदाबाद खंड	96
vi	वडोदरा - विरार खंड	336
(4)	दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग:	
iii	गया सरमाटांड खंड	93
iv	छोटा अमबोना - बर्द्धमान - हावड़ा खंड	260

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर करते हुए 24,427 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है।

6. सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मुद्दों जैसे अनिवार्य समरूपता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य प्रोटोकॉल, समापन आरेखण तैयार करने आदि के संबंध में विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन प्रणाली पर पुनः बल दिया गया है।
8. लोको पायलटों की सतर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी रेलइंजनों में सतर्कता नियंत्रण उपकरण (वीसीडी) लगाए गए हैं।
9. मास्ट पर रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव सिग्मा बोर्ड उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं, जो विद्युतीकृत क्षेत्रों में सिगनलों से दो शिरोपरि उपस्कर मास्ट से पहले मौजूद होता है ताकि कोहरे के मौसम के कारण दृश्यता कम होने पर चालकदल को आगे मौजूद सिगनल के बारे में सचेत किया जा सके।
10. कोहरे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोको पायलटों के लिए जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ्टी डिवाइस

(एफएसडी) उपलब्ध कराया जाता है जो लोको पायलटों को अगले थलचिह्नों यथा सिगनल, समपार रेलफाटकों आदि की दूरी जानने में समर्थ बनाते हैं।

11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना इस्तेमाल की जा रही है जिसमें 60 किलोग्राम, 90 चरम तन्य सामर्थ्य पटरियां, लचीले जुड़नारों के साथ प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) सामान्य/चौड़ा आधार स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर पंखानुमा विन्यास के टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर शामिल हैं।
12. मानवीय त्रुटियों का न्यूनीकरण करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 आदि जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग द्वारा रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
13. रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और जोड़ों के वेल्डन से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना, जिसके द्वारा संरक्षा में सुधार होता है।
14. दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए पटरियों का पराश्रव्य दोष संसूचन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।
15. अधिक लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डन के उपयोग को कम करना और पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डन तकनीक अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डन को अपनाना।
16. ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ अभिलेखी यानों) द्वारा रेलपथ भूमिति की निगरानी।
17. वेल्डन/पटरियों की दरारों का पता लगाने के लिए रेल पटरियों पर गश्त लगाना।
18. टर्नआउट नवीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्डन योग्य सीएमएस पारणों का उपयोग।
19. संरक्षा पद्धतियों के अनुपालन हेतु कर्मचारियों की निगरानी और जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।
20. रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली अर्थात् युक्तिसंगत

- अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता का निर्णय लेने और साधन-सामग्री को इष्टतम बनाने के लिए रेलपथ डेटाबेस और निर्णय सहायता प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।
21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, गलियारा ब्लॉक, कार्यस्थल संरक्षा, मानसून पूर्वोपाय आदि के संबंध में विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
 22. रेलगाड़ियों का संरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण किया जाता है।
 23. पारंपरिक सडिका डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों को एलएचबी डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों से बदला जा रहा है।
 24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर बिना चौकीदार वाले सभी समपारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
 25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान आंकी गई दशाओं के आधार पर पुलों की मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता है।
 26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “अग्नि सूचनाएं” प्रदर्शित की है। प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग लगने पर रोकथाम करने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ के बारे में शिक्षित और सचेत किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को नहीं ले जाने, धूम्रपान नहीं करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित संदेश शामिल हैं।
 27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और रसोई यानों में आग संसूचन एवं शमन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में आग एवं धूम्र संसूचन प्रणाली उपलब्ध करा रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध विधि से उत्तरोत्तर फिटमेंट किया जा रहा है।

28. कर्मचारियों को नियमित परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेल (चालित लाइन) साधारण नियम में चलायमान ब्लॉक प्रत्यय की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसमें चलायमान आधार पर अग्रिम में 52 सप्ताह तक परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य की योजना बनाई जाती है और योजना के अनुसार निष्पादित किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा किए गए बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक आदि के संबंध में संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:-

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				
1.	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 किलोग्राम) (किलोमीटर)	57,450 किलोमीटर	1.43 लाख किलोमीटर	2 गुना से अधिक
2.	अधिक लंबी रेल पटरियां (260 मीटर) (किलोमीटर)	9,917 किलोमीटर	77,522 किलोमीटर	लगभग 8 गुना
3.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंतर्पार्शन (रेलवे स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,691 स्टेशन	4 गुना से अधिक
4.	कोहरा पास संरक्षा उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक 90 अदद	31.03.25 तक 25,939 अदद	288 गुना
5.	थिकवेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	28,301 अदद	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1.	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ किलोमीटर)	32,260 किलोमीटर	49,941 किलोमीटर	1.5 गुना
2.	यूएसएफडी (पराश्रव्य दोष संसूचन) वेल्डन परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	2 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3.	वेल्डन की खराबियां (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 370 अदद	90% कमी
4.	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 289 अदद	88% से ज्यादा कमी

बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक				
1.	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ किलोमीटर (रेलपथ किलोमीटर)	14,985 किलोमीटर	34,428 किलोमीटर	2 गुना से अधिक
2.	फ्लाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	13,808 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3.	बड़ी लाइन पर बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी समाप्त कर दिए गए)	समाप्त कर दिए गए
4.	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	42,677	18 गुना से अधिक

भर्ती

रिक्तियों को भरने हेतु, वर्ष 2004-2005 से 2013-14 की तुलना में 2014-2015 से 2025-2026 के दौरान भारतीय रेल में की गई भर्तियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार दिया गया है:-

अवधि	भर्तियां
2004-2005 से 2013-2014 तक	4.11 लाख
2014-2015 से 2024-2025 तक	5.08 लाख
2025-26 से अब तक	41,343

भारतीय रेल के आकार, स्थानिक वितरण और परिचालन महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पदों का रिक्त होना और उन्हें भरा जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। नियमित परिचालन, प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों, यंत्रीकरण और नवोन्मेषी पद्धतियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त जनशक्ति मुहैया कराई जाती है। इन रिक्तियों को मुख्यतः परिचालनिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार रेलवे द्वारा भर्ती एजेन्सियों को मांग पत्र भेजकर भरा जाता है।

रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड की परीक्षाएं काफी तकनीकी प्रकृति की होती हैं, जिनमें बड़े पैमाने पर कर्मियों और संसाधनों को जुटाने तथा जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। रेलवे ने इन सभी चुनौतियों का सामना किया और सभी निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए पारदर्शी

तरीके से भर्ती का सफलतापूर्वक संचालन किया। पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान पेपर लीक होने या इसी तरह के कदाचार की कोई घटना सामने नहीं आई है।

इसके अलावा, प्रणालीगत सुधार के तौर पर, रेल मंत्रालय ने समूह 'ग' पदों की विभिन्न कोटियों में भर्ती के लिए वर्ष 2024 से वार्षिक कैलेंडर प्रकाशित करने की एक प्रणाली शुरू की है। वार्षिक कैलेंडर शुरू होने से अभ्यर्थी निम्नानुसार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं:

- अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिक अवसर;
- प्रति वर्ष योग्यता प्राप्त करने वालों को अवसर;
- परीक्षाओं की निश्चितता;
- भर्ती प्रक्रिया, प्रशिक्षण और नियुक्तियों में तेज़ी।

वार्षिक कैलेंडर 2024 और 2025 के अनुसार क्षेत्रीय रेलों और उत्पादन इकाइयों सहित भारतीय रेल में 1,43,086 रिक्तियों पर भर्तियां शुरू की गईं।

सहायक लोको पायलटों (एएलपी), तकनीशियन, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (रे.सु.ब.) में उप-निरीक्षक और कांस्टेबल, जूनियर इंजीनियर (जेई)/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक (डीएमएस)/रसायन एवं धातुकर्म सहायक (सीएमए), पैरामेडिकल कोटियों, गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-स्टेशन मास्टर सहित), गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (पूर्व-स्नातक), अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों और लेवल-1 कोटियों जैसे सहायक, ट्रैक मटेनर और पॉइंट्समैन के पदों को भरने के लिए जनवरी से दिसम्बर 2024 के दौरान 92,116 रिक्तियों के लिए दस केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएं (सीईएन) अधिसूचित की गई थीं।

92,116 पदों के लिए प्रथम/एकल चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) पूरी की जा चुकी है। इनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	18,40,347	156	15
तकनीशियन के पद (14,298 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	26,99,892	139	15

जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	11,01,266	146	15
रे.सु.ब.- एस.आई के पद (452 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	15,35,635	143	15
रे.सु.ब. - कांस्टेबल के पद (4,208 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	45,30,288	147	15
पैरामेडिकल कोटियों (1,376 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	7,08,321	143	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-स्टेशन मास्टर सहित) (8,113 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	58,41,774	141	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक) (3,445 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	63,27,473	157	15
अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों हेतु सीबीटी (1,036 रिक्तियां)	4,46,013	139	15
लेवल-1 पदों हेतु सीबीटी (32,438 रिक्तियां)	1,08,28,261	152	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	3,58,59,270		

सहायक लोको पायलट, जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक एवं स्नातक-पूर्व) के पदों के लिए द्वितीय चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) भी पूरी कर ली गई है। इनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	2,66,363	112	15
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,17,339	118	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक) (8113 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,21,931	129	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक-पूर्व) (3,445 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	51,978	79	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	5,57,611		

सहायक लोको पायलट और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक) के पदों के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक और स्नातक-पूर्व) और अनुसचिवीय एवं आईसोलेटेड कोटियों के पदों के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित दक्षता परीक्षा

भी पूरी की जा चुकी है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद हेतु कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा	1,32,044	84	2
लिपीकीय एवं आईसोलेटेड कोटियों के लिए अनुवाद परीक्षा	1,233	8	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा	13,616	38	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक स्तर) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित टंकण दक्षता परीक्षा	30,341	58	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-पूर्व स्तर) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित टंकण दक्षता परीक्षा	13,145	44	2
कुल अभ्यर्थी	1,90,379		

41,000 से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों के लिए पैनल, जिसमें तकनीशियन, जूनियर इंजीनियर, पैरा मेडिकल कोटियों, उप-निरीक्षक एवं कांस्टेबल (आरपीएफ) और सहायक लोको पायलट के विभिन्न पद शामिल हैं, को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। इनमें से अधिकांश संरक्षा कोटियों की हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2025 के वार्षिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार, 50,970 रिक्तियों के लिए नौ केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएँ भी जारी की गई हैं। जिनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचना संख्या	पद का नाम	अधिसूचित की गई रिक्तियों की संख्या	अधिसूचना जारी करने का माह
01/2025	सहायक लोको पायलट	9,970	मार्च, 2025
02/2025	तकनीशियन	6,238	जून, 2025
03/2025	पैरा मेडिकल कोटि	434	जुलाई, 2025
04/2025	सेक्शन कंट्रोलर	368	अगस्त, 2025
05/2025	जूनियर इंजीनियर/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक	2,585	अक्टूबर, 2025
06/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक)	5,810	अक्टूबर, 2025
07/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक)	3,058	अक्टूबर, 2025
08/2025	आईसोलेटेड कोटियां	312	दिसम्बर, 2025
09/2025	स्तर-1	22,195	दिसम्बर, 2025

2,953 पदों के लिए प्रथम/एकल चरण के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) पूरी कर ली गई है। इसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सेक्शन कंट्रोलर के पद (368 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	4,33,748	131	15
जे.ई./डीएमएस के पद (258 5रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	5,74,351	133	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	10,08,099		

यात्री सुविधाएं

जहां तक यात्री सुविधाओं का संबंध है, रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाओं में सुधार लाना एक सतत और निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो आवश्यकता, यात्री यातायात की मात्रा और कार्यों की प्राथमिकता, निधि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन निर्भर करती है। इसके अलावा, वर्तमान में, स्टेशनों के आधुनिकीकरण को 'अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना' के तहत किया जा रहा है, जो स्टेशनों के दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ सतत् विकास की कल्पना करता है, जैसा कि नीचे विस्तार से बताया गया है:

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना:

रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास हेतु अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की गई है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में रेलवे स्टेशनों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना और चरणों में उनका कार्यान्वयन करना शामिल हैं। मास्टर प्लान बनाने में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- रेलवे स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुँच में सुधार
- रेलवे स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों तरफ के साथ एकीकरण
- रेलवे स्टेशन 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
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/निर्माण और प्लेटफॉर्म पर कवर की व्यवस्था
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क की व्यवस्था
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों का एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएँ
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक रेलवे स्टेशन पर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव 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।

अभी तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास के लिए 1,338 रेलवे स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है।

स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं:

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत रेलवे स्टेशनों के विकास कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। अभी तक, 180 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर निर्माण-कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। अभी तक निम्नलिखित रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं:

अलनावर, अंब अंदौरा, अंबिकापुर, आमगांव, आनंदपुर साहिब, अनारा, अयोध्या धाम, बादामी, बागलकोट, बैजनाथ पपरोला, बलरामपुर, बंतावाला, बाराभूम, बारामती, बरेली सिटी, बारीपदा, बाड़मेर, बरपाली, बेगमपेट, ब्योहारी, भानुप्रतापपुर, भिलाई, भिण्ड, बिजनौर, बिमलगढ़,

बोम्मिडी, बूंदी, चांदा फोर्ट, चालक्कुडि, चंगनास्सेरी, चेन्नै पार्क, छिंदवाड़ा, चिदंबरम, चिंचपोकली, चिन्नसेलम, चिरयिनकीष, कटक, डाकोर, डेरोल, देशनोक, देवलाली, धारवाड़, धुले, डोंगरगढ़, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, फतेहपुर शेखावाटी, गडग, गंगापुर सिटी, गोड्डा, गोधरा जंक्शन, गोगामेरी, गोकक रोड, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमती नगर, गोवर्धन, गोविंद गढ़, गोविंदपुरी, गोविंदपुर रोड, हफिजपेट, हैबरगांव, हल्दिया, हापा, हरपालपुर, हाथरस सिटी, होडल, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, जैसलमेर, जाम जोधपुर, जाम वनथली, जयचण्डी पहाड़, जुन्नार देव, काकीनाडा टाउन, कल्याणी घोषपारा, कामाख्यागुड़ी, कनालुस जंक्शन, कराईकुडी जंक्शन, करमसद, करीमनगर, कटनी साउथ, केडगांव, खैरथल, खंभालिया, खलीलाबाद, कोप्पल, कोसंबा जंक्शन, कुलितुरई, कुट्टीपुरम, लासलगांव, लिम्बडी, लोहरदगा, लोणंद जंक्शन, माहे, महुवा, मैलानी, मंडल गढ़, मंडावर महवा रोड, मधुपुर, मनापराई, मंडी डबवाली, मंगलागिरी, मन्नारगुडी, माटुंगा, एम.सी.एस. छत्तरपुर, मीठापुर, मोरप्पुर, मोरबी, मुक्तसर, मुनिराबाद, मूरी जंक्शन, मुर्तिजापुर जंक्शन, नैनपुर जंक्शन, नंदुरा, नर्मदापुरम (होशंगाबाद), नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इतवारी जंक्शन, ओखा, ओरछा, पालीताणा, पानागढ़, पनकी धाम, परेल, परलाखेमुंडी, पीरपैंती, पिस्का, पुखरायां, पोलाची जंक्शन, पोलूर, पोरबंदर, राजगढ़, राजमहल, राजुला जंक्शन, रामघाट हाल्ट, रायनपाडु, सहारनपुर जंक्शन, साहिबजादा अजीत सिंह नगर मोहाली, साहेबगंज, समखियाली, समलपट्टी, सांची, शंकरपुर, सावदा, सिवनी, शहद, शाजापुर, शोलावंदन, षोरणूर जंक्शन, श्रीधाम, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीहोर जंक्शन, सिउरी, श्री बाला ब्रह्मेश्वर जोगुलम्बा, श्रीरंगम, श्रीविल्लिपुत्तूर, सेंट थॉमस माउंट, सुल्लुरपेटा, सुरैमंपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तालचेर, तामलुक, थावे, थिरुवरूर जंक्शन, तिरुवन्नामलाई, टूनि, उझानी, उरकुरा, उत्राण, वडकरा, वडाला रोड, विदिशा, वृद्धाचलम जंक्शन, वडक्कांचेरि, वारंगला

अन्य रेलवे स्टेशनों पर भी विकास संबंधी कार्य तीव्र गति से शुरू किए गए हैं और इनमें से कुछ रेलवे स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- तिरुपति रेलवे स्टेशन: दक्षिण दिशा में नया द्वितीय प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन, 2 अदद एयर

कॉनकोर्स और सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे हो गए हैं। दक्षिण दिशा में नया द्वितीय प्रवेश स्टेशन भवन और एयर कॉनकोर्स, उत्तर दिशा में स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, लिफ्ट और एस्केलेटर के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

- नेल्लूर स्टेशन: पूर्व और पश्चिम दोनों तरफ की दिशाओं के स्टेशन इमारतों और एयर कॉनकोर्स के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे हो गए हैं। पूर्व और पश्चिम दोनों तरफ की स्टेशन भवन के सबसे विस्तार, पार्किंग, जल टैंक सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट संयंत्र, और एयर कॉनकोर्स के परिष्करण कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- बेंगलूर कैंटोंमेंट स्टेशन: दक्षिण की ओर डायवर्जन रोड, प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, उत्तर की ओर छात्रावास, इलेक्ट्रिक सबस्टेशन भवन के कार्य पूरे हो गए हैं। दक्षिण दिशा की ओर का स्टेशन भवन, उत्तर दिशा की ओर का स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पैदल पार पुल के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- कोटा जंक्शन स्टेशन: फ्रंट प्रस्थान हॉल, फ्रंट आगमन हॉल, पिछली ओर स्टेशन बिल्डिंग के संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे गए हैं। फ्रंट प्रस्थान हॉल, पिछली ओर स्टेशन बिल्डिंग एयर कॉनकोर्स निर्माण, पूर्ण छत कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
- भुवनेश्वर स्टेशन: पश्चिम और पूर्वी दिशा की स्टेशन इमारत परिष्करण और, एयर कॉनकोर्स का संरचनात्मक कार्य पूरे हो गए हैं। स्टेशन के पूर्व और पश्चिम दिशा की ओर का उत्थापित ड्राइववे, ऊपरी पैदल पुल के विस्तार, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर का कार्य शुरू किया गया है। पूर्व और पश्चिम दिशा की ओर का स्टेशन भवन, एमईपी (यांत्रिक, बिजली एवं प्लंबिंग) का कार्य, एचवीएसी (तापन, वेंटिलेशन और एयर कंडिशनिंग) और एस्केलेटर्स के परिष्करण कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में रेलवे स्टेशनों 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/दशा/यातायात संभलाई आदि के आधार पर निष्पादित किए जाते हैं।

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

इसके अलावा, सामान्यतः अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित 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 कार्य-वार या रेलवे स्टेशन-वार या राज्य-वार। वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत 12,120 करोड़ रुपये का निधि आवंटन किया गया है और अभी तक (फरवरी, 2026 तक) 11,892 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

PROCUREMENT OF GRAINS

4338. 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 private traders are lifting grains in

Punjab at record levels during the current procurement season;

- (b) if so, the details thereof including the total quantity of rice purchased by private traders compared to Government agencies;
- (c) the reasons for the increased procurement by private traders particularly in relation to higher purchase prices and delayed Government procurement and transportation issues;
- (d) whether incidents of traders buying grains from outside Punjab have been selling grains to procurement agencies in Punjab;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) the details of steps being taken by the Government to address the challenge faced by farmers due to these developments and to ensure smooth procurement operations in the said State?

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

(a) to (c): The quantities of paddy procured by the State Government agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) and those by private traders in Punjab during last 3 Kharif Marketing Seasons (KMS) are as under:

KMS	Qty of Paddy procured by Government agencies – in LMT (% of total)	Qty of Paddy procured by private traders – in LMT (% of total)	Total (in LMT)
2023-24	185.28 LMT	0.60 LMT	185.88

	(99.7 %)	(0.3%)	(100 %)
2024-25	173.33 (99.8%)	0.40 (0.2%)	173.73 (100 %)
2025-26	156.52 (99.94%)	0.17 (0.06%)	156.69% (100 %)

There is no increase in purchase of paddy by private parties in Punjab over previous years.

(d) and (e): As per the reports received from the district offices regarding paddy being purchased at lower rates from outside Punjab and brought into Punjab for sale to procurement agencies, 6 cases of unauthorized paddy and 1 case of unauthorized rice have come to the notice during KMS 2025-26.

In order to prevent such incidents, the Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Govt of Punjab has set up checking barricades at all Inter-State barriers to check the bills of bogus purchase. The police force is provided by DGP Punjab to make these checking barriers more effective.

Besides, Punjab Mandi Board and the Department of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Govt of Punjab have jointly registered 7 FIRs against the involved persons and action has also been taken against four rice millers and a commission agent (arhtiya).

(f): The Grievances Redressal Committees under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners have been constituted comprising of representatives of concerned agency, Mandi Board, Arthiyas, Rice millers and farmers in each mandi to address the problems of farmers and to ensure continuation of smooth procurement. In case a complaint regarding paddy procurement is

received from farmers, it is resolved by the committee on the spot.

ABSS FOR DUVVADA RAILWAY STATION, VISHAKHAPATNAM

4339. DR. C. M. RAMESH:

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

- (a) whether development works at Duvvada Railway station in Vishakhapatnam taken up under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme (ABSS) have been completed, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the estimated time by when the above works are going to be completed;
- (c) whether it is true that there are demands for including Pendurthi station under the said Scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to include above station under ABSS?

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

(a) to (d): **Duvvada station**, located in Andhra Pradesh has been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. At this station, facilities like high level platform, platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangement, Foot Over Bridge etc. are available.

Development works at Duvvada station have been taken up at good pace. The works of new platform shelter and platform surfacing have been

completed. The works of station building at second entry, circulating area, lift and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.

At **Pendurthi station**, located in Andhra Pradesh, facilities like high level platform, platform shelter, waiting hall, drinking water arrangement, urinal, lavatory, seating arrangements, Foot Over Bridge etc. are available. The works of high level platform, platform shelter, improvement of booking office and tactile pathway for Divyangjan have been completed in recent years.

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.

Ministry of Railways has launched Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for redevelopment of stations with a long-term approach.

The scheme involves preparation of master plans and their implementation in phases to improve the stations. The master planning includes:

- Improvement of access to station and circulating areas
- Integration of station with both sides of city
- Improvement of station building
- Improvement of waiting halls, toilets, sitting arrangement, water booths

- Provision of wider foot over bridge/air concourse commensurate with passenger traffic
- Provision of lift/escalators/ramp
- Improvement /Provision of platform surface and cover over platforms
- Provision of kiosks for local products through schemes like 'One Station One Product'
- Parking areas, Multimodal integration
- Amenities for Divyangjans
- Better passenger information systems
- Provision of executive lounges, nominated spaces for business meetings, landscaping, etc. keeping in view the necessity at each station.

The scheme also envisages sustainable and environment friendly solutions, provision of ballastless tracks etc. as per necessity, phasing and feasibility and creation of city centre at the station in the long term.

So far, 1338 stations have been identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme, out of which 35 stations including Duvvada station, are located in Andhra Pradesh. The name of stations identified for development under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Andhra Pradesh are as following:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Andhra Pradesh	73	Adoni, Anakapalle, Anantapur, Anaparthi, Araku, Bapatla, Bhimavaram Town, Bobbili Jn, Chipurupalli, Chirala, Chittoor,

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
		Cuddapah, Cumbum, Dharmavaram, Dhone, Donakonda, Duvvada, Elamanchili, Eluru, Giddalur, Gooty, Gudivada, Gudur, Gunadala, Guntur, Hindupur, Ichchpuram, Kadiri, Kakinada Town Jn, Kottavalasa Jn, Kuppam, Kurnool city, Macherla, Machilipatnam, Madanapalle Road, Mangalagiri, Mantralayam Road, Markapur Road, Nadikude Jn, Nandyal Jn, Narasapur, Narasaraopet, Naupada Jn, Nellore, Nidadavolu Jn, Ongole, Pakala Jn, Palasa, Parvatipuram, Piduguralla, Piler, Rajahmundry, Rajampet, Rayanapadu, Renigunta, Repalle, Samalkot, Sattenapalle, Satya Sai Prashanti Nilayan, Simhachalam, Singaraykonda, Sri Kalahasti, Srikakulam Road, Sullurpeta, Tadevalligudem, Tadipatri, Tenali, Tirupati, Tuni, Vijayawada, Vinukonda, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram Jn.

Completed Stations:

Development works at railway stations under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme in Andhra Pradesh have been taken up at a good pace. The detail of stations completed in Andhra Pradesh is as given below:

State	No. of Stations	Names of Stations
Andhra Pradesh	6	Kakinada Town Jn, Mangalagiri, Nidadavolu Jn., Rayanapadu, Sullurpeta, Tuni

The activities for development at other stations have also been taken up at good pace and progress of some of above stations is as given below:

- **Tirupati station:** The structural framework of new second entry station building on South side, 2 nos. air concourses and sewage treatment plant have been completed. The finishing works of new second entry

station building on South side and air concourses, structural work of station building on North side, platform shelter, lift, escalator etc. have been taken up.

- **Nellore station:** The structural framework, brickwork and plastering of station building on both East and West sides have been completed. The finishing works of station building on both East and West side and air concourse, extension work of subway, parking, water tanks and sewage treatment plant have been taken up.
- **Samalkot station:** The works of improvement of platform surfacing at platform no. 1 and platform shelter at platform no. 2/3 have been completed. The works of improvement of existing station building elevation, entrance porch, AC waiting hall, new toilet block, circulating area, parking, lift and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Singaraykonda station:** The works of platform surfacing, platform shelter, waiting hall, modular toilet, improvement of existing booking office have been completed. The works of improvement of existing station building, circulating area, parking, lift and 12m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.
- **Ongole station:** The works of platform shelter and improvement of platform surfacing have been completed. The works of waiting hall, toilet, circulating area, parking and 12 m Foot Over Bridge have been taken up.

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

Development / Upgradation / Modernization of stations including under Amrit Bharat Station Scheme is generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. The details of allocation of funds for development and maintenance of stations are maintained Zonal Railway-wise and not Work-wise or Station-wise. Passenger amenities are generally funded under Plan Head-53 'Customer Amenities'. Andhra Pradesh is covered under the jurisdiction of four railway zones, namely East Coast Railway, Southern Railway, South Central Railway and South Western Railway. For these zones, an allocation of ₹ 3,481 crore has been made for the financial year 2025–26, out of which an expenditure (up to February, 2026) of ₹ 3,393 crore has been incurred so far.

Development / Upgradation of railway stations is complex in nature involving safety of passengers & trains and requires various statutory clearances such as fire clearance, heritage, tree cutting, airport clearance etc. The progress also gets affected due to brownfield related challenges such as shifting of utilities (involving water/sewage lines, optical fibre cables, gas pipe lines, power/signal cables, etc.), infringements, operation of trains without

hindering passenger movement, speed restrictions due to works carried out in close proximity of tracks and high voltage power lines, etc. and these factors affect the completion time.

अम्बेडकर नगर में डाकघर और सेवा केन्द्र

4340. श्री लालजी वर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में वर्तमान में डाक विभाग के कुल कितने डाकघर और सेवा केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं;
- (ख) जिले के भीटी, जलालपुर, टांडा और अकबरपुर जैसे ग्रामीण विकास खंडों में मोबाइल संचार और इंटरनेट सुविधाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ग) क्या अम्बेडकर नगर जिले को भारतनेट परियोजना के दूसरे चरण अथवा पांचवी पीढ़ी (5जी) की दूरसंचार सेवा विस्तार योजना में शामिल किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान दूरसंचार सेवाओं की खराब गुणवत्ता अथवा डाक वितरण में विलंब के संबंध में कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनके निवारण के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

- (क): अम्बेडकर नगर जिले में 322 डाकघर कार्यरत हैं और डाक विभाग का कोई सेवा केंद्र प्रचालनरत नहीं है।
- (ख): आज की तिथि के अनुसार, अम्बेडकर नगर जिले के 9 ब्लॉकों में मोबाइल कवरेज और इंटरनेट की स्थिति संबंधी विवरण निम्नवत है :

क्र. सं.	ब्लॉक	गाँव	कम से कम एक टीएसपी द्वारा 2जी से कवर्ड गाँव	कम से कम एक टीएसपी द्वारा 4जी से कवर्ड गाँव	कम से कम एक टीएसपी द्वारा 5जी से कवर्ड गाँव	मोबाइल इंटरनेट की उपलब्धता (4जी के साथ)
1.	अकबरपुर	199	199	199	171	199
2.	बसखारी	130	130	130	107	130
3.	भीटी	179	179	179	134	179
4.	भियावां	143	143	143	112	143
5.	जहांगीर गंज	266	266	266	257	266
6.	जलालपुर	160	160	160	119	160
7.	कटेहरी	186	186	186	169	186
8.	राम नगर	205	205	205	163	205
9.	टांडा	271	271	271	250	271
	कुल	1,739	1,739	1,739	1,482	1,739

(ग): अम्बेडकर नगर को भारत नेट परियोजना के द्वितीय चरण में शामिल किया गया है। अम्बेडकर नगर में, ग्राम पंचायतों/ब्लॉक मुख्यालयों को इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए बीएचक्यू (ब्लॉक मुख्यालयों) सहित कुल 929 ग्राम पंचायतों में से 818 ग्राम पंचायतों (ब्लॉक मुख्यालयों सहित) को भारत नेट चरण-I व चरण-II परियोजनाओं के तहत ऑप्टिकल फाइबर से जोड़ा गया है। इसका विवरण निम्नवत है :

क्र. सं.	ब्लॉक	जीपी की संख्या (बीएचक्यू सहित)	चरण-I के तहत फाइबर से कनेक्ट किए गए जीपी (बीएचक्यू सहित) की संख्या	चरण-II के तहत फाइबर से कनेक्ट किए गए जीपी (बीएचक्यू सहित) की संख्या	फाइबर से कनेक्ट किए गए जीपी (बीएचक्यू सहित)
1.	अकबरपुर	137	0	137	137
2.	बसखारी	71	0	71	71
3.	भीटी	93	80	0	80
4.	भियावां	84	76	0	76
5.	जहांगीर गंज	102	88	0	88
6.	जलालपुर	121	99	0	99
7.	कटेहरी	98	86	0	86
8.	राम नगर	104	86	0	86
9.	टांडा	119	95	0	95
	कुल	929	610	208	818

(घ): (i) केंद्रीकृत लोक शिकायत निवारण और निगरानी प्रणाली (सीपीजीआरएएमएस) पोर्टल के अनुसार, पिछले दो वित्तीय वर्षों में दूरसंचार सेवाओं की खराब गुणवत्ता के संबंध में प्राप्त शिकायतों की कुल संख्या का विवरण निम्नवत है :

अवधि (वित्तीय वर्ष)	प्राप्त	निस्तारित
वर्ष 2024-25	25,342	25,342
वर्ष 2025-26 (फरवरी, 2026 तक)	50,797	50,466

इन शिकायतों में से अम्बेडकर नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में पिछले दो वर्षों में प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या का विवरण निम्नवत है :

अवधि (वित्तीय वर्ष)	प्राप्त	निस्तारित
वर्ष 2024-25	23	23
वर्ष 2025-26 (फरवरी, 2026 तक)	38	38

(ii) पिछले दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश, अम्बेडकर नगर में डाक सेवाओं में विलंब के संबंध में विभिन्न प्लेटफॉर्मों पर प्राप्त शिकायतों की संख्या का विवरण निम्नवत है :

मैनुअल शिकायतें	सीपीजीआरएएमएस पर प्राप्त शिकायतें	सीआरएम पर प्राप्त शिकायतें
239	227	1,273

शिकायत निवारण प्रक्रिया में, विभिन्न पोर्टलों [जैसे सीपीजीआरएएमएस, एनसीएच, जीआरएम, और सोशल मीडिया (X)] के माध्यम से शिकायतों का पंजीकरण तथा तत्पश्चात उनकी जाँच एवं कार्रवाई हेतु संबंधित कार्यालयों/सब-डिविजनों को अग्रेषित करना शामिल है, जिसमें 7-15 दिन का समय लगता है। की जाने वाली कार्रवाई में जाँच, समाधान, अथवा समाधान से असंतुष्ट होने की स्थिति में अपील करने के विकल्प के साथ औपचारिक उत्तर प्रेषित किया जाना शामिल है। शिकायतकर्ता के पास अपील को उच्चतर प्राधिकारियों अथवा विधिक प्राधिकरणों के समक्ष ले जाने का विकल्प भी मौजूद है। सर्कल/क्षेत्र/डिविजन स्तर पर शिकायत मॉनीटरिंग समूहों का गठन किया

गया है। शिकायत किसी भी पोर्टल यथा सीपीजीआरएमएस, सीआरएम आदि के माध्यम से दर्ज की जा सकती है।

POLICIES FORMULATED RELATING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

4341. DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any policies formulated relating to Science and Technology during the past three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has identified any new area of development with regard to Science and Technology; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): During the past three years, the Government has undertaken important policy and institutional measures to strengthen the science and technology ecosystem. The Union Cabinet approved the BioE3 (Biotechnology for Economy, Environment and Employment) Policy on 24 August 2024 as

India's first biotechnology policy, to foster high-performance biomanufacturing across six thematic areas (i) Bio-based chemicals, biopolymers, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) and enzymes, (ii) Smart proteins and functional foods, (iii) Precision biotherapeutics (cell & gene therapy, mRNA therapeutics and monoclonal antibodies), (iv) Climate-resilient agriculture, (v) Carbon capture and utilization; and (vi) Futuristic marine and space research.

The Government also brought out the Indian Space Policy, 2023 in April 2023, which provides a level playing field for Non-Government Entities in the space sector by enabling their participation across the entire value chain of space activities, fostering a commercial space ecosystem, and boosting "Make in India" initiatives. The National Geospatial Policy, 2022, notified on 28 December 2022, aims to liberalize and democratize access to geospatial data and services, foster innovation, enable its widespread use across governance, businesses and academia.

The Government has also advanced institutional and financing reforms for research and innovation through the establishment of the Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF) to provide strategic direction to research, innovation and entrepreneurship, and through the operationalisation of the Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) scheme to incentivise private sector investment in higher Technology Readiness Level research and innovation projects. In addition, mission-mode initiatives such as National Quantum Mission, the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS), and the IndiaAI Mission have been taken forward to

strengthen emerging technology capabilities, translational research, startup support and commercialization.

(c) and (d): The Government has identified several new and emerging areas of development in science and technology. These include quantum technologies, artificial intelligence, machine learning, cybersecurity, Internet of Things (IoT), robotics, medical devices and diagnostics, cyber-physical systems, electric mobility, critical minerals, geospatial technologies, carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS), biotechnology, biomanufacturing, synthetic biology, circular economy technologies, clean energy technologies, blue economy, space technologies, and semiconductors. These areas are being advanced through a combination of policy support, institutional mechanisms, mission-mode programmes, and innovation and research funding initiatives.

बिहार में आकांक्षी जिले

4342. श्री रामप्रीत मंडल:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या वर्तमान में बिहार में आकांक्षी जिलों की संख्या केवल तेरह है;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त तेरह जिलों को किस आधार पर आकांक्षी जिलों के रूप में चुना गया था और शेष पच्चीस जिलों को छोड़ दिया गया था; और
 - (ग) बिहार के सभी आकांक्षी जिलों के चयन के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंडों का ब्यौरा क्या है?
- सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; योजना मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह)

(क): जी, हां। आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) के तहत चयनित 112 जिलों में वर्तमान में बिहार

के तेरह जिले शामिल हैं। इन तेरह जिलों की सूची **विवरण-I** में है।

(ख) और (ग): बिहार के जिलों सहित आकांक्षी जिलों का चयन प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के आधार पर एक पारदर्शी प्रक्रिया के माध्यम से किया गया था। इन जिलों के चयन के लिए डेटा सेट की सूची और उन्हें दिया गया भारांक **विवरण-II** में संलग्न है।

विवरण- I

बिहार के 13 आकांक्षी जिलों की सूची

क्रम सं.	आकांक्षी जिला
1	सीतामढ़ी
2	अररिया
3	पूर्णिया
4	कटिहार
5	मुजफ्फरपुर
6	बेगूसराय
7	खगड़िया
8	बांका
9	शेखपुरा
10	औरंगाबाद
11	गया
12	नवादा
13	जमुई

विवरण II

आकांक्षी जिलों के चयन हेतु उपयोग किए गए डेटा सेटों और भारांकों की सूची

डेटाबेस	क्षेत्र	भारांक
शारीरिक श्रम पर निर्भर भूमिहीन परिवार (सामाजिक-आर्थिक जातीय जनगणना-वंचन 7)	वंचन (25%)	25 %
प्रसव-पूर्व देखभाल [राष्ट्रीय परिवार और स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (एनएचएस)-4]	स्वास्थ्य और पोषण (30%)	7.5 %
संस्थागत प्रसव (एनएचएस-4)		7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों का अवरुद्ध विकास (एनएचएस-4)		7.5 %
5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में यक्ष्मा रोग (एनएचएस-4)		7.5 %

प्रारंभिक स्कूल छोड़ने की दर [एकीकृत जिला शिक्षा सूचना प्रणाली (यू-डीआईएसई) 2015-16]	शिक्षा (15%)	7.5 %
प्रतिकूल विद्यार्थी-शिक्षक अनुपात (यू-डीआईएसई 2015-16)		7.5 %
बिजलीरहित परिवार (विद्युत मंत्रालय)	इन्फ्रा (30%)	7.5 %
व्यक्तिगत शौचालय रहित परिवार (पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय)		7.5 %
प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना से अछूते गांव (ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय)		7.5 %
जल सुविधारहित ग्रामीण परिवार (पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय)		7.5 %
कुल		100%

डेटा सेट के स्रोत का ब्यौरा निम्नवार है:

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

क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन

4343. श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह:

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या सरकार का देश के पूर्वी और पिछड़े जिलों में अवसंरचना विकास के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने का विचार है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के चंदौली जिले में सड़क, रेल, संभार-तंत्र केंद्र

(लॉजिस्टिक्स हब), औद्योगिक गलियारे या अन्य केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं के अनुमोदन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(क) से (ग): भारत सरकार संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास को उच्च प्राथमिकता देती है और देश के पूर्वी और अपेक्षाकृत कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे के त्वरित विकास के माध्यम से क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रही है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वित विभिन्न क्षेत्रक कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से बुनियादी ढांचे का विकास और कनेक्टिविटी में सुधार किया जा रहा है। प्रमुख पहलों में प्रधानमंत्री गतिशक्ति राष्ट्रीय मास्टर प्लान, भारतमाला परियोजना, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना, उच्च गति और अर्ध-उच्च गति रेलवे गलियारों का क्षमता संवर्धन और विकास, उड़ान (उड़े देश का आम नागरिक) स्कीम, सागरमाला, जल मार्ग विकास परियोजना, प्रधानमंत्री जनजातीय उन्नत ग्राम अभियान, अमृत (अटल कायाकल्प और शहरी परिवर्तन मिशन) और स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन (एससीएम) शामिल हैं।

सरकार ने पूर्वी भारत को बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास, औद्योगीकरण और बेहतर कनेक्टिविटी के माध्यम से एक प्रमुख विकास केंद्र में बदलने की पूर्वोदय के विजन वाली परिकल्पना प्रस्तुत की है। इस पहल के अंतर्गत, अमृतसर-कोलकाता औद्योगिक गलियारे के तहत औद्योगिक केंद्र, जिनमें गया का एक औद्योगिक केंद्र भी शामिल है, और पटना-पूर्णिमा एक्सप्रेसवे, बक्सर-भागलपुर एक्सप्रेसवे जैसी कनेक्टिविटी परियोजनाएं, साथ ही बक्सर में गंगा नदी पर एक अतिरिक्त दो-लेन पुल प्रस्तावित हैं। राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक गलियारा विकास कार्यक्रम (एनआईसीडीपी) के तहत, पूर्वोदय राज्यों में चार औद्योगिक स्मार्ट शहरों - बिहार में एकीकृत विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (आईएमसी) गया और आंध्र प्रदेश में कृष्णापटनम, ओरवाकल और कोप्पर्थी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र - को मंजूरी दी गई है और ये कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

साथ ही, उत्तर प्रदेश में 351 एकड़ में फैले एकीकृत विनिर्माण क्लस्टर (आईएमसी) प्रयागराज को भी मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसकी परियोजना लागत 658 करोड़ रुपये है। इससे लगभग 17,700 रोजगार सृजित होने और लगभग 1,600 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश आकर्षित होने की उम्मीद है।

केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में पूर्वी भारत के लिए पहलों पर विशेष बल दिया गया है। प्रमुख घोषणाओं में पूर्वी तट औद्योगिक गलियारे का विकास, पांच प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों का निर्माण, 4,000 ई-बसों की तैनाती और असम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम और अन्य उत्तरपूर्वी राज्यों में बौद्ध सर्किटों के विकास के लिए एक समर्पित योजना शामिल है। अंतर्देशीय जलमार्ग क्षेत्र में, डिब्रूगढ़ में कौशल विकास के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय उत्कृष्टता केंद्र प्रस्तावित है, साथ ही कोलकाता और वाराणसी में अतिरिक्त प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों और अंतर्देशीय नौवहन और रसद को समर्थन देने के लिए वाराणसी और पटना में एक जलपोत मरम्मत प्रणाली का विकास भी प्रस्तावित है। इसके अलावा, ओडिशा में महानदी नदी प्रणाली पर राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग-5 के लक्षित विकास की परिकल्पना की गई है ताकि तालचर और अंगुल जैसे खनिज समृद्ध क्षेत्रों को पारादीप और धामरा सहित औद्योगिक केंद्रों और बंदरगाहों से जोड़ा जा सके।

2018 में, भारत सरकार ने आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम (एडीपी) की शुरुआत की, जो देश के सबसे सामाजिक-आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े 112 जिलों को विकास और अवसरों के केंद्र में बदलने के लिए बनाई गई एक साहसिक पहल है। कार्यक्रम का मूल सिद्धांत सरल लेकिन गहरा है: "पिछड़ेपन" की सोच को "आकांक्षा" की ओर मोड़ना और डेटा-आधारित शासन, सहयोग और स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धा के माध्यम से जिलों को उनकी छिपी क्षमता का एहसास कराने के लिए सशक्त बनाना।

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में संबंधित मंत्रालयों और विभागों द्वारा सड़कों, रेलवे और मल्टीमॉडल कनेक्टिविटी जैसे क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचा विकास परियोजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं, जिनमें चंदौली जिले और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्र शामिल हैं, ताकि कनेक्टिविटी को मजबूत किया जा सके और आर्थिक विकास को सुगम बनाया जा सके।

आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में नैमित्तिक उद्घोषकों और प्रस्तुतिकर्ताओं को नियमित करना

4344. श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप:

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 अक्तूबर, 2025 को माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किए गए निवेदन के अनुसार, देश भर में वर्षों से विभिन्न आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में कार्यरत नैमित्तिक उद्घोषकों और प्रस्तुतिकर्ताओं को नियमित करने के लिए प्रसार भारती द्वारा एक स्थायी नीति तैयार की गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नीति के अंतर्गत अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को नियमित किया गया है और शेष कार्मिकों को किस समय-सीमा के भीतर नियमित किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन नैमित्तिक उद्घोषकों और प्रस्तुतिकर्ताओं के मानदेय में लंबे समय से कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं की गई है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और मानदेय में वृद्धि को कब तक लागू किए जाने की संभावना है;
- (ङ) क्या आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों, विशेषकर शिमला केन्द्र में स्थानीय भाषाओं और बोलियों पर आधारित कार्यक्रमों के बजट में कमी कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) क्या सरकार द्वारा ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए अतिरिक्त बजट उपलब्ध किए जाने की संभावना है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ.

एल. मुरुगन):

- (क) से (च): प्रसार भारती में नैमित्तिक उद्घोषकों एवं प्रस्तुतिकर्ताओं के नियमितीकरण के लिए कोई स्थायी नीति नहीं है। उनकी फीस में समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है। इसमें वर्ष 2021 में संशोधन किया गया था तथा इसके पश्चात वर्ष 2022 में पुनः संशोधन किया गया।

आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में कार्यक्रमों के लिए आवश्यक धनराशि, आकाशवाणी के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम बजट में आवंटित की जाती है ताकि विभिन्न भाषाओं एवं बोलियों में प्रसारण को समर्थन प्रदान किया जा सके। इसके अलावा, आकाशवाणी शिमला के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम बजट में पिछले 4 वर्षों के दौरान वृद्धि हुई है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NCMM

4345. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India launched the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) in 2025 to establish a robust framework for self-reliance in the critical mineral sector and if so, the details of the roadmap thereof;
- (b) the number of exploration projects along with details conducted by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) so far under the NCMM, State and district-wise;
- (c) the numbers and details of the exploration and acquisition of overseas mineral assets by Public Sector Undertakings and mineral processing parks established so far; and
- (d) the details of steps taken by the Government to secure alternative supply chains of rare earth elements to reduce dependency on imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY):

(a): The Union Cabinet has approved the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) on 29 January, 2025. The NCMM aims to secure a long-term sustainable supply of critical minerals and strengthen India's critical mineral value chains encompassing all stages from mineral exploration and mining to beneficiation, processing, and recovery from end-of-life products.

The objectives of the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) are:

- i) To secure India's critical mineral supply chain by ensuring mineral availability from domestic and foreign sources.
- ii) Strengthening the critical mineral value chains by enhancing technological, regulatory, and financial ecosystems to foster innovation, skill development, and global competitiveness in mineral exploration, mining, beneficiation, processing, and recycling.

The components of the NCMM are:

- i) Increasing Domestic Critical Minerals Production
- ii) Acquisition of Critical Mineral Assets Abroad
- iii) Recycling of Critical Minerals
- iv) Trade and Markets
- v) Scientific Research & Technological Advancement for Critical Minerals
- vi) Human Resource Development
- vii) Developing Effective Funding, Financing and Fiscal Incentives

(b): Geological Survey of India (GSI) has intensified exploration of critical minerals. GSI completed execution of 195 mineral exploration projects on various critical and strategic minerals in 2024-25 (**Statement-I**). During 2025-

26, GSI took up 230 projects for various critical and strategic minerals across the country (**Statement-II**).

(c): Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL), under the aegis of the Ministry of Mines, has signed an Exploration and Development Agreement with CAMYEN, a state-owned enterprise of Catamarca province of Argentina, for exploration and mining of five Lithium Brine Blocks in Argentina covering an area of 15703 Ha.

Under NCMM, ₹500 crore has been earmarked to support domestic critical mineral processing capabilities by developing mineral processing parks using existing infrastructure to ensure the processing of critical minerals within the country and promoting local value addition.

(d): Steps taken by the Government to secure alternative supply chains of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) and other critical minerals, inter-alia include:

- The Ministry of Mines has successfully auctioned 46 critical mineral blocks, including 7 blocks of rare earth elements (REEs). Additionally, the Central Government has also successfully auctioned 7 blocks of Exploration License, which include two blocks of REEs.
- The Government has recognized nine premier institutes as Centres of Excellence (CoEs) under the NCMM to carry out Research & Development (R&D) for strengthening domestic capabilities in the critical mineral value chain.
- The Union Cabinet has approved a ₹1,500 crore Incentive Scheme to promote critical mineral recycling (including REEs) under NCMM. The

Scheme Guidelines were issued and the Scheme was launched on 02.10.2025.

- Guidelines for funding pilot projects for the recovery of critical minerals (including REEs) from overburden/ tailings/ fly ash/ red mud, etc were issued on 14.11.2025.
- Government has eliminated customs duties on 25 minerals and reduced Basic Customs Duties (BCD) on two minerals during Budget 2024-25. During Budget 2025-26, Government of India exempted cobalt powder and waste, scrap of lithium-ion batteries, led, zinc, and 12 other critical minerals from Basic Customs Duty. Further, the Union Budget 2026–27 has mentioned exemption from basic customs duty on import of capital goods required for processing of critical minerals in India. In addition, the duty on imports of monazite and rare earth metals has been reduced to nil.
- Union Cabinet, in November 2025, approved the “Scheme to Promote Manufacturing of Sintered Rare Earth Permanent Magnets” with a financial outlay of Rs. 7280 crore to establish 6,000 Metric Tons per Annum (MTPA) of integrated Rare Earth Permanent Magnet (REPM) manufacturing capacity in India, thereby enhancing self-reliance and positioning India as a key player in the global REPM market.
- To complement the REPM Scheme, the Union Budget 2026–27 has announced the creation of dedicated Rare Earth Corridors in Odisha, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to focus on mining, processing,

research and manufacturing, leveraging the REEs available in these states.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise and district-wise list of projects on critical and strategic minerals of GSI during 2024-25

Sl. No	State	Districts	Total No. projects	Commodity
1	Andhra Pradesh	Eluru, Vizianagaram and Alluri Sitaramraju, Y.S.R Kadapa, Nandyal and Ananthapuramu, Nellore, Kurnool, Annamayya, Vijayanagaram and Visakhapatnam	8	Graphite, Graphite-Manganese, Lithium, REE, REE- RM, Phosphorite, Tin-Tungsten-RM
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri, Lower Siang, West Siang	4	Vanadium-Graphite, Phosphorite, Vanadium- Graphite
3	Assam	Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar	4	REE, REE-RM
4	Bihar	Gaya and Chatra, Jamui, Banka, Jamui and Banka, Nawada	7	REE, REE-RM, Lithium- Niobium-Tantalum-REE-RM
5	Chhattisgarh	Gaurella-Pendra-Murmu and Korba, Korba and Raigarh, Korba, Jashpur, Surguja, Mahasamund, Baloda Bazar, Balod, Raigarh and Jashpur, Sarguja and Jashpur, Balrampur	19	Phosphorite, Glauconite, Lithium, REE, Niobium-tantalum- REE-lithium- RM, RM
6	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur, Kachchh, Dahod	3	Phosphorite, Graphite, REE-RM
7	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur, Mandi, Kullu	5	Vanadium
8	Jharkhand	Palamu, Garwah, Sahibganj, Giridih, Bokaro and Ramgarh,	19	REE, REE-RM, REE-RM, Graphite-

		Koderma and Giridih, Koderma, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Ranchi, Dumka		Vanadium, Potash- Phosphorite, Titanium-Vanadium- Phosphorite, Lithium
9	Karnataka	Hassan, Raichur, Mysore, Mandya, Mandya and Hassan, Koppal, Raichur, Chamrajnagar, Chitradurga, Shimoga	12	PGE, Vanadium- Nickel- PGE, Nickel- Chromium- PGE, REE, REE-RM, Tin, Lithium-Tungsten, Molybdenum, Lithium-RM
10	Kerala	Wayanad, Palakkad, Thrissur	3	PGE-Nickel, REE- Molybdenum- RM, REE-RM
11	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol, Umaria and Shahdol, Shivpuri and Sheopur, Katni, Nagpur and Seoni, Chhatarpur	8	REE, Glauconite, REE-RM, Vanadium- Titanium- REE, Nickel- Chromium, RM-REE
12	Maharashtra	Bhandara, Raigad, Sindhudurg, Palghar, Ratnagiri, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg	8	REE, REE-RM, Vanadium
13	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hill, South West Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi and Kamrup, Ri-Bhoi	4	Titanium-Vanadium- REE, REE-Lithium, REE-Tungsten
14	Nagaland	Tseminyu	1	Phosphorite
15	Odisha	Nayagarh, Angul, Kalahandi, Nuapara, Sambalpur and Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Boudh, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Kandhamal, Jajpur, Angul, Mayurbhanj	16	REE-RM-PGE, REE-RM, Lithium- RM, Vanadium- Titanium, Graphite, REE, Nickel- PGE, Nickel
16	Rajasthan	Udaipur and Dungarpur, Ajmer and Jaipur, Sikar, Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Pali, Dungarpur, Jalore, Tonk, Ajmer and Pali, Sirohi, Pali	34	REE-RM, Tungsten- Lithium, Tin- Lithium- RM, Graphite, Potash, REE, REE-RM,

		and Sirohi, Nagaur and Ajmer, Ajmer, Barmer, Banswara, Barmer and Jodhpur		Nickel-Chromium-Cobalt
17	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri, Vellore and Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul-Karur and Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Virudhunagar, Dharmapuri-Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Erode	8	Molybdenum, REE, REE-RM, Graphite, REE-Tungsten
18	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Mahabubnagar and Suryapet, Bhadradi Kothagudem, Rangareddy, Nalgonda and Suryapet, Rajanna Sircilla and Kamareddi	6	Lithium-REE-RM, REE-RM
19	Tripura	Unakoti	1	REE
20	Uttar Pradesh	Banda, Lalitpur and Sagar, Sonbhadra, Lalitpur & Sagar	4	Nickel, Tungsten, Potash
21	Uttarakhand	Almora and Champawat, Pauri and Chamoli, Dehradun and Tehri Garhwal, Almora	4	Vanadium, REE-RM, Phosphorite-RM
22	West Bengal	Bankura, Darjeeling, Purulia, Kalimpong, Purulia& Bankura	11	Niobium-RM, REE-RM, Nickel, Tin, REE, Nickel-Chromium- PGE, Graphite, PGE-Vanadium
23	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi, Jammu-Ramban-Reasi-Rajoury and Udhampur	4	Lithium, Lithium-Vanadium- RM-REE
24	Ladakh	Leh	2	PGE- Gold- Nickel-Chromium- Cobalt, Lithium-Rubidium, Caesium
Total			195	

STATEMENT-II

**State-wise and district-wise list of projects on critical and strategic
minerals of GSI under execution during 2025-26**

Sl. No	State	District	Total No. projects	Commodity
1	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju, Anakapalli, Prakasam, Alluri Sitharama Raju and Vizianagaram, Palnadu and Prakasam, Anantapur, SPSR Nellore, Bapatla and Palnadu, East Godavari, Sri Satya Sai	11	Graphite, Nickel, Niobium, Phosphorite, REE
2	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng, Upper Subansiri, Lower Dibang valley, Lower Subansiri	5	Tungsten, Vanadium, Nickel
3	Assam	Kamrup and Ri Bhoi, Karbi Anglong, West Karbi Anglong,	4	REE-RM
4	Bihar	Gaya, Jamui, Nawada	7	REE, RM
5	Chhattisgarh	Balod, Surguja, Korba, Surguja and Raigarh, Balrampur-Ramanujganj, Balrampur-Ramanujganj and Sonbhadra, Korea, Mahasamund and Bargarh,	19	Glaucanite, Graphite, Lithium, Phosphorite, REE
6	Goa	North Goa	1	CMAF
7	Gujarat	Arvali, Chhota Udepur, Panchmahal, Kachchh, Botad, Dahod	7	Glaucanite, Graphite, Nickel, Niobium, PGE, REE
8	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	2	Vanadium
9	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi	1	Lithium
10	Jharkhand	Lohardaga, Ranchi, Giridih, Deoghar and Dumka, Palamu, Sahibganj, Latehar, Koderma and Giridih,	18	Graphite, Lithium, REE, Titanium
11	Karnataka	Kodagu, Koppal, Dakshina Kannada and Kasargod, Belgavi, Mandya, Bengaluru Rural, Hassan, Tumkur,	13	Nickel, PGE, REE, Tantalum, Tungsten,

		Yadgir, Bidar, Ramnagara, Bagalkot and Raichur		Vanadium, CMAP
12	Kerala	Kasargod, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram	4	Titanium, REE, Graphite, CMAP
13	Ladakh	Leh	3	PGE, Nickel, Tungsten
14	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni, Damoh and Chhatarpur, Mandla, Sagar and Lalitpur, Shahdol and Umaria, Mandla and Seoni, Jhabua- Alirajpur and Dhar, Katni	9	Glaucconite, REE, Vanadium, RMT, CMAP
15	Maharashtra	Nagpur, Nanded, Chandrapur, Nanded and Yavatmal, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg,	15	Molybdenum, Nickel, PGE, REE, RM, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, CMAP
16	Manipur	Kamjong	3	Nickel, CMAP
17	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills, West and South West Khasi Hills, North Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills and South West Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, South Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills	7	REE, Tungsten
18	Nagaland	Phek and Ukhrul, Meluri	1	CMAP
19	Odisha	Nayagarh, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Balangir, Jajpur, Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar, Rayagada, Anugul and Dhenkanal, Kandhamal- Ganjam and Nayagarh	15	Graphite, Nickel, REE, Titanium, RMT, CMAP
20	Punjab	Fazilka	2	Potash
21	Rajasthan	Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Udaipur, Balotra, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Bundi, Barmer, Pali, Rajsamand, Ajmer, Hanumangarh, Banswara, Jaisalmer and Barmer, Jhalawar, Sikar and Jhunjhunu, Ajmer-Pali and Nagaur, Udaipur- Dungarpur-Banswara-Dahod and Jhabua, Ajmer- Rajsamand and Bhilwara, Churu, Didwana-Kuchaman,	40	Cobalt, Graphite, Nickel, REE, Lithium, Phosphorite, Potash, RM, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, RMT, CMAP
22	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri,	9	Molybdenum,

		Kanniyakumari, Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri, Erode, Tiruppur, Salem, Dindugal and Coimbatore, Namakkal		PGE, REE, RM, CMAP
23	Telangana	Mancherla, Nalgonda, Rangareddy and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri, Mahabubabad	4	REE
24	Tripura	Sepahijala	1	REE
25	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra, Hamirpur-Mahoba and Chhatarpur, Banda, Lalitpur	5	Zirconium, Tungsten, REE, RMT
26	Uttarakhand	Champawat, Almora, Tehri Garhwal	3	Vanadium, Tin
27	West Bengal	Bankura, Purulia	10	REE, RM
28	Offshore CM exploration		11	Phosphorite, Polymetallic crust & nodule, placer and heavy minerals
	Total		230	

PROPOSAL FOR PLANETARIUM IN WEST BENGAL

4346. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish a modern planetarium or Space Science Centre in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the current status thereof along with the budget allocations and the proposed time-frame for the same;
- (c) if not, whether the Government proposes to launch such a project in future to promote science and space education in backward region like West Bengal, so that school students and youth can develop scientific temper and interest in space science; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b): National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) is one of the primary centres of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Department of Space (DOS). NRSC has the mandate for establishment of ground stations for receiving satellite data, generation of data products, dissemination to the users, development of techniques for remote sensing applications including disaster management support, geospatial services for good governance and capacity building for professionals, faculty and students.

NRSC operates through multiple campuses to meet national and regional remote sensing data and applications needs of the country. Accordingly, Government has established a Regional Remote Sensing Centre (RRSC) in Kolkata, West Bengal for promoting remote sensing applications.

Further, ISRO has also set up Space Technology Cell at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kharagpur, West Bengal to carry out research activities in the areas of Space Technology and applications.

Establishment of a modern planetarium or Space Science Centre in

West Bengal is to be conceptualized at an appropriate stage.

(c) and (d): DOS/ ISRO is operating six mobile space museums titled '**Space on Wheels**', aimed at reaching to the rural part of the country. Space on Wheels have covered more than 24 states across the country. This initiative has been well received by the student community and the general public and it continuous to play a significant role in ISRO's outreach activities. DOS/ ISRO remains committed to further expanding such initiatives across the country for the benefit of students, science enthusiasts and the public at large.

Further, Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) has conceptualized Antrakish Prayogshala (Space Labs) programme, first of its kind initiative aimed at creating state-of-art Space Laboratories within Indian academic institutions, in different zones across the country duly ensuring balanced regional representation.

IMPACT OF DLI SCHEME IN MUMBAI

4347. PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that India's semiconductor chip design ecosystem is strengthening under the Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme and the role envisaged for Mumbai as a financial, innovation and startup hub in this ecosystem;

- (b) the number of semiconductor chip design startups from Mumbai that have been approved under the DLI Scheme since its inception along with details for the Mumbai Metropolitan Region including Navi Mumbai, sector-wise;
- (c) the financial assistance, access to EDA tools, IP cores and technical support extended to Mumbai-based startups under the said Scheme;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the DLI Scheme in Mumbai on investor confidence, skilled employment generation and commercialisation of chip designs; and
- (e) the additional steps proposed to strengthen Mumbai's semiconductor design ecosystem through linkages with universities, incubators, global firms and venture capital networks?

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 has approved the 'Semicon India Programme' with a total outlay of ₹76,000 crore for the development of a semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem in the country.

As part of this, the '**Design Linked Incentive (DLI) Scheme**' has been approved with an outlay of ₹1,000 crore to support domestic companies, startups, and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in semiconductor design.

The DLI Scheme provides for the following support to approved companies:

- (a) Design infrastructure support, such as Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools and Intellectual Property (IP) cores, to help with early prototyping of designs.
- (b) Financial incentive of up to 50% of eligible costs, capped at ₹15 Crore per application, for design prototyping, scaling-up, and volume production.
- (c) Incentives of 6% to 4% of net sales turnover over five years, capped at ₹30 Crore per application, for deployment & commercialization of chip solutions.

Under DLI Scheme, since its launch in December 2021:

- (a) 24 projects approved for the design of semiconductor chips. These projects address critical sectors such as video surveillance, drone detection, energy metering, microprocessors, satellite communications, and broadband and Internet of Things (IoT) SoCs.
- (b) 103 fabless chip design companies have been supported with access to advanced chip design infrastructure, cumulatively consuming 60 lakh hours of tool usage.
- (c) 7 chips have been successfully fabricated out of 16 designs taped out across multiple foundries, including advanced nodes such as 12 nm at TSMC.
- (d) 10 patents filed and 140+ reusable semiconductor IP cores developed, serving as critical enablers for advanced chip design.
- (e) 14 companies raised venture capital funding to scale up and productize their solutions.

From Mumbai, Multo Nano Sense Technologies Pvt. Ltd. has been

approved under the DLI Scheme for design and development of Microelectromechanical Systems (MEMS) Platform Gas Sensors for Multiple Gases with financial support of ₹14.76 Crore along with access to advanced EDA tools and regular trainings.

It has also raised investment of ₹25.2 Crore from venture capital firms and is closely collaborating with IIT Bombay for design activities.

In addition to above, 2 companies viz. Panache Digilife Limited and Imumbai Semiconductors Pvt. Ltd. have been approved for access to advanced EDA tools for chip design.

The **Chips to Start-up (C2S) Programme** has been initiated for capacity-building across the country with an aim to generate 85,000 number of industry-ready manpower at B.Tech, M.Tech, and PhD levels specialized in semiconductor chip design area. So far:

- (a) About 68,000 students have been trained under C2S Programme.
- (b) Access of advanced chip design tools has been enabled to about 315 institutions across the country with cumulative usage of approximately 200 lakh hours of tool usage.

In order to promote industry-academia collaboration and research and development in chip design area, following 2 academic institutions have been approved from Mumbai for financial support along with access to advanced EDA tools, regular trainings and Multi-project Wafer (MPW) fabrication support under C2S programme:

(a) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay has been approved for design and development of Global Navigation Receiver for NAVIC (Navigation with India Constellation) and GPS (Global Positioning System) in collaboration with a startup. The supported project is of the outlay of ₹4.99 Crore for duration of 3 years. Out of this, ₹2.35 Crore has been approved for IIT Bombay. About 1100 students trained at IIT Bombay in chip design area.

(b) Vivekanand Education Society's (VES) Institute of Technology, Chembur has been approved for design and development of chip for Programmable Gain Amplifier (PGA) and reconfigurable Analog to Digital Converter (ADCs) for wide range of applications with supported project outlay of ₹82.59 Lakh for duration of 3 years. Out of this, ₹74.32 Lakh has been approved for VES.

Two designs for fabrication at SCL foundry have been taped out and about 828 students trained by VES Institute of Technology in chip design area under C2S Programme.

In addition to above, K J Somaiya College of Engineering has been approved for access to advanced EDA tools and regular trainings for chip design. About 525 students trained at K J Somaiya College of Engineering in chip design area.

The DLI Scheme and C2S Programme are pan-India initiatives that have strengthened the semiconductor chip design ecosystem across academia and startups, including in Mumbai, by fostering linkages among universities, startups, and venture capital networks.

रेलवे में नियुक्तियाँ और रिक्त पद

4348. श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव:

श्री अजय कुमार मंडल:

श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

श्री सचिदानन्दम आर.:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान देश भर में रेलवे में वर्ष-वार और पद-वार कितनी नियुक्तियां की गई हैं;
- (ख) रेलवे में पद-वार कितनी रिक्तियां हैं;
- (ग) क्या रेलवे में उक्त रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और अपेक्षित समय-सीमा क्या है;
- (घ) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे में रिक्त पदों का वर्ष-वार और क्षेत्र-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) उक्त रिक्त पदों में से अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित पदों की संख्या कितनी है और उक्त पदों को न भरे जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और
- (च) आज की स्थिति के अनुसार लोको पायलटों, ट्रैक मंटेनरों और सिगनल स्टाफ जैसी संरक्षा संबंधी महत्वपूर्ण श्रेणियों में जोन-वार कुल कितनी रिक्तियां हैं?

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

(क) से (च): वर्ष 2004-2005 से 2013-14 की तुलना में 2014-2015 से 2024-2025 के दौरान भारतीय रेल में की गई भर्तियों का विवरण निम्नानुसार दिया गया है:-

अवधि	भर्तियां	अ.जा. कोटि	अ.ज.जा कोटि
2004-2005 से 2013-2014	4.11 लाख	64,244 (15.6%)	36,231 (8.8%)

2014-2015 से 2024-2025	5.08 लाख	79,115 (15.6%)	42,989 (8.5%)

भारतीय रेल के आकार, स्थानिक वितरण और परिचालन महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पदों का रिक्त होना और उन्हें भरा जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है। नियमित परिचालन, प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों, यंत्रीकरण और नवोन्मेषी पद्धतियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त और उपयुक्त जनशक्ति मुहैया कराई जाती है। इन रिक्तियों को मुख्यतः परिचालनिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार रेलवे द्वारा भर्ती एजेन्सियों को मांग पत्र भेजकर भरा जाता है।

रेलवे भर्ती बोर्ड की परीक्षाएं काफी तकनीकी प्रकृति की होती हैं, जिनमें बड़े पैमाने पर कर्मियों और संसाधनों को जुटाने तथा जनशक्ति के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है। रेलवे ने इन सभी चुनौतियों का सामना किया और सभी निर्धारित दिशानिर्देशों का पालन करते हुए पारदर्शी तरीके से भर्ती का सफलतापूर्वक संचालन किया। पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान पेपर लीक होने या इसी तरह के कदाचार की कोई घटना सामने नहीं आई है।

इसके अलावा, प्रणालीगत सुधार के तौर पर, रेल मंत्रालय ने समूह 'ग' पदों की विभिन्न कोटियों में भर्ती के लिए वर्ष 2024 से वार्षिक कैलेंडर प्रकाशित करने की एक प्रणाली शुरू की है। वार्षिक कैलेंडर शुरू होने से अभ्यर्थी निम्नानुसार लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं:

- अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिक अवसर;
- प्रति वर्ष योग्यता प्राप्त करने वालों को अवसर;
- परीक्षाओं की निश्चितता;
- भर्ती प्रक्रिया, प्रशिक्षण और नियुक्तियों में तेजी।

वर्तमान में, वार्षिक कैलेंडर 2024 और 2025 के अनुसार भारतीय रेल में अराजपत्रित कार्मिकों की 1,43,086 रिक्तियां के विरुद्ध भर्ती की गई है।

सहायक लोको पायलटों (एएलपी), तकनीशियन (तकनीशियन ग्रेड-I सिगनल सहित), रेलवे सुरक्षा बल (रे.सु.ब.) में उप-निरीक्षक और कांस्टेबल, जूनियर इंजीनियर (जेई)/डिपो सामग्री

अधीक्षक (डीएमएस)/रसायन एवं धातुकर्म सहायक (सीएमए) (जे.ई.सिगनल सहित), पैरामेडिकल कोटियों, गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक), गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-पूर्व), अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों और लेवल-1 कोटियों जैसे सहायक, ट्रैक मेंटेनर और पॉइंट्समैन के पदों को भरने के लिए जनवरी से दिसम्बर 2024 के दौरान 92,116 रिक्तियों के लिए दस केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएं (सीईएन) अधिसूचित की गई थीं।

92,116 पदों के लिए प्रथम/एकल चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) पूरी की जा चुकी है। इनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	18,40,347	156	15
तकनीशियन के पद (14,298 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	26,99,892	139	15
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	11,01,266	146	15
रे.सु.ब. - एस.आई के पद (452 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	15,35,635	143	15
रे.सु.ब. - कांस्टेबल के पद (4,208 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	45,30,288	147	15
पैरामेडिकल कोटियों (1,376 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	7,08,321	143	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-स्टेशन मास्टर सहित) (8,113 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	58,41,774	141	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक) (3,445 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	63,27,473	157	15
अनुसचिवीय एवं पृथक कोटियों हेतु सीबीटी (1,036 रिक्तियां)	4,46,013	139	15
लेवल-1 पदों हेतु सीबीटी (32,438 रिक्तियां)	1,08,28,261	152	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	3,58,59,270		

सहायक लोको पायलट, जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक एवं स्नातक-पूर्व) के पदों के लिए द्वितीय चरण की कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) भी पूरी कर ली गई है। इनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (18,799 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	2,66,363	112	15
जेई/डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (7,951 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,17,339	118	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक) (8113 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	1,21,931	129	15
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक-पूर्व) (3,445 रिक्तियां) हेतु द्वितीय चरण सीबीटी	51,978	79	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	5,57,611		

सहायक लोको पायलट और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक) के पदों के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा और गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक और स्नातक-पूर्व) और लिपीकीय एवं आईसोलेटेड कोटियों के पदों के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित दक्षता परीक्षा भी पूरी की जा चुकी है। विवरण निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद हेतु कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा	1,32,044	84	2
लिपीकीय एवं आईसोलेटेड कोटियों के लिए अनुवाद परीक्षा	1,233	8	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित योग्यता परीक्षा	13,616	38	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक स्तर) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित टंकण दक्षता परीक्षा	30,341	58	2
गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियों (स्नातक-पूर्व स्तर) के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित टंकण दक्षता परीक्षा	13,145	44	2
कुल अभ्यर्थी	1,90,379		

42,000 से अधिक अभ्यर्थियों के लिए पैनल, जिसमें तकनीशियन, जूनियर इंजीनियर, पैरा मेडिकल कोटियों, उप-निरीक्षक एवं कांस्टेबल (आरपीएफ) और सहायक लोको पायलट के विभिन्न पद शामिल हैं, को अंतिम रूप दिया गया है। इनमें से अधिकांश संरक्षा कोटियों की हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, वर्ष 2025 के वार्षिक कैलेंडर के अनुसार, 50,970 रिक्तियों के लिए नौ

केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचनाएँ भी जारी की गई हैं। जिनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

केंद्रीकृत रोजगार अधिसूचना संख्या	पद का नाम	अधिसूचित की गई रिक्तियों की संख्या	अधिसूचना जारी करने का माह
01/2025	सहायक लोको पायलट	9,970	मार्च, 2025
02/2025	तकनीशियन (तकनीशियन ग्रेड-I सिगनल सहित)	6,238	जून, 2025
03/2025	पैरा मेडिकल कोटियां	434	जुलाई, 2025
04/2025	सेक्शन कंट्रोलर	368	अगस्त, 2025
05/2025	जूनियर इंजीनियर/डिपो सामग्री अधीक्षक/रसायन एवं धातुकर्म (जेई सिगनल सहित)	2,585	अक्टूबर, 2025
06/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (स्नातक)	5,810	अक्टूबर, 2025
07/2025	गैर-तकनीकी लोकप्रिय कोटियां (पूर्व-स्नातक)	3,058	अक्टूबर, 2025
08/2025	आईसोलेटेड कोटियां	312	दिसम्बर, 2025
09/2025	स्तर-1 पद (सहायक, ट्रैक मेंटेनर और प्वाइंट्समैन सहित)	22,195	दिसम्बर, 2025
कुल		50,970	

19,595 पदों के लिए प्रथम/एकल चरण के लिए कंप्यूटर आधारित परीक्षा (सीबीटी) पूरी कर ली गई है। इसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

परीक्षा	अभ्यर्थी	शहर	भाषाएं
सहायक लोको पायलट के पद (9970 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	10,03,719	141	15
सेक्शन कंट्रोलर के पद (368 रिक्तियां) हेतु सीबीटी	4,33,748	131	15
जे.ई./डीएमएस/सीएमए के पद (2585 रिक्तियां) हेतु प्रथम चरण सीबीटी	5,74,351	133	15
तकनीशियन के पद हेतु सीबीटी (6238 रिक्तियां)	8,41,525	117	15
पैरामेडिकल श्रेणियों के पद हेतु सीबीटी (434 रिक्तियां)	3,19,396	106	15
कुल अभ्यर्थी	31,72,739		

इसके अलावा, सहायक लोको पायलटों की 11,127 रिक्तियां कैलेंडर वर्ष 2026 में अधिसूचित

करने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है।

ललितपुर-सिंगरौली रेल परियोजना

4349. डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के दौरान ललितपुर-सिंगरौली रेल लाइन के लिए आवंटित धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) इस परियोजना के मार्ग में आने वाली शेष भूमि के अधिग्रहण की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और वन विभाग से क्या स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई है;
- (ग) क्या भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित किसानों को पर्याप्त मुआवजा और रोजगार प्रदान करने की प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (घ) भूमि अधिग्रहण के बदले रोजगार के प्रावधान के संबंध में नियम की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): रेलवे ने 8914 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर ललितपुर-सतना-रीवा-सिंगरौली (541 कि.मी.) नई लाइन परियोजना का निर्माण शुरू किया है। मार्च-2025 तक 5252 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय किया जा चुका है और वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 1713 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय दिया गया है। कुल 541 कि.मी. लंबाई में से 301 कि.मी. लंबाई कमीशन की जा चुकी है। परियोजना की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

(क) ललितपुर-खजुराहो-माहोबा (229 कि.मी.): कमीशन हो चुका है।

(ख) खजुराहो-पन्ना (72 कि.मी.): रेलखंड की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

गतिविधि	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	91 हेक्टेयर सरकारी भूमि में से 77 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहित कर ली गई है। - कुल 301 हेक्टेयर निजी भूमि में से 264 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहित कर ली गई है। 259 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि सहित शेष भूमि के अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
मुख्य पुल	कुल 27 मुख्य पुल हैं, कार्य शुरू हो गया है।
ऊपरी सड़क पुल	कुल 3 ऊपरी सड़क पुल हैं, कार्य शुरू हो गया है।
निचला सड़क पुल	कुल 34 निचले सड़क पुल हैं, कार्य शुरू हो गया है।
स्टेशन भवन	कुल 6 स्टेशन भवन हैं, निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो गया है।

(ग) सतना-पन्ना (74 कि.मी.): नागौद-सतना के बीच 74 किलोमीटर में से 30 किलोमीटर कमीशन कर दिया गया है और शेष रेलखंड में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

गतिविधि	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	पूरा हो गया है।
मुख्य पुल	11 में से 5 पूरे हो गए हैं और शेष में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
ऊपरी सड़क पुल	3 में से 2 पूरे हो गए हैं और शेष में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
निचला सड़क पुल	39 में से 30 पूरे हो गए हैं और शेष में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
स्टेशन भवन	4 में से 3 पूरे हो गए हैं और शेष में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

(घ): रीवा-सीधी (87 कि.मी.): रीवा-रामपुर नैकिन के बीच 87 कि.मी. में से 42 कि.मी. कमीशन कर दिया गया है और शेष रेलखंड में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

गतिविधि	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	पूरा हो गया है
मुख्य पुल	16 में से 13 पूरे हो गए हैं और शेष में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
ऊपरी सड़क पुल	13 में से 3 पूरे हो गए हैं और शेष में कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
निचला सड़क पुल	सभी 43 निचले सड़क पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है।
सुरंगें	सभी 4 सुरंगों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है।
स्टेशन भवन	सभी 6 स्टेशन भवनों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है।

(ड): सीधी-सिंगरौली (77.5 कि.मी.): रेलखंड की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

गतिविधि	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	- निजी और वन भूमि का अधिग्रहण पूरा हो गया है। - कुल 130 हेक्टेयर सरकारी भूमि में से 92 हेक्टेयर भूमि अधिगृहित कर ली गई है। शेष भूमि के अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
मुख्य पुल	कुल 13 मुख्य पुल हैं और कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
ऊपरी सड़क पुल	कुल 25 ऊपरी सड़क पुल हैं और कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।
निचला सड़क पुल	31 में से 7 निचले सड़क पुलों का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।
स्टेशन भवन	4 में से 1 स्टेशन भवन का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष के कार्य शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

रेल परियोजनाओं के लिए रेलवे संबंधित राज्य/जिला प्राधिकरणों के माध्यम से भूमि का अधिग्रहण करती है। भूमि अधिग्रहण के संबंध में भू-वंचितों के मुआवजे की राशि का आकलन कार्य, आदि जैसी सभी गतिविधियां राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं।

भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए मुआवजा राज्य सरकार के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा रेलवे से उसकी मांग करने के बाद भू-वंचितों को दिया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया रेल अधिनियम, 1989 के प्रावधानों का पालन करते हुए राज्य सरकारों के साथ समन्वय से की जाती है।

मौजूदा प्रावधानों के अनुसार, भूमि अधिग्रहण से प्रभावित परिवारों को 5 लाख रुपए का एकमुश्त भुगतान किया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश

रेल बजट:

हाल ही के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹632 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	₹14,745 करोड़ (23 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	145 किलोमीटर	29 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष
2014-25	2651 किलोमीटर	241 किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष (8 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 89,542 करोड़ रुपए लागत से 4,740 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 24 रेल परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत हैं। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च 2025 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	8	1914	544	15069
आमान परिवर्तन	2	809	430	6766
दोहरीकरण/ बहुपथन	14	2017	1118	19566
कुल	24	4,740	2,093	41,401

सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्र वार/वर्ष वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

हाल ही में पूरी हुई परियोजनाएं:

मध्य प्रदेश 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 रुपए में)
1	अनूपपुर-कटनी तीसरी लाइन (165 किलोमीटर)	2311
2	पेन्द्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 किलोमीटर)	394
3	बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर सहित खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (72 किलोमीटर)	792
4	भोपाल-बीना तीसरी लाइन (145 किलोमीटर)	1075
5	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (283 किलोमीटर)	2477
6	बालाघाट-कटंगी सहित जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किलोमीटर)	2005
7	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किलोमीटर)	1512
8	छिंदवाड़ा-मंडला फोर्ट आमान परिवर्तन (182 किलोमीटर)	1268
9	घाट पिंडारी-बलखेड़ा दोहरीकरण (6 किलोमीटर)	29
10	गुना-रुठियाई दोहरीकरण (20 किलोमीटर)	175
11	कटनी यार्ड को बाईपास करते हुए झुकेही कॉर्ड लाइन (2 किलोमीटर)	12
12	सोनतलाई-बागरातवा दोहरीकरण (7 किलोमीटर)	110
13	इटारसी-बुधनी तीसरी लाइन (25 किलोमीटर)	286
14	तीगांव-चिचोड़ा घाट खंड तीसरी लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	176
15	बरखेड़ा-भोपाल तीसरी लाइन (41 किलोमीटर)	473
16	गंभीर पुल का नागदा-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (2 किलोमीटर)	28
17	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 किलोमीटर)	560
18	बुधनी-बरखेड़ा तीसरी लाइन (27 किलोमीटर)	1703
19	इंदौर-देवास-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (79 किलोमीटर)	757
20	पावरखेड़ा-जुझारपुर रेल फ्लाईओवर (16 किलोमीटर)	443
21	गुना-इटावा नई लाइन (348 किलोमीटर)	683
22	रमना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 किलोमीटर)	2436
23	करैला रोड-शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 किलोमीटर)	763
24	मालखेड़ी-महादेवखेड़ी दोहरीकरण (12 किलोमीटर)	59

चालू परियोजनाएं:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली कुछ परियोजनाएं जिनका कार्य शुरू किया गया है का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	शहडोल-सिंहपुर चौथी लाइन (6 किलोमीटर) (शहडोल निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से गुजरते हुए)	54
2	कटनी-ग्रेड सेपरेटर/बाईपास (35 किलोमीटर)	2300
3	कटनी-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (257 किलोमीटर)	4377
4	ललितपुर-सतना, रीवा-सिंगरौली और महोबा-खजुराहो नई लाइन (541 किलोमीटर)	8914
5	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 किलोमीटर)	5073
6	इंदौर-बुधनी नई लाइन (198 किलोमीटर)	7474
7	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 किलोमीटर)	495
8	कोटा तक विस्तार के साथ ग्वालियर-श्यामपुर कलॉ आमामान परिवर्तन (284 किलोमीटर)	2913
9	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 किलोमीटर)	2450
10	झांसी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (153 किलोमीटर)	2002
11	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 किलोमीटर)	5924
12	झांसी-कैरार-मानिकपुर और खिरार-भीमसेन दोहरीकरण (431 किलोमीटर)	4330
13	कटनी - बीना तीसरी लाइन (260 किलोमीटर)	3138
14	सतना-रीवा दोहरीकरण (50 किलोमीटर)	590
15	रुठियाई बाईपास लाइन (3 किलोमीटर)	54
16	गुना बाईपास लाइन (2 किलोमीटर)	179
17	उज्जैन फ्लाई ओवर (2 किलोमीटर)	100
18	मनमाड-इंदौर नई लाइन (360 किलोमीटर)	18529
19	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3285
20	दाहोद-इंदौर नई लाइन (205 किलोमीटर)	9746
21	नीमच-रतलाम दोहरीकरण (133 किलोमीटर)	1096
22	छोटा उदेपुर-धार नई लाइन (147 किलोमीटर)	1794
23	रतलाम-नागदा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (41 किलोमीटर)	964
24	वड़ोदरा-रतलाम तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (259 किलोमीटर)	8387
25	रतलाम-खंडवा आमामान परिवर्तन (299 किलोमीटर)	7265
26	बीना-इटारसी चौथी लाइन (237 किलोमीटर)	4329
27	इटारसी-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (297 किलोमीटर)	5010

पिछले तीन वर्षों में, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्ण/आंशिक रूप से आने वाले 62 सर्वेक्षण (18 नई लाइन और 44

दोहरीकरण) जिनकी कुल लंबाई 5,933 किमी है, मंजूर किए गए हैं।

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

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली प्रथम और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और वैकल्पिक मार्गों प्रदान करना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- अतिलंघनकारी साधनों का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या

ये सभी कारक परियोजना/परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के समय और लागत को प्रभावित करते हैं

राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना

4350. श्री रवीन्द्र शुक्ला उर्फ रवि किशन:

क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिता का ब्यौरा और उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ख) राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना (एनवाईपीएस 2.0) किस प्रकार भिन्न है;

(ग) क्या इसमें व्यक्तिगत भागीदारी का प्रावधान है;

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

(ङ) बिना विधायिका वाले राज्यों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय, केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन (केविएस), नवोदय विद्यालय समिति (एनविएस), राष्ट्रीय आदिवासी छात्र शिक्षा समिति (एनईएसटीएस) और प्रतिभागी विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों के समन्वय से क्रमशः केंद्रीय विद्यालयों, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालयों, एकलव्य मॉडल आवासीय विद्यालयों और विश्वविद्यालयों/कॉलेजों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए, संबंधित दिशानिर्देशों के तहत, प्रतिवर्ष राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन करता है। इन प्रतियोगिताओं का उद्देश्य लोकतंत्र की जड़ों को मजबूत करना, अनुशासन और दूसरों के विचारों के प्रति सहिष्णुता जैसी स्वस्थ आदतें विकसित करना और विद्यार्थी समुदाय को संसद तथा संसदीय संस्थाओं के कामकाज के बारे में जानकारी देना है।

(ख) से (घ): भौतिक (ऑफलाइन) रूप से आयोजित होने वाली राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताओं में केवल सीमित संख्या में ही शैक्षणिक संस्थान/छात्र भाग ले सकते हैं। दूसरी ओर, डिजिटल माध्यम से आयोजित राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद योजना (एनवाईपीएस 2.0) में देश के सभी नागरिक/सभी शैक्षणिक संस्थानों/समूहों के छात्र और यहाँ तक कि व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी कोई भी भाग ले सकता है। वेब-पोर्टल आधारित एनवाईपीएस 2.0 में प्रतिभागिता, 'संस्थानगत भागीदारी', 'समूहगत

भागीदारी' और 'व्यक्तिगत भागीदारी' के माध्यम से की जा सकती है। 'व्यक्तिगत भागीदारी' श्रेणी के अंतर्गत, कोई भी नागरिक 'क्रियाशील भारतीय लोकतंत्र' विषय पर प्रश्नोत्तरी के जवाब देकर अपनी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। 'व्यक्तिगत भागीदारी' के तहत अब तक 44,000 से अधिक नागरिक भाग ले चुके हैं।

(ड): युवा संसद प्रतियोगिताएं आयोजित करने के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता संबंधी दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए वास्तविक व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सीमा तक की जाती है, बशर्ते उनसे दावा प्राप्त हो। जिन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विधायिका नहीं है, उनके लिए यह सीमा दो लाख रुपये प्रति संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रतिवर्ष है। वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान, अभी तक बिना विधायिका वाले किसी भी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से प्रतिपूर्ति संबंधी कोई दावा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र

4351. श्री अरुण गोविल :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) सभी लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र खोलने की योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है और वर्तमान में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रों की सर्किल-वार संख्या कितनी है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने पासपोर्ट आवेदनों पर कार्रवाई की गई है और शुरू की गई नई सेवाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार ने पासपोर्ट सेवाओं की पहुंच पर इसके प्रभाव का कोई आकलन किया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी निष्कर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (घ) क्या मेरठ लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किया गया है अथवा प्रस्तावित है; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और कितने आवेदनों पर कार्रवाई की गई है और तत्संबंधी सेवा कवरेज का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): आज तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, सभी 23 सर्कलों में 452 डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र (पीओपीएसके) संचालित किए जा रहे हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य/सर्कल में संचालित पीओपीएसके की संख्या की सूची **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख): पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रोसेस किए गए पुलिस क्लियरेंस प्रमाणपत्र सहित पासपोर्ट आवेदनों की संख्या का विवरण निम्नवत है : 35,05,818 (**वर्ष 2023**), 32,38,811 (**वर्ष 2024**) और 39,59,325 (**वर्ष 2025**)।

(ग): जी, हां। मंत्रालय द्वारा पासपोर्ट सेवाओं की सुलभता पर पीओपीएसके विस्तार के प्रभाव का आकलन करने के लिए समय-समय पर मूल्यांकन किया गया है। पीओपीएसके के विस्तार से लंबी दूरी की यात्रा, समय और संबंधित लागत में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है। पीओपीएसके ने अंतिम मील कनेक्टिविटी को सतत रूप से बढ़ाया है, सेवा सुलभता को सुदृढ़ बनाया है और पासपोर्ट सेवाओं को देश भर में अधिक समावेशी, किफायती और नागरिकोन्मुखी बनाया है।

(घ): जी, हां। पीओपीएसके मेरठ कैन्ट प्रधान डाकघर दिनांक 23.02.2018 से प्रचालनरत है।

(ड): इसकी शुरुआत से लेकर दिनांक 28.02.2026 तक पीओपीएसके मेरठ कैन्ट प्रधान डाकघर द्वारा 77,193 पासपोर्ट आवेदनों और 1,648 पुलिस क्लियरेंस प्रमाणपत्रों को प्रोसेस किया गया है।

विवरण

डाकघर पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्रों की सर्कल-वार संख्या		
क्र. सं.	सर्कल का नाम	पीओपीएसके की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	21
2.	असम	15
3.	बिहार	37
4.	छत्तीसगढ़	9

5.	दिल्ली	5
6.	गुजरात	25
7.	हरियाणा	11
8.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6
9.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	6
10.	झारखंड	15
11.	कर्नाटक	23
12.	केरल	9
13.	मध्य प्रदेश	25
14.	महाराष्ट्र	42
15.	पूर्वोत्तर	5
16.	ओडिशा	20
17.	पंजाब	9
18.	राजस्थान	24
19.	तमिलनाडु	32
20.	तेलंगाना	14
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	52
22.	उत्तराखंड	6
23.	पश्चिम बंगाल	41
	कुल	452

राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम

4352. श्री हरीश चंद्र मीना:

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

- (क) राजस्थान के टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर जिले में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए) के अंतर्गत राशन कार्ड सूची से बाहर रखे गए पात्र परिवारों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें बाहर किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है;
- (ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आवंटित गेहूं, चावल और अन्य खाद्यान्नों में जिला-वार कितना आवंटन किया गया

है और गेहूं, चावल और अन्य खाद्यान्नों की कमी के मामले क्या हैं;

- (ग) क्या सरकार का टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में फर्जी राशन कार्डों की शिकायतों की जांच करने, खाद्यान्न प्राप्त करने और मृतकों/प्रवासित व्यक्तियों की ओर से और ई-केवाईसी और आधार सीडिंग में तकनीकी त्रुटियों के कारण पात्र परिवारों को राशन देने से मना किए जाने की जांच करके कोई विशेष अभियान चलाने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी समय-सीमा क्या है और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी एजेंसियों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (एनएफएसए), 2013 के अंतर्गत लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (टीपीडीएस) का संचालन केंद्र और राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों की संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के तहत किया जाता है। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के भीतर खाद्यान्न आवंटन, पात्र लाभार्थियों की पहचान, उन्हें राशन कार्ड जारी करना, टीपीडीएस के तहत पात्र लाभार्थियों को खाद्यान्न वितरण, उचित दर दुकानों (एफपीएस) के डीलरों को लाइसेंस जारी करना, एफपीएस के कामकाज की निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण आदि की परिचालन संबंधी जिम्मेदारियां संबंधित राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों के पास हैं। राजस्थान के टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एनएफएसए सूची से बाहर रखे गए पात्र परिवारों की संख्या शून्य है।

(ख): टोंक-सवाई माधोपुर लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों में आवंटित गेहूं की मात्रा इस प्रकार है:-

टोंक

आवंटन

अप्रैल, 23 से मार्च, 24 - 58989.938 टन

अप्रैल, 24 से मार्च, 25 - 59762.073 टन

अप्रैल, 25 से मार्च, 26 - 62029.443 टन

वितरण

अप्रैल, 23 से मार्च, 24 - 58517.295 टन

अप्रैल, 24 से मार्च, 25 - 56961.406 टन

अप्रैल, 25 से मार्च, 26 - 55271.619 टन

सवाई माधोपुर

आवंटन

अप्रैल, 23 से मार्च, 24 - 53318.767 टन

अप्रैल, 24 से मार्च, 25 - 52631.153 टन

अप्रैल, 25 से मार्च, 26 - 53664.01 टन

वितरण

अप्रैल, 23 से मार्च, 24 - 51541.468 टन

अप्रैल, 24 से मार्च, 25 - 49841.258 टन

अप्रैल, 25 से मार्च, 26 - 48513.576 टन

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लोकसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एनएफएसए के तहत आवंटित गेहूं में कमी का कोई मामला सामने नहीं आया है।

(ग) से (घ): ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

PUNJABI-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS ON PREMIUM TRAINS SERVING

PUNJAB REGION

4353. SHRI GURMEET SINGH MEET HAYER:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of reports that Punjabi language

newspapers are not consistently available on board Vande Bharat, Shatabdi and other premium trains starting from, passing through/terminating in Punjab, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi despite the sizeable Punjabi-speaking population in these regions and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the policy/guidelines of Railways/IRCTC regarding distribution of regional language newspapers on long-distance and premium trains;
- (c) the reasons for the lack of Punjabi newspapers where available newspapers are predominantly Hindi/English and steps taken/being taken to ensure multilingual newspaper supply reflective of passenger demographics; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to issue standardised instructions to ensure equitable distribution of regional language newspapers on such services 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 meet the passenger demands, in areas other than Hindi speaking areas, newspapers of Hindi/English/Regional language in equal proportion are to be supplied onboard in trains like Vande Bharat, Shatabdi, etc. across the country including those passing through/terminating in Punjab, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. These instructions as mentioned in Commercial Circular 87 of 2001 are implemented by IRCTC over Indian

Railways. In case of any discrepancy in this regard, appropriate penal action is taken against the concerned service provider.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर रेल समपार

4354. श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर रेल समपारों का राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र और जिला-वार ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) देश में विशेषकर गुजरात में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मानवरहित और मानवयुक्त रेल समपारों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ग) मानव रहित रेल समपारों को कब तक मानवयुक्त रेल समपारों में परिवर्तित किए जाने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ग): 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, देश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर 359 अदद चौकीदार वाले समपार हैं। इसमें गुजरात में 07 अदद चौकीदार वाले समपार शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, देश की बड़ी लाइन पर सभी बिना चौकीदार वाले समपारों को 2019 तक समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

समपारों को या तो समपार के स्थान पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल का निर्माण करके या सीधे बंद करके (कम यातायात वाले समपारों के लिए) या साइट की स्थिति के आधार पर आस-पास के ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल/समपार की ओर सड़क यातायात के अंतरण द्वारा समाप्त किया जाता है।

भारतीय रेल में ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण कार्यों की स्वीकृति एक सतत् और

निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। ऐसे निर्माण कार्यों की गाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा और गतिशीलता पर उनके प्रभाव तथा सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के आधार पर प्राथमिकता का निर्धारण और शुरू किया जाता है।

2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-26 (जनवरी, 2026 तक) की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय रेल पर निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	निर्मित ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल
2004-14	4,148 अदद
2014-26 (जनवरी 2026 तक)	14,024 अदद (गुजरात राज्य में 1,196 ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल सहित)

01.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय रेल में कुल 1,14,196 करोड़ रुपए की लागत पर 4802 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, जिनमें से गुजरात राज्य में 8,555 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से 384 अदद ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल स्वीकृत हैं, जो नियोजन और निष्पादन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं।

रेल मंत्रालय और सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय/भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण के बीच दिनांक 10.11.2014 के समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्रालय/भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण को अपनी लागत पर एकल निकाय के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर सभी समपारों को ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों में बदलना है।

किसी ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के कार्य को पूरा करना, पहुंच मार्ग का संरेखण निर्धारित करना, सामान्य आरेखण व्यवस्था के अनुमोदन, भूमि अधिग्रहण, अतिक्रमण हटाना, अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सेवाओं के स्थानांतरण, विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां, परियोजना/कार्य स्थलों के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति, जलवायु संबंधी परिस्थितियों आदि के कारण परियोजना विशिष्ट/कार्य स्थल के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने के महीनों की संख्या आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। ये सभी कारक परियोजनाओं/निर्माण कार्य के पूरा होने के समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

इसके अलावा, रेलवे ने कार्य की प्रगति को तेज करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:

- I. सुचारु निष्पादन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सामान्य व्यवस्था आरेख को अंतिम रूप देने से पहले संबंधित राज्य सरकार/सड़क स्वामित्व प्राधिकरण के साथ संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है।
- II. ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले सड़क पुल कार्यों से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए रेलवे और राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों की आवधिक बैठकें आयोजित की जाती हैं।
- III. डिजाइन अनुमोदन के दौरान देरी से बचने के लिए रेलवे के हिस्से पर सड़क के स्पैन, तिरछापन और चौड़ाई के विभिन्न संयोजनों के लिए अधिरचना रेखाचित्रों का मानकीकरण किया गया है। इसे एक सार-संग्रह के रूप में जारी किया गया है, जिसे शीघ्र नियोजन के लिए रेल लाइनों पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल के लिए सीधे अपनाया जा सकता है।

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MINORITIES

4355. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of the number of complaints received and disposed of by the National Commission for Minorities during the last five years;
- (b) the details of the total Number of prolonged vacancy of all statutory posts in the National Commission for Minorities along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the impact of this institutional vacuum that has had on the disposal of discrimination complaints; and
- (d) the timeline by which the Commission is likely to be reconstituted?

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

(a): The details of the number of complaints received and disposed of by the National Commission for Minorities during the last five years are as following:

Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto 10.03.26)
No. of petitions received during the year	2076	2423	2000	1390	1578
No. of petitions disposed off	2068	2397	1860	1209	1249

(b) to (d): As per Section 3(2) of the NCM Act 1992, the Commission consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and five Members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity.

Posts of the Vice-Chairperson and Members in the Commission were vacant since December, 2024 and the post of the Chairperson is vacant since April, 2025.

The Central Government has appointed two members in the National Commission for Minorities, vide notification dated 06.03.2026.

AKASHWANI KARGIL STATION

4356. SHRI MOHMAD HANEEFA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Akashwani Kargil station, which used to function as an independent and full-fledged

station, due to a recent administrative change, even lacks a dedicated Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO), leading to delays in payments and other administrative hardships and is currently functioning under the Leh cluster head which has severely hampered the dissemination of localized content;

- (b) if so, the details of steps being taken by the Government to re-establish a separate Cluster Head for Akashvani Kargil, appoint a DDO, strengthen local language programming and upgrade transmission infrastructure to improve coverage in remote areas;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the production of content in local languages and to create content that reflects the socio-cultural identity of the region?

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): Akashvani Kargil functions under Akashvani Leh Cluster. The Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) across Prasar Bharati, including those at Leh and Kargil, have been rationalized and merged as part of ongoing organisational restructuring. The measure aims to improve operational and financial management through a more efficient and technology-driven framework. Local programme operations and the broadcast of local content continue as before.

Akashvani Kargil operates Medium Wave (MW) and FM transmitters, along with transmitters at Himbotingla, Drass, Tiesuru and Padum to serve the region. Further, a 5 kW FM (Mobile) Transmitter has been approved under the Broadcasting Infrastructure and Network Development (BIND) Scheme (2021–26) to enhance coverage. Akashvani Kargil broadcasts programmes in Hindi, Urdu, English and local dialects such as Purgi, Balti and Shina, reflecting the socio-cultural diversity in Ladakh.

महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में रेल परियोजनाएं

4357. श्री निलेश ज्ञानदेव लंके:

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटील:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में कई रेल परियोजनाएं लंबित हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी रेल परियोजनाओं सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है जहां कार्य अभी शुरू किया जाना है और जिन्हें पूरा किया जाना शेष है तथा उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है;
- (ग) उन रेल परियोजनाओं के संबंध में किए गए बजटीय प्रावधानों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्हें औपचारिक रूप से स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है लेकिन उनको अभी शुरू किया जाना बाकी है और वर्तमान में जो परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं; और
- (घ) इन परियोजनाओं पर किए गए वास्तविक व्यय का परियोजना-वार और वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (घ): महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश में स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

महाराष्ट्र

रेल बजट:

पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचनात्मक परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	1,171 करोड़ रु. प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	23,778 करोड़ रु. (20 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

वर्ष 2009-14 और वर्ष 2014-25 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथ निर्माण संबंधी कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	292 किलोमीटर	58.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-25	2,292 किलोमीटर	208.4 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (3 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, महाराष्ट्र में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 89,780 करोड़ रु. की लागत पर कुल 5,098 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 38 परियोजनाओं (11 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 25 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च, 2025 तक व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	11	1,355	234	10,504
आमान परिवर्तन	2	609	334	4,286

दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	25	3,134	1,792	24,617
कुल	38	5,098	2,360	39,407

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

महाराष्ट्र 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-लोंडा दोहरीकरण (467 कि.मी.)	4,670
2	जबलपुर- गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 कि.मी.)	2,005
3	छिंदवाड़ा -नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 कि.मी.)	1,512
4	पनवेल-पेन दोहरीकरण (35 कि.मी.)	263
5	पेन- रोहा दोहरीकरण (40 कि.मी.)	330
6	उधना-जलगांव दोहरीकरण (307 कि.मी.)	2,448
7	मुदखेड़-परभणी दोहरीकरण (81 कि.मी.)	673
8	भुसावल-जलगांव तीसरी लाइन (24 कि.मी.)	325
9	जलगांव-भुसावल चौथी लाइन (24 कि.मी.)	261
10	दौंड-गुलबर्गा दोहरीकरण (225 कि.मी.)	3,182

चालू परियोजनाएं:

महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रेल अवसंरचनाओं को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए निम्नानुसार कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं:-

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	अहिल्यानगर (अहमदनगर)-बीड-परली वैजनाथ नई लाइन (261 कि.मी.)	4,957
2	बारामती-लोनंद नई लाइन (64 कि.मी.)	1,844

3	वर्धा-नांदेड़ नई लाइन (284 कि.मी.)	3,445
4	इंदौर- मनमाड नई लाइन (360 कि.मी.)	18,529
5	वडसा-गढ़चिरोली नई लाइन (52 कि.मी.)	1,886
6	जालना-जलगाँव नई लाइन (174 कि.मी.)	5,804
7	दौंड-मनमाड दोहरीकरण (236 कि.मी.)	3,037
8	कल्याण-कसारा तीसरी लाइन (68 कि.मी.)	1,433
9	वर्धा -नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (76 कि.मी.)	698
10	वर्धा-बल्लारशाह तीसरी लाइन (132 कि.मी.)	1,385
11	इटारसी -नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 कि.मी.)	2,450
12	राजनांदगांव -नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (228 कि.मी.)	3,545
13	वर्धा-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (79 कि.मी.)	1,137
14	जलगांव-मनमाड चौथी लाइन (160 कि.मी.)	2,574
15	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 कि.मी.)	3,285
16	सोलापुर-तुलजापुर-उस्मानाबाद नई लाइन (95 कि.मी.)	2,933
17	पनवेल-चौक दोहरी लाइन (17 कि.मी.)	491
18	वर्धा-बल्लारशाह चौथी लाइन (135 कि.मी.)	2,226
19	इटारसी -नागपुर चौथी लाइन (297 कि.मी.)	5,010
20	वर्धा-भुसावल तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (314 कि.मी.)	9,197
21	आसनगांव-कसारा चौथी लाइन (35 कि.मी.)	794
22	बदलापुर-कर्जत तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (32 कि.मी.)	1,324
23	गोंदिया-डोंगरगढ़ चौथी लाइन (84 कि.मी.)	2,223
24	गोंदिया-बल्लारशाह दोहरीकरण (240 कि.मी.)	4,819

मुंबई क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों की सम्वहलाई क्षमता में वृद्धि:

वर्तमान में, मुंबई क्षेत्र में प्रतिदिन लगभग 120 आरंभिक मेल/एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां और लगभग 3200 उपनगरीय रेलगाड़ियां परिचालित की जाती हैं। मुंबई क्षेत्र के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर रेलगाड़ी प्रबंधन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, निम्नलिखित कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं/शुरू किए गए हैं/योजना बनाई गई है:

क्र. सं.	स्थान	विवरण
1	बांद्रा टर्मिनस	3 पिट लाइनों का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है

2	मुंबई सेंट्रल	24 एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों के लिए प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार
3	जोगेश्वरी	2 अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म
4	दादर	1 अतिरिक्त प्लेटफॉर्म
5	वसई रोड	6 प्लेटफॉर्म, 3 पिट लाइनें और 5 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें
6	पनवेल-कलम्बोली	5 प्लेटफॉर्म, 4 पिट लाइनें और 2 सिक लाइनें
7	कल्याण	6 प्लेटफॉर्म और 4 पिट लाइनें
8	एलटीटी	4 प्लेटफॉर्म और 2 पिट लाइनें
9	परेल	6 प्लेटफॉर्म, 5 पिट लाइनें, 6 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें
10	विरार	25 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें
11	दहाणू रोड	11 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें
12	मीरा रोड	25 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, 15 कार वाली ईएमयू को समायोजित करने के लिए 34 स्टेशनों पर प्लेटफार्म विस्तार कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

क्षमता संवर्धन के लिए नई परियोजनाएं:

मुंबई उपनगरीय क्षेत्र में रेल नेटवर्क की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, ₹8,087 करोड़ की लागत से मुंबई शहरी परिवहन परियोजना (एमयूटीपी)-II, ₹10,947 करोड़ की लागत से मुंबई शहरी परिवहन परियोजना (एमयूटीपी)-III और ₹33,690 करोड़ की लागत से मुंबई शहरी परिवहन परियोजना (एमयूटीपी)-IIIए को स्वीकृति दी गई है।

इन परियोजनाओं में मुंबई उपनगरीय क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित कार्य शामिल हैं:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (₹ करोड़ में)
1	सीएसएमटी-कुर्ला पांचवीं और छठी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-II) (17.5 किलोमीटर)	891
2	मुंबई सेंट्रल-बोरीवली छठी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-II) (30 किलोमीटर)	919
3	गोरेगांव-बोरीवली से हार्बर लाइन का विस्तार (एमयूटीपी-IIIए) (7 किलोमीटर)	826
4	बोरीवली-विरार पांचवीं और छठी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-IIIए) (26 किलोमीटर)	2,184
5	विरार-दहाणू रोड तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-III)(64 किलोमीटर)	3,587

6	पनवेल-कर्जत उपनगरीय गलियारा (एमयूटीपी-III) (29.6 किलोमीटर)	2,782
7	ऐरोली-कलवा (एलिवेटेड) उपनगरीय गलियारा लिंक (एमयूटीपी-III) (3.3 किलोमीटर)	476
8	कल्याण-आसनगांव चौथी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-IIIए) (32 किलोमीटर)	1,759
9	कल्याण-बदलापुर तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (एमयूटीपी-IIIए) (14 किलोमीटर)	1,510
10	कल्याण-कसारा तीसरी लाइन (67 किलोमीटर)	793
11	नायगांव-जूचन्द्र डबल कॉर्ड लाइन (6 किलोमीटर)	176
12	निलजे-कोपर डबल कॉर्ड लाइन (5 किलोमीटर)	338
13	कल्याण यार्ड रीमॉडलिंग का कार्य	866

नई पीढ़ी की गाड़ियां:

यात्री वहन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए, ₹19,293 करोड़ की लागत से मुंबई शहरी परिवहन परियोजना (एमयूटीपी)-III और IIIए के तहत दरवाजों सहित 12 डिब्बों वाले 238 रैकों को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इन रैकों की प्रापण प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है।

पुणे क्षेत्र के लिए क्षमता संवर्द्धन कार्य:

वर्तमान में पुणे क्षेत्र में लगभग 33 आरंभिक मेल/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां सम्वहली जाती हैं।

पुणे क्षेत्र के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों की सम्वहलाई क्षमता में वृद्धि के लिए, विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर

निम्नलिखित कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं/शुरू किए गए हैं/योजना बनाई गई है:

क्र.सं.	स्थान	ब्यौरा
1	पुणे जंक्शन	6 अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म और 5 प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार
2	हडपसर	पूरी लंबाई की गाड़ियां खड़ी करने के लिए 3 प्लेटफार्मों का विस्तार
3	खड़की	जुलाई 2025 में प्लेटफार्म 3/4 की ऊंचाई बढ़ाना और विस्तार करना
4	अलांदी	9 अतिरिक्त प्लेटफार्म, 8 पिट लाइन और 8 स्टेबलिंग लाइनों के साथ नया कोचिंग टर्मिनल
5	फुरसुंगी	फुरसुंगी में 5 स्टेबलिंग लाइनें

उपरोक्त के अलावा, पुणे क्षेत्र में गाड़ी सम्वहलाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित क्षमता संवर्द्धन

के अतिरिक्त कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम
1	हडपसर और घोरपुरी यार्ड के बीच तीसरी लाइन
2	मंजरी भद्रुकिन पुणे-दौंड रेल खंड में नया ब्लॉक स्टेशन और पुणे-सासवड सेक्शन में रामटेकडी
3	पुणे सासवड रोड खंड में द्वि-दिशात्मक सिग्नल प्रणाली

बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना:

मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल (एमएचएसआर) परियोजना (508 कि.मी.) एकमात्र हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना है जो निष्पादित की जा रही है। यह परियोजना गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दादरा और नगर हवेली से होकर गुजरती है और इसमें 12 स्टेशनों मुंबई, ठाणे, विरार, बोईसर, वापी, बीलीमोरा, सूरत, भरुच, वडोदरा, आणंद, अहमदाबाद और साबरमती में के निर्माण की योजना बनाई गई है।

मुंबई-अहमदाबाद हाई स्पीड रेल परियोजना के लिए संपूर्ण भूमि (1389.5 हेक्टेयर) अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है। सभी सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त कर ली गई हैं। सभी 1,651 उपयोगिताओं को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलंब से 2021 तक परियोजना प्रभावित हुई है। महाराष्ट्र में 2022 में भूमि अधिग्रहण में तेजी आई।

विभिन्न प्रमुख मदों की अब तक की प्रगति इस प्रकार है:

गुजरात (352 कि.मी.):

मद	प्रगति
नींव	352 कि.मी.
पाए	352 कि.मी.
गर्डर कास्टिंग	342 कि.मी.
गर्डर लांचिंग	331 कि.मी.
रेलपथ निर्माण	152 कि.मी.
ओएचई मास्ट इरेक्शन	121 कि.मी.

महाराष्ट्र (156 कि.मी.):

मद	प्रगति
नींव	84 कि.मी
पाए	75 कि.मी
गर्डर कास्टिंग	12 कि.मी
गर्डर लांचिंग	5 कि.मी.

कुल 12 स्टेशनों में से, 8 स्टेशनों (वापी, बिलीमोरा, सूरत, भरुच, आणंद, वडोदरा, अहमदाबाद और साबरमती) पर नींव का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। महाराष्ट्र खंड में, 3 स्टेशनों (ठाणे, विरार, बोईसर) पर नींव का कार्य प्रगति पर है और बांद्रा-कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स स्टेशन पर खुदाई का कार्य लगभग पूरा हो चुका है और बेस स्लैब की कास्टिंग का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

17 नदी पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। गुजरात में 4 प्रमुख नदी पुलों (नर्मदा, माही, ताप्ती और साबरमती) पर निर्माण कार्य अंतिम चरण में है और महाराष्ट्र में 4 नदी पुलों का कार्य प्रगति पर है। डिपो (ठाणे, सूरत और साबरमती) पर कार्य जोरों पर है।

बांद्रा कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स (बीकेसी) में सिविल कार्यों में संतोषजनक प्रगति हो रही है। उत्खनन कार्य में लगभग 91 प्रतिशत की प्रगति हासिल की गई है और कंक्रीट कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में हैं, जिसमें लेवल-4 पर बेसमेंट स्लैब का 100% कार्य पूरा हो गया है। समुद्री सुरंग (लगभग 21 कि.मी.) का कार्य शुरू हो गया है, जिसमें से महाराष्ट्र में घनसोली और शिलफाटा के बीच 4.8 कि.मी. की सुरंग का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।

निर्बाध यात्री संपर्कता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, सरकार ने मुंबई उपनगरीय रेल नेटवर्क और आगामी मेट्रो लाइनों के साथ बुलेट ट्रेन स्टेशनों के बहु-मोडल एकीकरण की योजना बनाई है। इस एकीकरण में बीकेसी स्टेशन पर सुविधाजनक पैदल यात्री पहुंच मार्ग के माध्यम से मेट्रो लाइन-2बी और मेट्रो लाइन-3 के साथ यात्री संपर्कता शामिल है।

बुलेट ट्रेन परियोजना एक अत्यंत जटिल और प्रौद्योगिकी प्रधान परियोजना है। परियोजना

के पूरा होने की सटीक समय-सीमा और लागत का अनुमान सिविल संरचनाओं, रेलपथ, विद्युत, सिगनल प्रणाली और दूरसंचार तथा ट्रेनसेट की आपूर्ति से संबंधित सभी संबंधित कार्यों के पूरा होने के बाद ही निर्धारित किया जा सकेगा।

समर्पित माल गलियारा:

पश्चिमी समर्पित माल गलियारा भी महाराष्ट्र से होकर गुजरता है। पश्चिमी समर्पित माल गलियारे की कुल मार्ग लंबाई का लगभग 12% भाग अर्थात् लगभग 178 किलोमीटर मार्ग महाराष्ट्र में स्थित है। महाराष्ट्र में न्यू घोलवड़ से न्यू वैतरना तक इस परियोजना के 76 किलोमीटर को पहले ही कमीशन कर दिया गया है। शेष कार्यों को शुरू किया गया है। जेएनपीटी से पश्चिमी डीएफसी की संपर्कता के परिणामस्वरूप पत्तन से दिल्ली एनसीआर तक कार्गो और कंटेनर यातायात की सम्वहलाई क्षमता बढ़ेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश

रेल बजट:

हाल ही के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹632 करोड़ प्रतिवर्ष
2025-26	₹14,745 करोड़ (23 गुना से अधिक)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाले नए रेलपथों की कमीशनिंग/बिछाने का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए नए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथों की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	145 किलोमीटर	29 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष
2014-25	2651 किलोमीटर	241 किलोमीटर प्रतिवर्ष (8 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली 89,542 करोड़ रुपए लागत की 4,740 किलोमीटर कुल लंबाई की 24 रेल परियोजनाएं (08 नई लाइन, 02 आमान परिवर्तन और 14 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत हैं। इसका सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च 2025 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	8	1,914	544	15,069
आमान परिवर्तन	2	809	430	6,766
दोहरीकरण/ बहुपथन	14	2,017	1,118	19,566
कुल	24	4,740	2,093	41,401

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

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

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	अनूपपुर-कटनी तीसरी लाइन (165 किलोमीटर)	2,311
2.	पेन्ड्रा रोड-अनूपपुर तीसरी लाइन (50 किलोमीटर)	394
3.	बिलासपुर में फ्लाईओवर सहित खोडरी-अनूपपुर दोहरीकरण (72 किलोमीटर)	792
4.	भोपाल-बीना तीसरी लाइन (145 किलोमीटर)	1,075
5.	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (283 किलोमीटर)	2,477
6.	बालाघाट-कटंगी सहित जबलपुर-गोंदिया आमान परिवर्तन (300 किलोमीटर)	2,005
7.	छिंदवाड़ा-नागपुर आमान परिवर्तन (150 किलोमीटर)	1,512

8.	छिंदवाड़ा-मंडला फोर्ट आमान परिवर्तन (182 किलोमीटर)	1,268
9.	घाट पिंडारी-बलखेड़ा दोहरीकरण (6 किलोमीटर)	29
10.	गुना-रूठियाई दोहरीकरण (20 किलोमीटर)	175
11.	कटनी यार्ड को बाईपास करते हुए झुकेही कॉर्ड लाइन (2 किलोमीटर)	12
12.	सोनतलाई-बागरातवा दोहरीकरण (7 किलोमीटर)	110
13.	इटारसी-बुधनी तीसरी लाइन (25 किलोमीटर)	286
14.	तीगांव-चिचोंडा घाट खंड तीसरी लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	176
15.	बरखेड़ा-भोपाल तीसरी लाइन (41 किलोमीटर)	473
16.	गंभीर पुल का नागदा-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (2 किलोमीटर)	28
17.	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 किलोमीटर)	560
18.	बुधनी-बरखेड़ा तीसरी लाइन (27 किलोमीटर)	1,703
19.	इंदौर-देवास-उज्जैन दोहरीकरण (79 किलोमीटर)	757
20.	पावरखेड़ा-जुझारपुर रेल फ्लाईओवर (16 किलोमीटर)	443
21.	गुना-इटवा नई लाइन (348 किलोमीटर)	683
22.	रमना-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (160 किलोमीटर)	2,436
23.	करैला रोड-शक्तिनगर दोहरीकरण (32 किलोमीटर)	763
24.	मालखेड़ी-महादेवखेड़ी दोहरीकरण (12 किलोमीटर)	59

चालू परियोजनाएं:

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः पड़ने वाली और शुरू की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र. सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1.	शहडोल-सिंहपुर चौथी लाइन (6 किलोमीटर) (शहडोल निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से गुजरते हुए)	54
2.	कटनी-ग्रेड सेपरेटर/बाईपास (35 किलोमीटर)	2300
3.	कटनी-सिंगरौली दोहरीकरण (257 किलोमीटर)	4377
4.	ललितपुर-सतना, रीवा-सिंगरौली और महोबा-खजुराहो नई लाइन (541 किलोमीटर)	8914
5.	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 किलोमीटर)	5073
6.	इंदौर-बुधनी नई लाइन (198 किलोमीटर)	7474
7.	नीमच-बड़ी सादड़ी नई लाइन (48 किलोमीटर)	495

8.	कोटा तक विस्तार के साथ ग्वालियर-श्यापुर कलाँ आमन परिवर्तन (284 किलोमीटर)	2913
9.	इटारसी-नागपुर तीसरी लाइन (280 किलोमीटर)	2450
10.	झांसी-बीना तीसरी लाइन (153 किलोमीटर)	2002
11.	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 किलोमीटर)	5924
12.	झांसी-कैरार-मानिकपुर और खिरार-भीमसेन दोहरीकरण (431 किलोमीटर)	4330
13.	सतना-रीवा दोहरीकरण (50 किलोमीटर)	590
14.	रुठियाई बाईपास लाइन (3 किलोमीटर)	54
15.	गुना बाईपास लाइन (2 किलोमीटर)	179
16.	उज्जैन फलाई ओवर (2 किलोमीटर)	100
17.	मनमाड-इंदौर नई लाइन (360 किलोमीटर)	18529
18.	भुसावल-खंडवा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (131 किलोमीटर)	3285
19.	दाहोद-इंदौर नई लाइन (205 किलोमीटर)	9746
20.	नीमच-रतलाम दोहरीकरण (133 किलोमीटर)	1096
21.	छोटा उदेपुर-धार नई लाइन (147 किलोमीटर)	1794
22.	रतलाम-नागदा तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (41 किलोमीटर)	964
23.	वड़ोदरा-रतलाम तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (259 किलोमीटर)	8387
24.	रतलाम-खंडवा आमन परिवर्तन (299 किलोमीटर)	7265
25.	बीना-इटारसी चौथी लाइन (237 किलोमीटर)	4329
26.	इटारसी-नागपुर चौथी लाइन (297 किलोमीटर)	5010

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

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- अतिलंघनकारी जनोपयोगी सुविधाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक मंजूरियाँ
- क्षेत्र की भूविज्ञानी और स्थलाकृतिक स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य करने वाले महीनों की संख्या आदि

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

रेल परियोजनाओं के प्रभावी और तेज़ कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों में निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

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

DRAFT INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE BILL, 2025

4358. DR. D. RAVI KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the Draft Indian Statistical Institute Bill, 2025, circulated for public comments in 2024-25, has raised serious concerns among Members of Parliament, faculty associations alumni and statistical experts regarding the repeal of the ISI Act, 1959 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the rationale for proposing major changes in governance, composition of the Council, and administrative control of an Institution of National Importance without prior consultation with ISI's statutory bodies, academic staff and stakeholders;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed the potential impact of the draft

provisions on ISI's academic autonomy, research independence and public-interest mandate in national data systems and if so, the details thereof; and

- (d) whether the Government proposes to review, amend or withdraw the Draft Bill and undertake wider, transparent consultations before introducing any revised legislation in Parliament and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c): As per the pre-legislative consultation policy, the public/ stakeholder consultation on the draft Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Bill, 2025 was done during the period from 25.09.2025 to 03.11.2025. In response, comments were received from diverse stakeholders including Members of Parliament, current and former faculty members, employees, students and alumni of ISI, members of the General Body of ISI Society, members of ISI Council, and the ISI Workers Organisation (ISIWO). After receipt of these comments, a revised draft of Bill was placed in public domain for second round of pre-legislative consultations during 28.11.2025 till 05.01.2026. In light of continued pre-legislative consultation, further revisions were made in the revised draft Bill.

Furthermore, a press release was issued on 24.12.2025 whereby Frequently Asked Questions-Answers on revised draft Bill were placed in public domain to extend clarity on the proposed legislation. (available at

https://www.mospi.gov.in/uploads/announcements/announcements_1766569183756_57ee3fdd-d5ef-4067-a779-15028689a6ac_FAQs_on_draft_ISI_Bill.pdf)

The draft Bill was prepared after preliminary consultation with the stakeholders and it seeks to provide incorporation of ISI as a body corporate and codify an empowered governance framework with statutory bodies and, and it will replace and repeal the ISI Act, 1959.

Four previous Review Committees have examined functioning and progress of ISI. It has emerged from these reviews that the governance of ISI is characterized by legacy issues such as large size of ISI's Governing Council and excessive internal representation in it, institutional inefficiencies, lack of accountability, and resistance to reform. The 4th Review Committee was of the view that ISI can rise to its true potential and effect a turnaround, if it can bring in certain fundamental changes, some of which are not just incremental, but truly radical in its structure, systems and processes backed up by much higher aspirational levels, from top leadership, down to every worker. The 4th Review Committee recommended that 'ISI must reimagine, reinvent and reposition itself to regain its leadership position and remain relevant in changing times and as ISI reaches its centenary year in 2031, it should aim to create a new ISI@100 vision, transitioning from the current good to the very best, one of the foremost institutes globally.' However, any fundamental reforms (including some suggested by the four Review Committees) have so far proved difficult to implement by ISI due to structural rigidity and complex governance structure.

In order to address legacy issues and to enable deeper institutional reform, the Indian Statistical Institute Bill is proposed for bringing governance reform in ISI. The draft Bill seeks to provide incorporation of ISI as a body corporate and codify an empowered governance framework with statutory bodies and, and it will replace and repeal the outdated ISI Act, 1959.

The draft Indian Statistical Institute Bill is based on best practices, well-established and proven model of peer Institutions of National Importance (INIs) such as IITs/ IIMs and it has been customized, wherever necessary, considering the specialized nature of the ISI. The proposed legislation is founded upon four guiding principles – Excellence, Effective Governance, Autonomy and Accountability.

The draft ISI Bill provides more robust and contemporary governance framework which enables ISI to emerge as a globally recognised centre of excellence in statistical and allied disciplines. The public-interest mandate of ISI will remain fully safeguarded as the Institute will continue to be an Institution of National Importance. The statutory authorities of the Institute namely the Visitor, the Board of Governors, an Academic Council, the Director, Management Councils, Centre-Directors and the Registrar and their roles and responsibilities have been incorporated in the proposed Bill.

The Board of Governors will be an empowered and leaner body consisting of 11 members and having a balanced representation of internal and external members – only one government nominee, five external experts (including Chairperson) and five internal members of the Institute including two

members of the Academic Council. This would provide academic and governance autonomy to the Institute.

All full time Professors and other full-time faculty (as may be determined by the Board) are proposed to be included in the Academic Council. This will make the Academic Council broader and more representative, and entrenches the participation of senior faculty in academic governance, thereby strengthening the academic autonomy of the Institute. The proposed statutory Academic Council is given mandatory as well as recommendatory powers, while the existing Academic Council can only make recommendations to ISI Council.

The Bill provides for recognition of the Centres of the Institute (which will be approved by the Board) and grant them a degree of autonomy. The Centres of the Institute will be given adequate financial, administrative and academic powers, so as to enable them to attain autonomy in their decision making and functioning through their respective Management Councils.

Collectively, the abovementioned provisions will strengthen the academic autonomy. The Bill introduces and streamlines the channels of accountability at various level. It provides provisions for review and inquiry by the Visitor, review of medium-term and long-term plan by the Board, and submission of annual performance report and annual financial report by the Director. By aligning ISI with the legal and governance framework of other peer Institutions of National Importance, the ISI Bill intends to enhance institutional autonomy and accountability and also strengthen its capacity to deliver world-class education, research, and policy support.

(d): The extensive, transparent and wider pre-legislative public consultation and inter-ministerial consultation on the draft ISI Bill has been concluded. Legal vetting of the draft Bill has also been completed. The process of the Cabinet approval has been initiated. The matter is under consideration in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

सीएसआईआर प्रयोगशालाएं

4359. श्री गिरिधारी यादव:

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

- (क) वर्तमान में देश में सीएसआईआर प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना के स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या देश का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य होने के बावजूद बिहार में अभी भी सीएसआईआर की एक भी प्रयोगशाला नहीं है;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का राज्य के युवा छात्रों के भविष्य को सुनिश्चित करने और छात्रों के प्रवास को रोकने के लिए बिहार में सीएसआईआर प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का विचार है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क): देश भर में स्थापित वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) की घटक प्रयोगशालाओं/संस्थानों की सूची उनके वर्तमान स्थान के साथ **विवरण** में दी गई है।

(ख): वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सीएसआईआर) की तीन घटक प्रयोगशालाएं नामशः सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला (सीएसआईआर-एनएमएल), जमशेदपुर

(1950 में स्थापित), पूर्ववर्ती सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय खनन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद (1956 में स्थापित) और सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद (1946 में स्थापित) पहले बिहार में ही स्थित थीं। तथापि, जब 15 नवंबर 2000 को बिहार के दक्षिणी भाग से झारखंड को अलग किया गया, तब जमशेदपुर और धनबाद जिलों को झारखंड का हिस्सा बना दिया गया और तदनुसार, इन प्रयोगशालाओं को झारखंड राज्य का भाग माना गया।

इसके बाद, अप्रैल 2007 में, पूर्ववर्ती संस्थानों यथा सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय खनन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद और सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद की मूल दक्षताएं समेकित कर सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय खनन एवं ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीआईएमएफआर), धनबाद का गठन किया गया था।

(ग) तथा (घ): वर्तमान में बिहार सहित देश के किसी भी राज्य में सीएसआईआर द्वारा अनुसंधान एवं विकास संबंधी प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

विवरण

सीएसआईआर की राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं/संस्थान

क्र.सं.	प्रयोगशाला/संस्थान
1	सीएसआईआर-प्रगत पदार्थ तथा प्रक्रम अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-एएमपीआरआई), भोपाल
2	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय भवन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीबीआरआई), रुड़की
3	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय औषधि अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीडीआरआई), लखनऊ
4	सीएसआईआर-कोशिकीय एवं आणविक जीवविज्ञान केंद्र (सीएसआईआर-सीसीएमबी), हैदराबाद
5	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय विद्युत रसायन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीईसीआरआई), कारैकुड़ी
6	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीईईआरआई), पिलानी
7	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीएफटीआरआई), मैसूर
8	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय कांच एवं सिरामिक अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीजीसीआरआई), कोलकाता
9	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय औषधीय एवं सगंध पौधा संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीआईएमएपी), लखनऊ
10	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय खनन एवं ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीआईएमएफआर), धनबाद
11	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय चमड़ा अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीएलआरआई), चेन्नै
12	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय यांत्रिक अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीएमईआरआई), दुर्गापुर
13	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीआरआरआई), नई दिल्ली
14	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय वैज्ञानिक उपकरण संगठन (सीएसआईआर-सीएसआईओ), चंडीगढ़
15	सीएसआईआर-केंद्रीय नमक एवं समुद्री रसायन अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-सीएसएमसीआरआई),

	भावनगर
16	सीएसआईआर-जीनोमिकी और समवेत जीव विज्ञान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईजीआईबी), दिल्ली
17	सीएसआईआर-हिमालय जैवसम्पदा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईएचबीटी), पालमपुर
18	सीएसआईआर-भारतीय रासायनिक जीवविज्ञान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईआईसीबी), कोलकाता
19	सीएसआईआर-भारतीय रासायनिक प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईआईसीटी), हैदराबाद
20	सीएसआईआर-भारतीय समवेत औषध संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईआईआईएम), जम्मू
21	सीएसआईआर-भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईआईपी), देहरादून
22	सीएसआईआर-भारतीय विष विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईआईटीआर), लखनऊ
23	सीएसआईआर-खनिज एवं पदार्थ प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईएमएमटी), भुवनेश्वर
24	सीएसआईआर-सूक्ष्मजीव प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-आईएमटीईसीएच), चंडीगढ़
25	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय वांतरिक्ष प्रयोगशालाएँ (सीएसआईआर-एनएएल), बेंगलुरु
26	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-एनबीआरआई), लखनऊ
27	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय रासायनिक प्रयोगशाला (सीएसआईआर-एनसीएल), पुणे
28	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरण अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-नीरी), नागपुर
29	सीएसआईआर-उत्तर-पूर्व विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-एनईआईएसटी), जोरहाट
30	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय भूभौतिकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-एनजीआरआई), हैदराबाद
31	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय अंतर्विषयी विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-एनआईआईएसटी), तिरुवनंतपुरम
32	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय समुद्र विज्ञान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-एनआईओ), गोवा
33	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान संचार एवं नीति अनुसंधान संस्थान (सीएसआईआर-एनआईएससीपीआर), नई दिल्ली
34	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय धातुकर्म प्रयोगशाला (सीएसआईआर-एनएमएल), जमशेदपुर
35	सीएसआईआर-राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला (सीएसआईआर-एनपीएल), नई दिल्ली
36	सीएसआईआर-संरचनात्मक अभियांत्रिकी अनुसंधान केंद्र (सीएसआईआर-एसईआरसी), चेन्नै
37	सीएसआईआर-चौथा पैराडाइम संस्थान(सीएसआईआर-4पीआई), बेंगलूर

RAILWAY RESERVATION FACILITY FOR LAKSHADWEEP

4360. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

- whether the Government is aware that the facility of reservation of railway tickets for residents of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep has been discontinued and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- whether the Government has any proposal to reinstate the reservation of

railway tickets for the residents of Lakshadweep and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the expected timeline for restoration of this facility; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken to ensure that residents of Lakshadweep have fair and affordable access to railway services connecting them to the mainland?

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

(a) to (d) : Railways has launched RailOne App on 01.07.2025. This App enables passengers to book reserved as well as unreserved tickets on mobile phone. This App combines all the public facing services of Indian Railways like reserved ticketing, unreserved ticketing and platform ticketing, train enquiry, PNR enquiry, Railmadad, etc. into a single platform. The user can avail all these services in integrated manner through single sign-on facility so that the user need not remember multiple login credentials for availing different services of Indian Railways.

The RailOne App has Railway Wallet (R-Wallet) which can be used for purchase of reserved, unreserved and platform tickets. The App can be downloaded from Android Play Store and Apple App Store. The registration is user friendly. This, in effect, brings the Passenger reservation system facility to passenger's palm.

The details of total number of downloads and total number of

transactions (both reserved and unreserved tickets) of RailOne App for the period 01.07.2025 to 14.03.2026) are tabulated below:

Total number of downloads	2.57 Cr.
Total number of transactions (both reserved and unreserved tickets)	5.16 Cr.

At present more than 87% reserved tickets are issued online which provides an option to get railway reservation tickets from anywhere, anytime.

The facility for provision of reservation of railway tickets was available at Kavaratti Island, Androth Island & Minicoy Island. However, this facility was discontinued due to poor patronage in 2004 with an average utilisation of only about 20 forms per month.

जनजाति बहुल डोन क्षेत्र में मोबाइल टावरों की स्थापना

4361. श्री सुनील कुमार:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार इस बात से अवगत है कि वाल्मीकि नगर लोक सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत स्थित वाल्मीकि टाइगर रिजर्व (वीटीआर) क्षेत्र के भीतर डोन क्षेत्र की दो पंचायतों में लगभग 15,000 से 20,000 लोग निवास करते हैं;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का वीटीआर के भीतर रहने वाले जनजाति बहुल डोन क्षेत्र के लोगों को मोबाइल नेटवर्क कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए पर्याप्त मोबाइल टावर स्थापित करने का विचार है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उन क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं को 5जी नेटवर्क की सुविधा प्रदान करने का विचार है, जहाँ मोबाइल टावर पहले ही स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं, ताकि उक्त सुदूर और दुर्गम क्षेत्र के

बच्चों के लिए ऑनलाइन शिक्षा और यूट्यूब जैसे प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से सीखने की प्रक्रिया सुगम हो सके?

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार ने देश भर के सेवा से वंचित गांवों में 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करने के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के माध्यम से विभिन्न परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया है। डीबीएन द्वारा वित्तपोषित परियोजनाओं के तहत, बिहार के पश्चिम चंपारण जिले में 8 टावरों को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिनमें से 7 टावर चालू कर दिए गए हैं।

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, दो पंचायतों नामतः नौरंगिया डॉन और बांकटवा करमहिया की जनसंख्या क्रमशः 11,355 और 11,495 है। इन दोनों पंचायतों के अंतर्गत कुल 23 जनगणना गांव आते हैं। इन 23 गांवों में से 19 गांव 4जी मोबाइल सेवाओं से कवर हैं और 2 गांव निर्जन हैं।

5जी मोबाइल सेवाएं दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं द्वारा तकनीकी-वाणिज्यिक आधार पर स्वयं शुरू की जाती हैं।

पुरुलिया से झाड़ग्राम तक नई रेललाइन

4362. श्री ज्योतिर्मय सिंह महतो:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ माह पूर्व पुरुलिया-मानबाजार-झाड़ग्राम नई रेललाइन के सर्वेक्षण के लिए निधि आवंटित की गई थी और क्या इसका उपयोग शुरू हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सर्वेक्षण की स्थिति और अब तक हुई प्रगति सहित तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या उक्त रेल लाइन से जनजातीय और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कनेक्टिविटी, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, रोजगार, व्यापार और पर्यटन को सीधा लाभ मिलने की संभावना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त सर्वेक्षण के पूरा होने के बाद उक्त परियोजना के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट (डीपीआर), भूमि अधिग्रहण, पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी और वित्तीय स्वीकृति की प्रक्रियाओं को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त प्रक्रियाओं में कितना समय लगने का अनुमान है?

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

(क) से (घ): पुरुलिया और झाड़ग्राम पहले से ही गम्हरिया जंक्शन के रास्ते रेलवे नेटवर्क पर जुड़े हुए हैं। अतिरिक्त संपर्कता का पता लगाने के लिए, विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए पुरुलिया से झाड़ग्राम (125 कि.मी.) तक नई रेलवे लाइन के लिए सर्वेक्षण स्वीकृत किया गया है। क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है।

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के पश्चात्, परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन यथा नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय, रक्षा मंत्रालय आदि का मूल्यांकन अपेक्षित होता है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत करना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती है।

पश्चिम बंगाल

रेल बजट:

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आबंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। परियोजनाओं के लिए बजट आबंटन किसी परियोजना में हुई प्रगति को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाता है। पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आबंटन निम्नानुसार है:-

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	₹4,380 करोड़ प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	₹13,955 करोड़ (3 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजना:

01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली 67,991 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से कुल 4,402 किलोमीटर लंबाई की 42 परियोजनाएं (12 नई लाइन, 04 आमान परिवर्तन और 26 दोहरीकरण) स्वीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 1,702 किलोमीटर लंबाई को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और मार्च 2025 तक 23,410 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया जा चुका है। इसका सारांश निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	मार्च 2025 तक कमीशन की गई लंबाई (किलोमीटर में)	मार्च, 2025 तक कुल व्यय (करोड़ रुपए में)
नई लाइनें	12	1,032	337	11,368
आमान परिवर्तन	4	1,201	854	3,673
दोहरीकरण/बहुपथन	26	2,169	511	8,370
कुल	42	4,402	1,702	23,410

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली तथा हाल ही में पूरी की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	रामपुरहाट-मंदारहिल नई लाइन और रामपुरहाट-मुरारई तीसरी लाइन (159 किलोमीटर)	1500
2	आजिमगंज-मुर्शिदाबाद नई लाइन (7 किलोमीटर)	164
3	बर्द्धमान-कटवा आमान परिवर्तन (52 किलोमीटर)	696
4	अहमदपुर-कटवा आमान परिवर्तन (52 किलोमीटर)	440
5	पाँशकुड़ा-खड़गपुर दोहरीकरण (45 किलोमीटर)	408
6	लालगोला-जियागंज दोहरीकरण (23 किलोमीटर)	124
7	कृष्णनगर-बेथुयाडहरी दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	152
8	नबद्वीपधाम-पाटुली दोहरीकरण (22 किलोमीटर)	170
9	बेथुयाडहरी-पलासी दोहरीकरण (23 किलोमीटर)	132

10	अम्बिका कालना-नबद्वीपधाम दोहरीकरण (23 किलोमीटर)	145
11	नलहाटी-सागरदिघि दोहरीकरण (26 किलोमीटर)	193
12	तमलुक जंक्शन- बासुलिया सुताहाटा दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	245
13	पलासी-जियागंज दोहरीकरण (54 किलोमीटर)	234
14	आजिमगंज-मणिग्राम दोहरीकरण (21 किलोमीटर)	150
15	न्यू कूचबिहार-गुमानीहाट दोहरीकरण (29 किलोमीटर)	330
16	न्यू कूचबिहार-सामुकतला रोड दोहरीकरण (29 किलोमीटर)	445
17	सांइथिया-तारापीठ तीसरी लाइन (22 किलोमीटर)	186
18	आमबाड़ी फालाकाटा - न्यू मैनागुड़ी दोहरीकरण (37 किलोमीटर)	843
19	बैण्डेल-बैची-तीसरी लाइन (31 किलोमीटर)	546
20	बैची-शक्तिगढ़ तीसरी लाइन (26 किलोमीटर)	424
21	बाज़ार सौ-आजिमगंज जंक्शन दोहरीकरण (42 किलोमीटर)	343
22	सागरदिघी-मालदा टाउन दोहरीकरण (25 किलोमीटर)	248
23	खड़गपुर-नारायणगढ़ तीसरी लाइन (24 किलोमीटर)	270
24	मनिग्राम-निमतिता दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	713
25	पुरुलिया-कोटशिला दोहरीकरण (36 किलोमीटर)	393

चालू परियोजनाएं:

पश्चिम बंगाल में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली कुछ परियोजनाएं, जिन्हें शुरू किया गया है, का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	लागत (करोड़ रुपए में)
1	चाण्डिल-पुरुलिया-अनारा-दामोदर तीसरी लाइन (121 कि.मी.)	1,932
2	तारकेश्वर-बिष्णुपुर नई लाइन (83 किलोमीटर)	1542
3	सिवोक-रंगपो नई लाइन (44 किलोमीटर)	11973
4	बालुरघाट-हिली नई लाइन (30 किलोमीटर)	1209
5	कालियागंज-बुनियादपुर नई लाइन (33 किलोमीटर)	1147
6	कटिहार-कुमेदपुर और कटिहार-मुकुरिया दोहरीकरण (65 किलोमीटर)	943
7	खड़गपुर-आदित्यपुर तीसरी लाइन (132 किलोमीटर)	3250
8	नारायणगढ़-भद्रक तीसरी लाइन (153 किलोमीटर)	2136
9	कालीपहाड़ी-बख्तरनगर 5वीं लाइन (18 किलोमीटर)	350
10	डानकुनि-बाल्टीकुरी तीसरी और चौथी लाइन (18 किलोमीटर)	429
11	मुरारई-बड़हरवा तीसरी लाइन (49 किलोमीटर)	935
12	राणाघाट-कृष्णानगर सिटी तीसरी लाइन (26 किलोमीटर)	446
13	अलुआबाड़ी रोड-न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी तीसरी और चौथी लाइन	1630

	(57 किलोमीटर)	
14	साइंथिया - पाकुड़ चौथी लाइन (81 किमी)	1569
15	सांतरागाछी - खड़गपुर चौथी लाइन (111 किमी)	2905

भूमि अधिग्रहण:

पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं का निष्पादन भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलंब के कारण रुका हुआ है। पश्चिम बंगाल में भूमि अधिग्रहण की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

कुल अपेक्षित भूमि	4,662 हेक्टेयर
अधिगृहीत की गई भूमि	1,273 हेक्टेयर (27%)
अधिग्रहण हेतु शेष भूमि	3,389 हेक्टेयर (73%)

भूमि अधिग्रहण के कारण विलंबित हुई कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	कुल अपेक्षित भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	अधिगृहीत भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)	अधिगृहीत की जाने वाली भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
1.	चाण्डिल-अनारा-बर्नपुर तीसरी लाइन	8	0	8
2.	नबद्वीपघाट-नबद्वीपधाम नई लाइन	107	0	107
3.	साइंथिया पर बाईपास	22	0	22
4.	नैहाटी-राणाघाट तीसरी लाइन	13	0	13
5.	सिवोक-रंगपो नई लाइन	135	128	7

6.	कालियागंज-बुनियादपुर नई लाइन	168	0	168
7.	कैनिंग-बागानखाली नई लाइन	18	0	18
8.	आद्रा-सांका-रुकनी दोहरीकरण	5	0	5
9.	कालीपहाड़ी-बख्तारनगर 5वीं लाइन	15	0	15
10.	रुकनी से अनारा स्टेशन तक अनारा पर रेल ऊपरी पुल	35	0	35
11.	पुरुलिया की ओर गौरीनाथधाम पर रेल ऊपरी पुल	34	0	34
12.	चंदनपुर शक्तिगढ़ चौथी लाइन	5	0	5

इसके अलावा, तारकेश्वर-बिष्णुपुर (83 किमी) नई लाइन परियोजना 2016 से पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार के सहयोग न देने के कारण रुकी हुई है। हुगली जिले में 'भावादीघी' तालाब के पास लगभग 900 मीटर लंबाई में स्थानीय ग्रामीणों द्वारा काम रोक दिया गया था। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, कोलकाता ने मार्च 2025 में पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दिया था कि रेलवे को काम शुरू करने में समर्थ बनाने के लिए वह सभी आवश्यक समर्थन प्रदान करे और पर्याप्त पुलिस बल तैनात करे, जिससे कि रेलवे तीन महीनों के भीतर कार्य आरंभ कर सके।

देशप्राण - नंदीग्राम (18.5 किमी) लाइन को 2009-10 में ₹ 121.44 करोड़ की लागत से स्वीकृति दी गई थी। पूरे परियोजना की लंबाई पूर्वी मिदनापुर जिले में स्थित है। भूमि अधिग्रहण में समस्याओं के कारण परियोजना आगे नहीं बढ़ पाई और इसे रोक दिया गया। अप्रैल 2023 में काम को फिर से शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया गया। बहरहाल, कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याओं के कारण देशप्राण से 5.0 किमी तक भूमि अधिग्रहण का सर्वेक्षण पूरा नहीं हो सका। चूंकि देशप्राण

संपर्कता स्थापित करने वाला स्टेशन है, इस परियोजना को चालू करने के लिए इस भूमि का अधिग्रहण होना आवश्यक है।

उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ कई बैठकें की गई हैं।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अर्थात् 2022-2023, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष अर्थात् 2025-26 के दौरान, पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाले कुल 5,215 किलोमीटर लंबाई वाले कुल 106 सर्वेक्षणों (15 नई लाइन, 91 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है।

कोलकाता मेट्रो:

कोलकाता में मेट्रो परियोजना 1972 में शुरू की गई। तब से कमीशन की गई मेट्रो का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन की गई मेट्रो
1972 से 2014 (42 वर्ष)	28 कि.मी.
2014 से 2025 (11 वर्ष)	45 कि.मी.

कमीशन किए गए मेट्रो कॉरिडोर का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	मेट्रो कॉरिडोर	कमीशन किया गया खंड
1.	कवि सुभाष - नोआपारा (28 किमी) (ब्लू लाइन)	यह कॉरिडोर वर्ष 2014 से पहले कमीशन किया गया था (इसे पूरा करने में लगभग 42 वर्ष का समय लगा)
2.	नोआपारा - दक्षिणेश्वर (4.14 किमी) (ब्लू लाइन का विस्तार)	यह कॉरिडोर 2020-21 में कमीशन किया गया था
3.	नोआपारा - जयहिंद एयरपोर्ट - बारासात (18 किमी) (येलो लाइन)	नोआपारा - जयहिंद हवाई अड्डा खंड (6.77 किमी) 2025-26 में कमीशन किया गया
4.	जोका - माजेरहाट - एस्प्लेनेड (14 किमी)	जोका - माजेरहाट खंड (7.74 किमी) 2022 से

	किमी) (पर्पल लाइन)	2024 तक चरणों में कमीशन किया गया
5.	न्यू गड़िया - बेलाघाटा - दमदम एयरपोर्ट (32 किमी) (ऑरेंज लाइन)	नया गरिया - बेलाघाटा (9.8 किमी) 2023-26 के बीच चरणों में कमीशन किया गया
6.	हावड़ा मैदान - साल्ट लेक सेक वी (16.55 किमी) (ग्रीन लाइन)	यह कॉरिडोर 2019 से 2025 तक चरणों में कमीशन किया गया

इसके अलावा, लगभग 52 किलोमीटर की कुल लंबाई वाले 4 मेट्रो कॉरिडोर से संबंधित कार्य प्रगति पर है, जिसमें से 20 किलोमीटर का कार्य भूमि अधिग्रहण और राज्य सरकार से संबंधित उपयोगिता स्थानांतरण समस्याओं के कारण रुके हुए हैं। बहरहाल, शेष मेट्रो खंड में कार्य प्रगति पर है, फिर भी राज्य सरकार की ओर से एक या दूसरे कारणों की वजह से कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार हैं:

- (i) नोआपारा – जय हिन्द एयरपोर्ट - बारासात (18 कि.मी.): नोआपारा-जय हिन्द एयरपोर्ट (6.77 कि.मी.) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और जय हिन्द एयरपोर्ट से माइकल नगर तक का कार्य प्रगति पर है। बहरहाल, न्यू बैरकपुर से बारासात (7.5 कि.मी.) तक का कार्य भूमि अधिग्रहण और राज्य अधिकारियों द्वारा अतिक्रमण संबंधी मुद्दों के कारण रुका हुआ है।

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	न्यू बैरकपुर से बारासात	- इस खंड में भूमि अधिग्रहण (23,000 वर्ग मीटर) और अत्यधिक अतिक्रमणों (1277 झोपड़ियाँ, 764 दुकानें) को हटाना शामिल है। - पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा अभी मामले का समाधान नहीं किया गया है।

- (ii) जोका – माझेरहाट - एस्प्लेनेड (14 कि.मी.): जोका – माझेरहाट (7.74 कि.मी.) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और माझेरहाट से एस्प्लेनेड (6.26 कि.मी.) तक का शेष कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। बहरहाल, कार्य की प्रगति निम्नलिखित समस्याओं के कारण

प्रभावित है:

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	खिदिरपुर मेट्रो स्टेशन	- राज्य सरकार (कोलकाता सशस्त्र पुलिस) की 837 वर्ग मीटर की स्थायी और 1702 वर्ग मीटर की अस्थायी भूमि को उपयोगिताओं की शिफ्टिंग और सड़क यातायात के डायवर्जन के लिए अपेक्षित थी। इस भूमि के लिए 24.08.2020 को राज्य सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा गया था। - उपर्युक्त भूमि के अंतरण के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के अधिकारियों के साथ कई बैठकें की गई थी। - बहुत अनुनय के बाद, राज्य सरकार ने लगभग 5 वर्ष बाद अंततः जुलाई 2025 में अनुमोदन प्रदान किया।
2.	डॉ. बी.सी. रॉय मार्केट	- एस्प्लेनेड मेट्रो स्टेशन के निर्माण के लिए, रक्षा विभाग की भूमि पर बी.सी. रॉय मार्केट में 528 अवैध दुकानों को अस्थायी रूप से स्थानांतरित करना अपेक्षित है। - इन दुकानों के अस्थायी/स्थायी स्थानांतरण के लिए अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र का प्रस्ताव फरवरी 2022 में राज्य सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया था। इन अनधिकृत दुकानों के अस्थायी स्थानांतरण के लिए रेलवे द्वारा दुकानों का निर्माण भी किया गया। - राज्य सरकार से स्थानांतरण की सुविधा प्रदान करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग के साथ नियमित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई भी की जा रही है। - यह मामला 3.5 वर्षों से लंबित है।

- iii. न्यू गरिया - बेलाघाटा - दमदम एयरपोर्ट (32 कि.मी.): न्यू गरिया – बेलाघाटा (9.8 कि.मी.) को कमीशन कर दिया गया है और बेलाघाटा से दमदम एयरपोर्ट (22.2 कि.मी.) तक के शेष कार्य को शुरू कर दिया गया है। बहरहाल, कार्य की प्रगति निम्नलिखित समस्याओं के कारण प्रभावित है:

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	चिंगरीघाटा क्रॉसिंग (बेलाघाटा – गौर किशोर घोष स्टेशन के	चिंगरीघाटा क्रॉसिंग पर सड़क के दोनों ओर किसी भी साइड पर 3 रातों (प्रत्येक रात 8 घंटे) के लिए वायडक्ट सेगमेंट की लॉन्चिंग के कारण अस्थायी ट्रैफिक डायवर्जन अपेक्षित है।

	बीच)	• यह प्रस्ताव दिसंबर, 2024 में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया गया था। • कोलकाता यातायात पुलिस की वांछानुसार परिवर्तित मार्ग पहले ही फरवरी, 2025 में निर्मित किया जा चुका है। • तब से, अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र के लिए राज्य सरकार और कोलकाता पुलिस अधिकारियों के साथ कई बैठकें की गई हैं। • बारह माह बीत जाने के बाद भी अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

- iv. वराहनगर – बैरकपुर - दक्षिणेश्वर (14.5 कि.मी.): वराहनगर – दक्षिणेश्वर (2 कि.मी.) का कार्य कमीशन कर दिया गया है और वराहनगर से बैरकपुर (12.5 कि.मी.) तक का शेष कार्य राज्य सरकार प्राधिकारियों द्वारा मार्ग में उपयोगिताओं को स्थानांतरित करने में विलंब के कारण रुका हुआ है। इनका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	स्थान	समस्याएं
1.	वराहनगर से बैरकपुर	• बी.टी. रोड के समानांतर मूल संरेखण पर वर्ष 2011 में मेट्रो रेलवे, आरवीएनएल और कोलकाता नगर निगम के बीच समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार सहमति बनाई गई थी। • समझौता ज्ञापन के अनुसार, राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान पाइपलाइन को 64 इंच की नई पाइपलाइन से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना था। • पाइपलाइन की शिफ्टिंग का कार्य वर्ष 2012 में पूरा हो गया था। • बहरहाल, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से अभी अनापत्ति प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

भारत सरकार परियोजनाओं को निष्पादित करने के लिए तैयार है, हालाँकि इनकी सफलता पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के सहयोग पर निर्भर करती है।

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

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली प्रथम और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- अनुपलब्ध कड़ियों को जोड़ना और वैकल्पिक मार्गों प्रदान करना

- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्धन
- राज्य सरकारों केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, संसद सदस्यों, अन्य जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा उठाई गई मांगें
- रेलवे की परिचालनिक आवश्यकताएं
- सामाजिक आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

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

- भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- अतिलंघनकारी साधनों का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भौगोलिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां
- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना स्थल विशेष के लिए वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या

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

रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को सक्षम बनाती हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- देश के अन्य भागों के साथ क्षेत्र की बेहतर संपर्कता
- माल और सेवाओं की तेज़ आवाजाही
- संभार तंत्र दक्षता में सुधार
- लाइन क्षमता में बढ़ोतरी
- क्षेत्र की जनता के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाना

- परिचालन संबंधी बाधाओं में कमी
- पर्यटन उद्योग का विकास और क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि

वैशाली सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी (12553/12554)

4363. श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या देश में कुछ रेलगाड़ियों का सुपरफास्ट दर्जा वापस ले लिया गया है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या वैशाली सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी संख्या 12553/12554 को सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी से इतर नया दर्जा दिया गया है, और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यात्रियों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव होगा;
- (ग) क्या सरकार का उक्त रेलगाड़ी को पुनः सुपरफास्ट रेलगाड़ी का दर्जा देने का विचार है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;
- (घ) क्या सिकंदरपुर जैसे घनी आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों में स्वतंत्रता के इतने वर्षों बाद भी पर्याप्त रेल सुविधाएं नहीं हैं; और
- (ङ) कीडिहरापुर, बेलथरा रोड और बनकटा स्टेशनों पर काशी एक्सप्रेस, गोदान एक्सप्रेस, मौर्य एक्सप्रेस, अहमदाबाद-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस (रेलगाड़ी संख्या 19489/19490) और मुंबई लोकमान्य तिलक टर्मिनस आजमगढ़ सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस (रेलगाड़ी संख्या 20103/20104) के ठहराव की स्थिति क्या है?

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

- (क) से (ङ): यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, भारतीय रेल ने 03.10.2025 से 12553/12554 नई दिल्ली-सहरसा वैशाली एक्सप्रेस की सेवाओं का ललितग्राम तक विस्तार

किया है, जिसे अब नई दिल्ली और ललितग्राम के बीच 15565/15566 नई दिल्ली-ललितग्राम वैशाली एक्सप्रेस के रूप में परिचालित किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, गाड़ी सेवाओं की गति बढ़ाना और समय-सारणी युक्तिसंगत करना भारतीय रेल में एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

वर्तमान में, किरिहरपुर, बेल्थारा रोड और बनकटा स्टेशनों पर क्रमशः 12 गाड़ी सेवाएं, 36 गाड़ी सेवाएं और 11 गाड़ी सेवाएं उपलब्ध हैं, जो इन स्टेशनों के यात्रियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रही हैं। इन स्टेशनों को सेवा देने वाली गाड़ी सेवाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:

कीडिहरापुर स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:-

क्र. सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	15007 वाराणसी सिटी-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
2	15008 लखनऊ - वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
3	15103 गोरखपुर -बनारस एक्सप्रेस
4	15104 बनारस -गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
5	15129 गोरखपुर कैंट- वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
6	15130 वाराणसी सिटी - गोरखपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
7	55101 छपरा कचेरी-मऊ पैसेंजर
8	55102 मऊ - छपरा कचेरी पैसेंजर
9	55137 भटनी - वाराणसी सिटी पैसेंजर
10	55138 बनारस - भटनी पैसेंजर
11	65107 भटनी - वाराणसी सिटी मेमू
12	65108 वाराणसी सिटी - भटनी मेमू

बेल्थारा रोड स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:-

क्र. सं.	गाड़ी सं. और नाम
1	11037 पुणे -बरहनी एक्सप्रेस
2	11038 बरहनी - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
3	11055 लोकमान्य तिलक-गोंडा एक्सप्रेस
4	11056 गोंडा - लोकमान्य तिलक एक्सप्रेस
5	11059 लोकमान्य तिलक -छपरा एक्सप्रेस
6	11060 छपरा - लोकमान्य तिलक एक्सप्रेस
7	11081 लोकमान्य तिलक -गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस

8	11082 गोरखपुर - लोकमान्य तिलक एक्सप्रेस
9	14005 सीतामढ़ी-आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
10	14006 आनंद विहार (टी) - सीतामढ़ी एक्सप्रेस
11	14111 मुज्जफरपुर - प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस
12	14112 प्रयागराज - मुज्जफरपुर एक्सप्रेस
13	15003 कानपुर अनवरगंज-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
14	15004 गोरखपुर -कानपुर अनवरगंज एक्सप्रेस
15	15007 वाराणसी सिटी-लखनऊ एल एक्सप्रेस
16	15008 लखनऊ एल - वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
17	15017 लोकमान्य तिलक -गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
18	15018 गोरखपुर - लोकमान्य तिलक एक्सप्रेस
19	15021 शालीमार- गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
20	15022 गोरखपुर - शालीमार एक्सप्रेस
21	15049 कोलकाता (टी)- गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
22	15050 गोरखपुर - कोलकाता (टी)) एक्सप्रेस
23	15103 गोरखपुर - बनारस एक्सप्रेस
24	15104 बनारस - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
25	15129 गोरखपुर कैंट-वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
26	15130 वाराणसी सिटी - गोरखपुर कैंट एक्सप्रेस
27	15131 गोरखपुर - वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
28	15132 वाराणसी सिटी - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
29	18201 दुर्ग-नौतनवा एक्सप्रेस
30	18202 नौतनवा - दुर्ग एक्सप्रेस
31	55101 छपरा कचेरी-मऊ पैसेंजर
32	55102 मऊ - छपरा कचेरी पैसेंजर
33	55137 भटनी - वाराणसी सिटी पैसेंजर
34	55138 बनारस- भटनी पैसेंजर
35	65107 भटनी - वाराणसी सिटी मेमू
36	65108 वाराणसी सिटी - भटनी मेमू

बनकटा स्टेशन को सेवित करने वाली गाड़ियां:-

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. एवं नाम
1	11123 ग्वालियर-बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
2	13019 हावड़ा-काठगोदाम मेल एक्सप्रेस
3	13020 काठगोदाम –हावड़ा मेल एक्सप्रेस
4	15105 छपरा - नौतनवा एक्सप्रेस
5	15106 नौतनवा - छपरा एक्सप्रेस
6	55041 सिवान-गोरखपुर कैंट पैसेंजर

7	55042 गोरखपुर कैंट -सिवान पैसेंजर
8	55055 छपरा - गोरखपुर पैसेंजर
9	55056 गोरखपुर - छपरा पैसेंजर
10	55101 छपरा कचेरी-मऊ पैसेंजर
11	55102 मऊ - छपरा कचेरी पैसेंजर

इसके अलावा, सिकंदरपुर की आवश्यकताओं को मुख्य तौर पर मुजफ्फरपुर स्टेशन द्वारा सेवित किया जाता है, जहाँ 172 गाड़ी सेवाएं हैं, जो नीचे दी गई हैं:-

क्र.सं.	गाड़ी सं. एवं नाम
1.	11015 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - सहरसा जंक्शन अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
2.	11016 सहरसा जंक्शन - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
3.	11031 पनवेल - अलीपुरद्वार जंक्शन अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
4.	11032 अलीपुरद्वार जंक्शन - पनवेल अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
5.	11033 पुणे - दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
6.	11034 दरभंगा - पुणे एक्सप्रेस
7.	11061 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
8.	11062 जयनगर - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
9.	11123 ग्वालियर - बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
10.	11124 बरौनी - ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस
11.	12203 सहरसा - अमृतसर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
12.	12204 अमृतसर - सहरसा गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
13.	12211 मुजफ्फरपुर - आनंद विहार (टी) गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
14.	12212 आनंद विहार (टी)- मुजफ्फरपुर गरीब रथ एक्सप्रेस
15.	12407 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
16.	12408 अमृतसर - न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी एक्सप्रेस
17.	12521 बरौनी - एर्णाकुलम एक्सप्रेस
18.	12522 एर्णाकुलम - बरौनी एक्सप्रेस

19.	12523 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
20.	12524 आनंद विहार (टी)- न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी एक्सप्रेस
21.	12557 मुजफ्फरपुर - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
22.	12558 आनंद विहार (टी)- मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
23.	12561 जयनगर - नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
24.	12562 नई दिल्ली - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
25.	12565 दरभंगा - नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
26.	12566 नई दिल्ली - दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
27.	13019 हावड़ा - काठगोदाम एक्सप्रेस
28.	13020 काठगोदाम - हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
29.	13021 हावड़ा - रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
30.	13022 रक्सौल - हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
31.	13157 कोलकाता - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
32.	13158 मुजफ्फरपुर - कोलकाता एक्सप्रेस
33.	13211 जोगबनी - दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
34.	13212 दानापुर - जोगबनी एक्सप्रेस
35.	13225 जयनगर - आरा एक्सप्रेस
36.	13226 आरा - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
37.	13419 भागलपुर - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
38.	13420 मुजफ्फरपुर - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
39.	13507 आसनसोल - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
40.	13508 गोरखपुर - आसनसोल एक्सप्रेस
41.	13509 आसनसोल - गोंडा एक्सप्रेस
42.	13510 गोंडा - आसनसोल एक्सप्रेस
43.	14005 सीतामढ़ी - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस

44.	14006 आनंद विहार (टी) - सीतामढ़ी एक्सप्रेस
45.	14007 रक्सौल - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
46.	14008 आनंद विहार (टी)- रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
47.	14011 राधिकापुर - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
48.	14012 आनंद विहार (टी) - राधिकापुर एक्सप्रेस
49.	14015 रक्सौल - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
50.	14016 आनंद विहार (टी) - रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
51.	14017 रक्सौल - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
52.	14018 आनंद विहार (टी) - रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
53.	14111 मुजफ्फरपुर जंक्शन - प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस
54.	14112 प्रयागराज - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
55.	14523 बरौनी - अम्बाला कैंट एक्सप्रेस
56.	14524 अम्बाला कैंट - बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
57.	14603 नरपतगंज - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
58.	14604 अमृतसर - नरपतगंज एक्सप्रेस
59.	14649 जयनगर - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
60.	14650 अमृतसर - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
61.	14673 जयनगर - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
62.	14674 अमृतसर - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
63.	14691 बरौनी - जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
64.	14692 जम्मू तवी - बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
65.	15001 मुजफ्फरपुर - देहरादून एक्सप्रेस
66.	15002 देहरादून - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
67.	15027 संबलपुर - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
68.	15028 गोरखपुर - संबलपुर एक्सप्रेस

69.	15047 कोलकाता - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
70.	15048 गोरखपुर - कोलकाता एक्सप्रेस
71.	15051 कोलकाता - गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस
72.	15052 गोरखपुर - कोलकाता एक्सप्रेस
73.	15097 भागलपुर - जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
74.	15098 जम्मू तवी - भागलपुर एक्सप्रेस
75.	15201 पाटलिपुत्र - बगहा एक्सप्रेस
76.	15202 बगहा - पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस
77.	15203 बरौनी - लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस
78.	15204 लखनऊ - बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
79.	15211 दरभंगा - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
80.	15212 अमृतसर - दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
81.	15215 मुजफ्फरपुर - नरकटियागंज एक्सप्रेस
82.	15216 नरकटियागंज - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
83.	15227 एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरु - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
84.	15228 मुजफ्फरपुर - एसएमवीटी बेंगलुरु एक्सप्रेस
85.	15231 बरौनी - गोंदिया एक्सप्रेस
86.	15232 गोंदिया - बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
87.	15267 रक्सौल - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
88.	15268 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
89.	15269 मुजफ्फरपुर - साबरमती एक्सप्रेस
90.	15270 साबरमती - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
91.	15271 हावड़ा - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
92.	15272 मुजफ्फरपुर - हावड़ा एक्सप्रेस
93.	15293 मुजफ्फरपुर - चार्लापल्ली अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस

94.	15294 चार्लापल्ली - मुजफ्फरपुर अमृत भारत एक्सप्रेस
95.	15507 दरभंगा - पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस
96.	15508 पाटलिपुत्र - दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
97.	15515 नरकटियागंज - दानापुर एक्सप्रेस
98.	15516 दानापुर - नरकटियागंज एक्सप्रेस
99.	15529 सहरसा - आनंद विहार (टी) एक्सप्रेस
100.	15530 आनंद विहार (टी) - सहरसा एक्सप्रेस
101.	15531 सहरसा - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
102.	15532 अमृतसर - सहरसा एक्सप्रेस
103.	15549 जयनगर - पटना एक्सप्रेस
104.	15550 पटना - जयनगर एक्सप्रेस
105.	15551 दरभंगा - वाराणसी सिटी एक्सप्रेस
106.	15552 वाराणसी सिटी - दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
107.	15555 पाटलिपुत्र - बापूधाम मोतिहारी एक्सप्रेस
108.	15556 बापूधाम मोतिहारी - पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस
109.	15559 दरभंगा - अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
110.	15560 अहमदाबाद - दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
111.	15565 ललितग्राम - नई दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
112.	15566 नई दिल्ली - ललितग्राम एक्सप्रेस
113.	15589 मुजफ्फरपुर - हडपसर एक्सप्रेस
114.	15590 हडपसर - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
115.	15653 गुवाहाटी - जम्मू तवी एक्सप्रेस
116.	15654 जम्मू तवी- गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस
117.	15705 कटिहार - दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस
118.	15706 दिल्ली - कटिहार एक्सप्रेस

119.	15707 कटिहार - अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस
120.	15708 अमृतसर - कटिहार एक्सप्रेस
121.	15903 डिब्रूगढ़ - चंडीगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
122.	15904 चंडीगढ़ - डिब्रूगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
123.	15909 डिब्रूगढ़ - लालगढ़ जंक्शन एक्सप्रेस
124.	15910 लालगढ़ - डिब्रूगढ़ एक्सप्रेस
125.	18181 टाटानगर - थावे एक्सप्रेस
126.	18182 थावे - टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस
127.	19037 बांद्रा (टी) - बरौनी एक्सप्रेस
128.	19038 बरौनी - बांद्रा (टी) एक्सप्रेस
129.	19051 वलसाड - मुजफ्फरपुर जंक्शन एक्सप्रेस
130.	19052 मुजफ्फरपुर - वलसाड एक्सप्रेस
131.	19053 सूरत - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
132.	19054 मुजफ्फरपुर - सूरत एक्सप्रेस
133.	19165 अहमदाबाद - दरभंगा एक्सप्रेस
134.	19166 दरभंगा - अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
135.	19269 पोरबंदर - मुजफ्फरपुर एक्सप्रेस
136.	19270 मुजफ्फरपुर - पोरबंदर एक्सप्रेस
137.	19483 अहमदाबाद - सहरसा एक्सप्रेस
138.	19484 सहरसा - अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस
139.	19601 उदयपुर सिटी - न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी एक्सप्रेस
140.	19602 न्यू जलपाईगुड़ी - उदयपुर सिटी एक्सप्रेस
141.	19615 उदयपुर सिटी - कामाख्या एक्सप्रेस
142.	19616 कामाख्या - उदयपुर सिटी एक्सप्रेस
143.	20503 डिब्रूगढ़ - नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस

144.	20504 नई दिल्ली - डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी एक्सप्रेस
145.	22553 रक्सौल - लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) एक्सप्रेस
146.	22554 लोकमान्य तिलक (टी) - रक्सौल एक्सप्रेस
147.	26301 जोगबनी - दानापुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
148.	26302 दानापुर - जोगबनी वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
149.	26501 पाटलिपुत्र - गोरखपुर वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
150.	26502 गोरखपुर - पाटलिपुत्र वंदे भारत एक्सप्रेस
151.	55121 समस्तीपुर - सिवान पैसेंजर
152.	55122 सिवान - समस्तीपुर पैसेंजर
153.	63215 समस्तीपुर - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर
154.	63216 मुजफ्फरपुर - समस्तीपुर पैसेंजर
155.	63265 दरभंगा - पाटलिपुत्र पैसेंजर
156.	63266 पाटलिपुत्र - दरभंगा पैसेंजर
157.	63267 मुजफ्फरपुर - पाटलिपुत्र पैसेंजर
158.	63268 पाटलिपुत्र - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर
159.	63269 समस्तीपुर - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर
160.	63270 मुजफ्फरपुर - समस्तीपुर पैसेंजर
161.	63309 मुजफ्फरपुर - नरकटियागंज पैसेंजर
162.	63311 मुजफ्फरपुर - रक्सौल पैसेंजर
163.	63312 रक्सौल - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर
164.	63313 मुजफ्फरपुर - रक्सौल पैसेंजर
165.	63314 रक्सौल - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर
166.	63338 नरकटियागंज - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर
167.	63341 मुजफ्फरपुर - नरकटियागंज पैसेंजर
168.	63342 नरकटियागंज - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर

169.	75207 समस्तीपुर - मुजफ्फरपुर पैसेंजर
170.	75208 मुजफ्फरपुर - समस्तीपुर पैसेंजर
171.	75211 समस्तीपुर - सोनपुर पैसेंजर
172.	75212 सोनपुर - समस्तीपुर पैसेंजर

इसके अलावा, गाड़ी सेवाओं के ठहराव का प्रावधान, जो एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है, खंड पर अतिरिक्त समय की उपलब्धता और प्लेटफॉर्म लंबाई आदि जैसी मिलती-जुलती अवसंरचना की उपलब्धता सहित यातायात के औचित्य, परिचालनिक क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है।

JAN POSHAN KENDRA AND JANA AUSHADHI PRAKALP

4364. SHRI JAGADISH SHETTAR:

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

- (a) whether any measures are being contemplated to include Schemes like Jan Poshan Kendra, Jana Aushadhi Prakash etc. with the Fair Price Shop Dealers so as to make their business viable and income sustainable;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to sell rice and wheat under the Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) to help the general public to buy at Government specified rates through Fair Price shops; 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) and (b): 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 Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana was launched by the 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 franchise 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 D. Pharma. or B. Pharma. qualification either herself/himself or any individual or organisation who has employed a person with such qualification as a pharmacist for obtaining drug licence from the State Licensing Authority concerned is eligible to open a Jan Aushadhi Kendra.

(c) and (d): Under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS(D)], wheat and rice are sold under various categories. With a view to provide atta (wheat flour) and rice to general consumers at subsidized rates, Bharat Atta and Bharat Rice were launched under OMSS(D). These commodities are sold to general public by central cooperative organizations, NAFED, NCCF and Kendriya Bhandar through their own stores/ mobile vans and/or E-commerce/ big chain retailers only.

चित्तौड़गढ़/प्रतापगढ़/उदयपुर में नई रेलवे लाइनें

4365. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़, प्रतापगढ़ और उदयपुर जिलों में नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा किया गया है या वर्तमान में कोई प्रस्ताव अनुमोदन के लिए विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) उक्त जिलों में चल रही रेलवे परियोजनाओं (नई लाइन, दोहरीकरण) की अनुमानित लागत का परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी प्रगति/स्थिति सहित अब तक कितनी राशि

खर्च की गई है;

- (ग) सर्वेक्षण पूरा होने के बाद नई रेलवे लाइनों और दोहरीकरण परियोजनाओं की प्रशासनिक/वित्तीय स्वीकृति की स्थिति क्या है;
- (घ) क्या सरकार उक्त जिलों में रेल संपर्क को मजबूत करने के लिए किसी विशेष प्राथमिकता योजना पर काम कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और
- (ङ) उक्त परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के बाद क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक विकास, पर्यटन, औद्योगिक गतिविधियों और रोजगार सृजन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है?

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

(क) से (ङ): राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़, प्रतापगढ़ और उदयपुर जिलों में कनेक्टिविटी सुधारने के लिए, निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए अंतिम स्थान सर्वेक्षण को स्वीकृति दी गई है:

- i. नीमच –सिंगोली –बेंगू-रावत भाटा-कोटा नई लाइन (201 कि.मी.)
- ii. मंदसौर-प्रतापगढ़-घाटोल-बांसवाड़ा नई लाइन (120 कि.मी.)
- iii. नीमच-बांसवाड़ा-दाहोद-अलीराजपुर-नंदुरबार नई लाइन (380 कि.मी.)
- iv. चित्तौड़गढ़-मावली-देबारी दोहरीकरण (99 कि.मी.)

विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के पश्चात्, परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ परामर्श और आवश्यक अनुमोदन यथा नीति आयोग, वित्त मंत्रालय आदि के मूल्यांकन अपेक्षित होता है। चूंकि परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत करना एक सतत और गतिशील प्रक्रिया है, इसलिए निश्चित समय-सीमा का निर्धारण विभिन्न हितधारकों के मूल्यांकन और अनुमोदन के आधार पर किया जाता है।

इसके अलावा, राजस्थान के चित्तौड़गढ़, प्रतापगढ़ और उदयपुर जिलों में संपर्कता बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं :

(1) नीमच-बड़ी सदरी नई लाइन (48 कि.मी.): ₹495 करोड़ की लागत पर कार्य को स्वीकृत किया गया है। कार्य की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

कार्य	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	पूरा हो गया है।
बड़े पुल	7 में से 4 बड़े पुलों का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष पुलों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
आरयूबी	30 में से 9 आरयूबी का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष आरयूबी का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
स्टेशन भवन	6 में से 2 स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

(2) मावली-देवगढ़ देवगढ़ मदारिया अमान परिवर्तन (83 कि.मी.): ₹969 करोड़ की लागत पर कार्य को स्वीकृत किया गया है। कार्य की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

कार्य	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	पूरा हो गया है।
बड़े पुल	10 में से 6 बड़े पुलों का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष पुलों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
आरयूबी	64 में से 38 आरयूबी का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष आरयूबी का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
स्टेशन भवन	7 में से 4 स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

(3) अजमेर-चन्देरिया दोहरीकरण (178 कि.मी.): कार्य को ₹1635 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया है। कार्य की स्थिति निम्नानुसार है:

कार्य	स्थिति
भूमि अधिग्रहण	114 हेक्ट. में से 75 हेक्ट. का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और शेष भूमि के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
बड़े पुल	16 बड़े पुलों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
आरयूबी	31 आरयूबी का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
स्टेशन भवन	13 में से 1 स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य पूरा हो गया है और शेष स्टेशन भवनों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

(4) उमरा-उदयपुर-देबरी दोहरीकरण (25 कि.मी.):

इस परियोजना को दिसम्बर-2025 में ₹492 करोड़ की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया गया है। इस परियोजना को 'विशेष रेल परियोजना' के रूप में घोषित किया गया है और भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकरण भी नियुक्त किया गया है। भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य आरंभ किया गया है।

राजस्थान**रेल बजट:**

हाल के वर्षों में बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली अवसंरचना परियोजनाओं और संरक्षा कार्यों के लिए बजट आवंटन निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	परिव्यय
2009-14	682 करोड़ रु. प्रति वर्ष
2025-26	9,960 करोड़ रु. (लगभग 15 गुना)

रेलपथ निर्माण:

वर्ष 2009-14 और 2014-25 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाले नए रेलपथों के निर्माण का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

अवधि	कमीशन किए गए रेलपथ	नए रेलपथ की औसत कमीशनिंग
2009-14	798 कि.मी.	159.60 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष
2014-25	3,815 कि.मी.	346.82 कि.मी. प्रति वर्ष (2 गुना से अधिक)

स्वीकृत परियोजनाएं:

दिनांक 01.04.2025 की स्थिति के अनुसार, राजस्थान में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली 43,918 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली कुल 3,409 कि.मी. लंबाई की 28 परियोजनाएँ (13 नई लाइन, 05 आमामान परिवर्तन और 10 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है। इन कार्यों की स्थिति का सार निम्नानुसार है:-

कोटि	परियोजनाओं की संख्या	कुल लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	कमीशन की लंबाई (कि.मी. में)	व्यय (करोड़ रु. में)
नई लाइन	13	981	196	5769
आमान परिवर्तन	5	1252	788	6829
दोहरीकरण/ बहुपथन	10	1176	254	6357
कुल	28	3,409	1,238	18,954

सभी रेल परियोजनाओं का क्षेत्र-वार/वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा भारतीय रेल की वेबसाइट पर सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध है।

हाल ही में पूरी की गई परियोजनाएं:

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

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ दोहरीकरण (56 किलोमीटर)	560
2	बंगुरग्राम-रास नई लाइन (28 किलोमीटर)	175
3	थईयात हमीरा-सोनू नई लाइन (58 किलोमीटर)	350
4	सूरतपूड़ा-श्रीगंगानगर आमान परिवर्तन (241 किलोमीटर)	896
5	सादुलपुर-बीकानेर एवं रतनगढ़-डेगाना आमान परिवर्तन (438 किलोमीटर)	886
6	जयपुर-चुरू एवं सीकर-लोहारू आमान परिवर्तन (320 किलोमीटर)	1105
7	भगत की कोठी-लूनी दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	128
8	रानी-केशव गंज दोहरीकरण (59 किलोमीटर)	290
9	गुड़िया-मारवाड़ एवं करजोदा-पालनपुर दोहरीकरण (49 किलोमीटर)	251
10	रानी-मारवाड़ दोहरीकरण (52 किलोमीटर)	346
11	आबू रोड-स्वरूप गंज दोहरीकरण (26 किलोमीटर)	195
12	आबू रोड-सरोत्रा रोड दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	152
13	अलवर-बाँदीकुई दोहरीकरण (60 किलोमीटर)	450
14	अजमेर-बंगुरग्राम दोहरीकरण (48 किलोमीटर)	375
15	बंगुरग्राम-गुड़िया कहीं-कहीं दोहरीकरण (47 किलोमीटर)	395

क्र.सं.	परियोजना का नाम	नवीनतम लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
16	डेगाना-राई का बाग दोहरीकरण (146 किलोमीटर)	809
17	बीना-कोटा दोहरीकरण (282 किलोमीटर)	2476
18	दौसा-गंगापुर सिटी दोहरीकरण (93 किलोमीटर)	950
19	फुलेरा-डेगाना दोहरीकरण (108 किलोमीटर)	702
20	चुरू-रतनगढ़ दोहरीकरण (43 किलोमीटर)	423

जारी परियोजनाएं:

राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली शुरू की गई कुछ परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
1	रामगंजमंडी-भोपाल नई लाइन (277 किलोमीटर)	5073
2	पुष्कर-मेड़ता नई लाइन (51 किलोमीटर)	800
3	रींगस-खाटू श्याम जी नई लाइन (17 किलोमीटर)	254
4	तरंगा हिल-आबू रोड नई लाइन (116 किलोमीटर)	2798
5	मेड़ता सिटी-रास नई लाइन एवं मेड़ता रोड स्टेशन पर बाई पास (56 किलोमीटर)	947
6	कोटा विस्तार सहित ग्वालियर-श्योपुर कलां आमन परिवर्तन (284 किलोमीटर)	2913
7	गंगापुर सिटी के लिए विस्तार सहित धौलपुर-सिरमथरा आमन परिवर्तन (145 किलोमीटर)	747
8	मथुरा-झांसी तीसरी लाइन (274 किलोमीटर)	5924
9	आगरा फोर्ट-बांदीकुई दोहरीकरण (150 किलोमीटर)	988
10	सवाई माधोपुर-जयपुर दोहरीकरण (131 किलोमीटर)	1204
11	लूनी-भीलड़ी दोहरीकरण (272 किलोमीटर)	3086
12	चुरू-सादुलपुर दोहरीकरण (58 किलोमीटर)	469
13	सवाईमाधोपुर में बाई पास लाइन (14 किलोमीटर)	304
14	रेवाड़ी-खाटूवास दोहरीकरण (28 किलोमीटर)	352
15	खाटूवास-नरनौल दोहरीकरण (24 किलोमीटर)	313
16	मारवाड़ में बाई पास लाइन (4 किलोमीटर)	71
17	चुरू में बाईपास लाइन (5 किलोमीटर)	63
18	समदड़ी में बाईपास लाइन (1 किलोमीटर)	26
19	रामदेवरा-पोखरण नई लाइन (13 किलोमीटर)	189
20	लालगढ़-बीकानेर केबिन पूर्व का दोहरीकरण	279

क्र.सं.	परियोजना	लागत (करोड़ रु. में)
	(11 किलोमीटर)	
21	रींगस-सीकर दोहरीकरण (50 किमी)	470

विगत तीन वर्षों, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 और चालू वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, चित्तौड़गढ़, प्रतापगढ़ और उदयपुर जिलों सहित राजस्थान राज्य में पूर्णतः/अंशतः आने वाली 5,666 कि.मी लंबाई के कुल 59 सर्वेक्षणों (25 नई लाइन और 34 दोहरीकरण) को स्वीकृत किया गया है।

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

- प्रत्याशित यातायात अनुमान और प्रस्तावित मार्ग की लाभप्रदता
- परियोजना द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली आरंभिक और अंतिम छोर संपर्कता
- मिसिंग लिंकों का संयोजन और वैकल्पिक मार्ग उपलब्ध कराना
- संकुलित/संतृप्त लाइनों का संवर्द्धन
- राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों, अन्य जन प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा की गई मांगें
- रेलवे की अपनी परिचालनिक आवश्यकताओं
- सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व
- निधियों की समग्र उपलब्धता

रेल परियोजनाओं का पूरा होना विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है, जो निम्नानुसार हैं:

- राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि अधिग्रहण
- वन संबंधी मंजूरी
- बाधक जनोपयोगी सेवाओं का स्थानांतरण
- विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से सांविधिक स्वीकृतियां
- क्षेत्र की भू-वैज्ञानिक और स्थलाकृतिक परिस्थितियां

- परियोजना स्थल के क्षेत्र में कानून एवं व्यवस्था की स्थिति
- परियोजना विशेष के स्थल के लिए किसी वर्ष में कार्य के महीनों की संख्या आदि

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

रेल अवसंरचना परियोजनाएँ क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को सक्षम बनाती हैं, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- देश के अन्य भागों के साथ क्षेत्र की बेहतर संपर्कता
- माल और सेवाओं की तेज़ आवाजाही
- संभार तंत्र दक्षता में सुधार
- लाइन क्षमता में बढ़ोतरी
- क्षेत्र की जनता के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाना
- परिचालन संबंधी बाधाओं में कमी
- पर्यटन उद्योग का विकास और क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों में वृद्धि

MALEGAON/SATANA/SAKRI/CHINCHPADA RAILWAY LINE

4366. ADV. GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) the present status of the proposed Malegaon-Satana-Sakri-Chinchpada railway line and whether the project remains sanctioned, under survey or pending reconsideration and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the reasons for delay or stagnation including land acquisition challenges, financial constraints, environmental clearances or changes in traffic projections;
- (c) the details of the revised cost estimates, if any, and budgetary provisions

made during the last three years;

- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to review and revive long-pending railway projects in country to prevent cost escalation and public inconvenience particularly in Maharashtra; and
- (e) the details of the proposed timelines for decision-making, resumption of work and completion of such projects once bottlenecks are resolved?

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

(a) to (e): Chinchpada is an existing station on Surat – Jalgaon section and Malegaon is a proposed station on ongoing Indore – Manmad Railway line project. The Indore – Manmad new line project envisages rail connectivity between Malegaon and Chinchpada via Nardana. The Indore – Nardana – Dhule –Manmad New Line Project has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹18,529 crore. The project has been taken up in two phases:-

1. Dhule – Nardana Section: Status of this section is as under:-

S.No.	Activities	Remarks
1.	Land Acquisition	i. The project has been declared as a Special Railway Project. ii. Competent Authority for land Acquisition (CALA) has been nominated. iii. A total of 219 Ha. land is acquired out of 295 Ha. iv. Work for land acquisition in the balance section has been taken up.
2.	Major Bridge	18 out of 21 Major Bridges has been completed. Work taken up in the balance section.

3.	Road under Bridge (RUB)	27 out of 46 RUBs has been completed and work taken up in the balance section.

2. Indore – Nardana and Dhule – Nardana Section:- An outlay of ₹268 crore has been provided for the year 2025-26. The project has been declared as a Special Railway Project. Competent Authority for land Acquisition (CALA) has been nominated. A total of 325 Ha. of land is to be acquired for the project. Work has been taken up.

A feasibility study of Malegaon - Satana - Sakri - Chinchpada New Railway Line (148 Km) was completed. The project has low traffic projections.

Indian Railway

Projects Sanctioned:-

As on 01.04.2025, across Indian Railways, 431 Railway infrastructure projects (154 New Line, 33 Gauge Conversion and 244 Doubling) of total length 35,966 Km, costing approx. ₹6.75 lakh crore are sanctioned. The summary is as under:-

Category	No of Projects	Total Length NL/GC/DL (km)	Length Commissioned till Mar'25 (Km)	Total Exp upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr)
New Lines	154	16,142	3,036	1,45,318
Gauge Conversion	33	4,180	2,997	22,753
Doubling / Multitracking	244	15,644	6,736	1,22,858
Total	431	35,966	12,769	2,90,929

Track Construction:

The details of commissioning/laying of new track across Indian Railways are given below:-

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	7,599 Km	4.2 Km/day
2014-25	34,428 Km	8.6 Km/day (more than 2 times)

Zone-wise/year-wise details of all Railway projects are made available in public domain on Indian Railway's website.

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
2025-26	₹23,778 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 2014-25 is as under:

Period	New track Commissioned	Average commissioning of new tracks
2009-14	292 Km	58.4 Km/year
2014-25	2,292 Km	208.4 Km/year (More than 3 times)

Projects sanctioned:

As on 01.04.2025, 38 projects (11 New Lines, 02 Gauge Conversion and 25 Doubling), of a total length of 5,098 km, costing ₹89,780 crore, falling fully/partly in Maharashtra, including remote and tribal areas, are sanctioned.

The summary is as under:-

Category	No. of sanctioned Projects	Total Length (in Km)	Length Commissioned Upto Mar'25 (Km)	Exp. upto Mar'25 (₹ in Cr.)
New Line	11	1,355	234	10,504
Gauge Conversion	02	609	334	4,286
Doubling/ Multitracking	25	3,134	1,792	24,617
Total	38	5,098	2,360	39,407

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)	4,670
2	Jabalpur-Gondia Gauge Conversion (300 Km)	2,005
3	Chhindwara-Nagpur Gauge Conversion (150 Km)	1,512
4	Panvel-Pen Doubling (35 Km)	263
5	Pen-Roha Doubling (40 Km)	330
6	Udhna-Jalgaon Doubling (307 Km)	2,448
7	Mudkhed-Parbhani Doubling (81 Km)	673

8	Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3rd Line (24 Km)	325
9	Jalgaon-Bhusawal 4th Line (24 Km)	261
10	Daund-Gulbarga Doubling (225 Km)	3,182

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 (Ahmednagar)-Beed-Parli Vaijnath New Line (261 Km)	4,957
2	Baramati-Lonand New Line (64 Km)	1,844
3	Wardha-Nanded New Line (284 Km)	3,445
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	Daund-Manmad Doubling (236 Km)	3,037
8	Kalyan-Kasara 3rd Line (68 Km)	1,433
9	Wardha-Nagpur 3rd Line (76 Km)	698
10	Wardha-Ballarshah 3rd Line (132 Km)	1,385
11	Itarsi-Nagpur 3rd Line (280 Km)	2,450
12	Rajnandgaon-Nagpur 3rd Line (228 Km)	3,545
13	Wardha-Nagpur 4th Line (79 Km)	1,137
14	Jalgaon-Manmad 4th Line (160 Km)	2,574
15	Bhusawal-Khandwa 3rd & 4th Line (131 Km)	3,285
16	Solapur-Tuljapur-Osmanabad New Line (95 Km)	2,933
17	Panvel-Chowk Double Line (17 Km)	491
18	Wardha-Balharshah 4th Line (135 Km)	2,226
19	Itarsi-Nagpur 4th Line (297 Km)	5,010
20	Wardha-Bhusawal 3rd & 4th Line (314 Km)	9,197
21	Asangaon-Kasara 4th Line (35 Km)	794
22	Badlapur-Karjat 3rd & 4th Line (32 Km)	1,324
23	Gondia-Dongargarh 4th Line (84 Km)	2,223

24	Gondia-Balharshah Doubling (240 Km)	4,819

Increasing train handling capacity in Mumbai area:

Presently, about 120 originating Mail/Express trains and about 3200 sub urban trains are handled daily in Mumbai area. To increase train handling capacity at various stations in Mumbai area, following works have been completed/taken up/planned at various stations:

SN	Location	Details
1	Bandra Terminus	3 Pit Lines have been completed
2	Mumbai Central	Platform extension for 24 LHB coaches
3	Jogeshwari	2 additional platforms
4	Dadar	1 additional platform
5	Vasai road	6 platforms, 3 pit lines and 5 stabling lines
6	Panvel-Kalamboli	5 platforms , 4 pit lines and 2 sick lines
7	Kalyan	6 platforms and 4 pit lines
8	LTT	4 platforms and 2 pit lines
9	Parel	6 platforms, 5 pit lines, 6 stabling lines
10	Virar	25 stabling lines
11	Dahanu road	11 stabling lines
12	Mira road	25 stabling lines

Platform length extension:

In addition to above, Platform extension work at 34 stations to accommodate 15 car EMUs have been taken up.

New projects for increasing capacity:

To improve the capacity of rail network in Mumbai suburban area, Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)-II costing ₹8,087 crore, MUTP-III

costing ₹10,947 crore and MUDP-IIIA costing ₹33,690 crore have been sanctioned. These projects include following works in Mumbai Suburban Area:

SN	Name of Project	Cost (in Cr.)
1	CSMT-Kurla 5 th & 6 th Line (MUDP-II) (17.5 km)	891
2	Mumbai Central-Borivali 6 th Line (MUDP-II) (30 km)	919
3	Extension of Harbour Line from Goregaon-Borivali (MUDP-IIIA) (7 km)	826
4	Borivali-Virar 5 th & 6 th Line (MUDP-IIIA) (26 km)	2,184
5	Virar-Dahanu Road 3 rd & 4 th Line (MUDP-III) (64 km)	3,587
6	Panvel-Karjat Suburban Corridor (MUDP-III) (29.6 km)	2,782
7	Airoli-Kalwa (elevated) Suburban Corridor link (MUDP-III) (3.3 km)	476
8	Kalyan-Asangaon 4 th Line (MUDP-IIIA) (32 km)	1,759
9	Kalyan-Badlapur 3 rd & 4 th line (MUDP-IIIA) (14 km)	1,510
10	Kalyan-Kasara 3 rd Line (67 km)	793
11	Naigaon-Juichandra double chord Line (6 km)	176
12	Nilaje-Kopar double chord Line (5 km)	338
13	Kalyan Yard remodeling work	866

New generation trains:

To enhance passenger carrying capacity, 238 rakes of 12 cars each with doors have been sanctioned under MUDP-III & IIIA at a cost of ₹19,293 crore. The process for procurement of these rakes has been taken up.

Capacity Augmentation works for Pune Area:

Presently, about 33 originating Mail/Express trains are handled daily in Pune area.

To increase train handling capacity at various stations in Pune area, following works have been completed/taken up/planned at various stations:

SN	Location	Details
1	Pune Junction	6 additional Platforms and Extension of 5 Platforms.
2	Hadapsar	Extension of 3 Platforms to handle full length trains.
3	Khadki	Raising and Extension of PF-3/4 and extension of running lines completed in July'2025.
4	Alandi	New Coaching Terminal with 9 additional Platforms, 8 pit lines and 8 stabling lines
5	Phursungi	5 Stabling Lines at Phursungi

In addition to above, following capacity additional works have been undertaken in Pune Area to increase the train handling capacity:

SN	Name of Project
	3 rd Line between Hadapsar and Ghorpuri Yard
	New Block station at Manjari Bhadrakin Pune-Daund Section and Ramtekdi in Pune-Sasvad section
	Bidirectional Signalling in Pune Sasvad Road Section

Bullet Train project:

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail (MAHSR) Project (508 km) is the only HSR Project 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 MAHSR project has been acquired. All Statutory Clearances have been obtained. All 1651 utilities have been shifted. The delay in land acquisition in the State of Maharashtra has impacted the project till 2021. The land acquisition picked up in 2022 in Maharashtra.

The progress of various major items so far is as under:

Gujarat (352 KM):

Item	Progress
Foundation	352 kms.
Piers	352 kms.
Girder Casting	342 kms.
Girder Launching	331 kms.
Track Bed Construction	152 kms.
OHE Masts Erection	121 kms.

Maharashtra (156 KM):

Item	Progress
Foundation	77 kms.
Piers	67 kms.
Girder Casting	9 kms.
Girder Launching	3 kms.

Out of total 12 stations, foundation works has been completed at 8 stations (Vapi, Bilimora, Surat, Bharuch, Anand, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, and Sabarmati). In Maharashtra section, foundation work is in progress at 3 stations (Thane, Virar, Boisar) and excavation work at BKC station is near completion and Casting of base slab started. 17 river bridges have been completed. Work is in advance stage for 4 major river bridges (Narmada, Mahi, Tapti and Sabarmati) in Gujarat & in progress in 4 river bridges in Maharashtra. Work on Depots (Thane, Surat and Sabarmati) is in full swing.

Civil works at Bandra Kurla Complex (BKC) are progressing satisfactorily. Excavation works have achieved about 91% progress, and

concreting works are at various stages, with 100% completion of the basement slab at Level-4. The work of the under-sea tunnel (approximately 21 km) has commenced, out of which 4.8 km of tunnel between Ghansoli and Shilphata in Maharashtra has been completed.

To ensure seamless passenger connectivity, the Government has planned multi-modal integration of Bullet Train stations with the existing Mumbai suburban railway network and upcoming metro lines. The integration includes passenger connectivity with Metro Line-2B and Metro Line-3 through convenient pedestrian access at BKC station.

Bullet train project is a very complex and technology intensive Project. Exact timelines for the completion of the project can be reasonably ascertained after the completion of all associated works of Civil Structures, Track, Electrical, Signaling & Telecommunication and supply of Trainsets.

Dedicated freight corridor:

Western DFC also passes through Maharashtra. About 178 route Km of western DFC is situated in Maharashtra which is about 12% of overall route length of western DFC. 76 Km of this project from New Gholvad to New Vaitarna in Maharashtra has already been commissioned. Balance works have been taken up. Connectivity of WDFC to JNPT will boost the capacity to handle cargo and container traffic from port to Delhi NCR.

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

- Anticipated traffic projections and Remunerativeness of the proposed

route

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

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

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

All these factors affect the completion time and cost of the project/s. Various steps taken by the Government for effective and speedy implementation of rail projects include:

- Substantial increase in allocation of funds.
- Delegation of powers at field level.
- Close monitoring of progress of project at various levels.
- Regular follow up with State Governments and concerned authorities for expeditious land acquisition, forestry and Wildlife clearances and for resolving other issues pertaining to projects.

जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधी अध्ययन

4367. श्री अजय भट्ट:

क्या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विशेष रूप से उत्तराखंड में जलवायु परिवर्तन से संबंधित अध्ययन करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चलाए जा रहे कार्यक्रमों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये कार्यक्रम कब से चल रहे हैं;

(ख) उक्त कार्यक्रमों पर प्रतिवर्ष खर्च की जा रही निधियों का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जलवायु परिवर्तन के अध्ययन के लिए शुरू किए गए कार्यक्रमों से जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं/ प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने में मदद मिली 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): पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय (एमओईएस) ने 2010 में पुणे में भारतीय उष्णदेशीय मौसम विज्ञान

संस्थान (आईआईटीएम) में जलवायु परिवर्तन अनुसंधान केंद्र (सीसीसीआर) की स्थापना की थी। यह केंद्र उत्तराखंड राज्य सहित भारतीय क्षेत्र के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जलवायु परिवर्तन और इसके प्रभावों से संबंधित अध्ययन कर रहा है। इस केंद्र ने एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है, "भारतीय क्षेत्र में जलवायु परिवर्तन का आकलन"। यह रिपोर्ट <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-981-15-4327-2> लिंक पर उपलब्ध है। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (आईएमडी) जलवायु निगरानी के लिए नियमित रूप से प्रेक्षण संबंधी डेटा एकत्र और अद्यतन करता है और उत्तराखंड सहित विभिन्न राज्यों से उपलब्ध डेटासेट के आधार पर समय-समय पर जलवायु निदान और दीर्घकालिक जलवायु प्रवृत्ति विश्लेषण प्रकाशित करता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) ने देश में वर्षा के बदलते पैटर्न तथा विभिन्न स्थानिक पैमानों (राज्यों एवं जिलों) पर हाल के 30 वर्षों में अति-विषमताओं का भी अध्ययन किया है। "प्रेक्षित वर्षा भिन्नता एवं परिवर्तनों" के बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों हेतु कुल 29 रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित की गई हैं, जो सार्वजनिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग (डीएसटी) जलवायु परिवर्तन पर दो राष्ट्रीय मिशनों को कार्यान्वित कर रहा है: जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए रणनीतिक ज्ञान पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमएसकेसीसी) और हिमालयी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मिशन (एनएमएसएचई)। इन मिशनों के अंतर्गत विभिन्न अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यक्रमों तथा क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रमों को सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

एनएमएसकेसीसी के तहत, डीएसटी ने भारतीय राज्यों का संवेदनशीलता मानचित्रण करने के लिए एक अध्ययन का समर्थन किया है और "भारत के लिए संवेदनशीलता प्रोफाइल: एक सामान्य रूपरेखा का उपयोग करते हुए राज्य और जिला स्तर। यह रिपोर्ट वर्तमान जलवायु और संवेदनशीलता के मुख्य चालकों के संबंध में उत्तराखंड सहित भारत के सबसे संवेदनशील राज्यों और जिलों की पहचान करती है।

(ख): मंत्रालय केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं को देश भर में समान रूप से कार्यान्वित करता है; अतः

निधियां राज्य-वार आधार पर आबंटित नहीं की जाती हैं। इन स्कीमों के अंतर्गत पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सीधे निधियां जारी नहीं की जाती हैं।

(ग): जी हां। पिछले तीन वर्षों में पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के तहत आईएमडी और अन्य संस्थानों द्वारा जलवायु परिवर्तन और चरम मौसम से संबंधित कार्यक्रम और अध्ययनों का संचालन किया गया है, जो 2023 और 2025 के मानसून के दौरान भारी वर्षा की घटनाओं की बढ़ती आवृत्ति की प्रवृत्ति को प्रदर्शित करते हैं। इसने अतिरिक्त प्रेक्षण प्रणालियों उदाहरण के लिए, डीडब्ल्यूआर और एडब्ल्यूएस/एआरजी की स्थापना के माध्यम से क्षेत्र की निगरानी और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी प्रणाली में सुधार और हॉटस्पॉट की पहचान करने में मदद की है, इन घटनाओं के वास्तविक समय के पूर्वानुमान में सुधार के लिए भारतएफएस जैसे नए उच्च-रिज़ॉल्यूशन संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान (एनडब्ल्यूपी) मॉडल विकसित किए गए हैं। ये नए विकास इन घटनाओं की निगरानी और पूर्वानुमान को बेहतर बनाने में मदद कर रहे हैं और बदले में, बेहतर निगरानी, पूर्वानुमान और प्रारंभिक चेतावनी सेवाओं के माध्यम से मौसम और जलवायु से संबंधित घटनाओं के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को कम कर रहे हैं। आईएमडी ने 2019 से जिला और शहर के स्तर पर भारी बारिश, चक्रवात, लू शीत लहरों और गरज के साथ गंभीर मौसम की घटनाओं के लिए प्रभाव-आधारित पूर्वानुमान (आईबीएफ) और जोखिम-आधारित चेतावनियों को भी अपनाया है। इन चेतावनियों को समय पर तैयारी और प्रतिक्रिया उपायों को सक्षम करने के लिए कई प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से आपदा प्रबंधन अधिकारियों और जनता को प्रसारित किया जाता है। पूर्वानुमान तकनीकों, प्रेक्षण नेटवर्क, डॉप्लर मौसम रडार (डीडब्ल्यूआर) और एनडब्ल्यूपी मॉडल में सुधार के कारण, समय पर चेतावनी और निकासी उपायों ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत में चरम मौसम की घटनाओं से मानव जीवन को होने वाले नुकसान को काफी कम कर दिया है।

हाल ही में, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग ने पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के अन्य केंद्रों के साथ समन्वयन में एक एंड-टू-एंड जीआईएस-आधारित निर्णय समर्थन प्रणाली (डीएसएस) विकसित किया है, जो देश में मौसम संबंधी सभी जोखिमों की निगरानी तथा समयोचित डिटेक्शन हेतु पूर्व

चेतावनी प्रणालियों के फ्रंड एंड के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है। इसे विशिष्ट गंभीर मौसम मॉड्यूल्स के साथ समर्थित किया जाता है, ताकि जन-जीवन, जीविकोपार्जन, तथा अवसंरचना का विनाश करने वाली चरम मौसमी घटनाओं यथा चक्रवात, भारी वर्षा, सूखा आदि हेतु प्रभाव-आधारित पूर्व चेतावनियां यथासमय प्रदान की जा सकें। इस प्रणाली में भारतीय क्षेत्र तथा इसके पड़ोसी क्षेत्रों के लिए उपलब्ध पूर्ववर्ती आंकड़ों समेत चरम घटनाओं के साथ ही रियल-टाइम सतही तथा उपरितन वायु मौसम विज्ञान प्रेक्षणों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसमें रडार प्रेक्षण भी शामिल हैं, जो प्रत्येक 10 मिनट पर उपलब्ध होता है, तथा उपग्रह उत्पाद प्रत्येक 15 मिनट पर उपलब्ध होता है। इसमें पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के संस्थानों में चलाए जाने वाले विभिन्न मॉडल्स से संख्यात्मक मौसम पूर्वानुमान उत्पादों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसमें अतिस्थानीय, क्षेत्रीय एवं वैश्विक मॉडलों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, आईएमडी अपने उन्नत प्रेक्षणात्मक नेटवर्क एवं पूर्वानुमान प्रणालियों के माध्यम से जान-माल की रक्षा करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, जिससे राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबन्धन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) के साथ मिलकर समय रहते तैयारी एवं प्रतिक्रिया को संभव बनाया जाता है। यह समन्वित कार्यप्रणाली सुनिश्चित करती है कि मौसम संबंधी सूचना प्राधिकरणों एवं आम जनता तक सटीक और समय पर पहुंचे, जिससे देशभर में आपदा जोखिम में कमी लाने के प्रयासों को बेहतर बनाया जा सके।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) ने वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन “भारतीय जलवायु संकट एवं सुभेद्यशीलता एटलस” भी तैयार किया है, इसे तेरह सबसे अधिक जोखिम वाली मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए तैयार किया गया है, जिनके कारण अत्यधिक क्षति, और आर्थिक, जान-माल एवं पशुओं की क्षति होती है। इसे इस लिंक से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है:

https://imdpune.gov.in/hazardatlas/about_hazard.html. इस एटलस से राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकरणों एवं आपदा प्रबंधन अधिकरणों को हॉटस्पॉट समेत संवेदनशील शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने में सहायता मिलती है तथा विभिन्न विषम मौसमी घटनाओं से निपटने के लिए उचित योजना बनाने एवं उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने में मदद मिलती है। यह उत्पाद जलवायु परिवर्तन के

प्रति सुदृढ़ अवसंरचना बनाने में सहायक है।

आईएमडी आउटरीच में सुधार के लिए सभी नवीनतम उपलब्ध संचार प्रणालियों का उपयोग कर रहा है। आईएमडी की आधिकारिक वेबसाइटों, एपीआई आधारित उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिए सीधे, कॉमन अलर्ट प्रोटोकॉल (सीएपी), व्हाट्सएप समूहों, मोबाइल एप्लिकेशनों, वेब पोर्टलों, एसएमएस अलर्ट और आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरणों के साथ निकट समन्वय के माध्यम से पूर्व चेतावनी प्रसार को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। यूट्यूब, फेसबुक, एक्स और इंस्टाग्राम जैसे सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म का आईएमडी द्वारा व्यापक रूप से उपयोग किया गया है।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) ने आम जनता के उपयोग हेतु 'उमंग' मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से अपनी सात सेवाएं (वर्तमान मौसम, तात्कालिक पूर्वानुमान, नगर पूर्वानुमान, वर्षा सूचना, पर्यटन पूर्वानुमान, चेतावनी एवं चक्रवात) लॉन्च की हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) ने मौसम पूर्वानुमान के लिए 'मौसम' मोबाइल ऐप, कृषि-मौसम परामर्श प्रसार के लिए 'मेघदूत' तथा आकाशीय बिजली अलर्ट के लिए 'दामिनी' नामक मोबाइल ऐप तैयार किए हैं। भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) चेतावनियों के प्रसार हेतु राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण (NDMA) द्वारा विकसित कॉमन अलर्ट प्रोटोकॉल (CAP) को भी कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

डीएसटी ने 30 राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में राज्य जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रकोष्ठ (एससीसीसी) की स्थापना की है, जिसका उद्देश्य जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण होने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से समुदाय को तैयार करने के लिए संवेदनशीलता और जोखिम मूल्यांकन, मानव और संस्थागत क्षमता निर्माण कार्यक्रम और जन जागरूकता कार्यक्रम शुरू करने में राज्यों की सहायता करना है।

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) ने देशभर में निगरानी और पूर्व चेतावनी प्रणालियों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए देश के विभिन्न अनुसंधान केंद्रों के साथ मिलकर विभिन्न पहलें आरंभ की हैं। इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण होने वाली चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के दौरान जान-माल की हानि में काफी कमी आई है।

इटावा और फतेहपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधाएँ

4368. श्री जितेंद्र दोहरे:

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) देश में विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों को प्रदान की गई/प्रदान की जा रही सुविधाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;
- (ख) इटावा और फतेहपुर जिलों में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उपलब्ध यात्री सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रतीक्षालयों, पेयजल, स्वच्छता, प्रकाश व्यवस्था और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित सेवाओं जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाओं के उन्नयन और विस्तार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं/उठाए जा रहे हैं;
- (घ) उक्त जिलों में अब तक की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ङ) क्या यात्रियों की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए दुर्घटना निवारण प्रणालियों, पटरियों के रखरखाव, स्टेशनों और ट्रेनों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ किया गया है; और
- (च) यदि हां, तो विशेष रूप से इटावा और फतेहपुर जिलों में तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

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

(क) से (च): उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित इटावा और फतेहपुर स्टेशनों को अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के तहत चिह्नित किया गया है।

इटावा स्टेशन पर, उच्च स्तरीय प्लेटफार्म, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल व्यवस्था, मूत्रालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पैदल पार पुल आदि उपलब्ध हैं। स्टेशन भवन का सुधार कार्य, द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर नया भूतल+1 स्टेशन भवन, प्रतीक्षालय का सुधार, पे एंड यूज शौचालय, दिव्यांगजन शौचालय, नई पार्किंग, यात्री आरक्षण प्रणाली कक्ष का सुधार, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार और द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार पर परिचलन क्षेत्र का कार्य पूरा हो गया है।

12 मीटर के पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।

फतेहपुर स्टेशन पर उच्च स्तरीय प्लेटफार्म, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल व्यवस्था, मूत्रालय, शौचालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पैदल पार पुल आदि उपलब्ध हैं।

फतेहपुर स्टेशन के विकास के लिए शुरू किए गए कार्य पूरे हो गए हैं जिसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं:

- मुख्य स्टेशन भवन का सुधार
- नया द्वितीय प्रवेश द्वार भवन
- नया प्लेटफार्म सं. 4
- परिचलन क्षेत्र और पार्किंग का सुधार
- दिव्यांगजन सुविधाएं
- 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल

इट्टावा जिले में 11 स्टेशन अर्थात् बैदपुर, बलरई, भरथना, इकदिल, इट्टावा, घसारा हाल्ट, जसवंत नगर, सैफई, साम्हों, सराय भूपत और उदी मोड जं. हैं।

फतेहपुर जिले में 11 स्टेशन अर्थात् आंग, बिंदकी रोड, फैजलपुर, फतेहपुर, कंसपुर गुगौली, खागा, कुरस्ती कलां, मलवां, रसूलाबाद और सथ नरायणी हैं।

उपरोक्त स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफार्म शेल्टर, पेयजल व्यवस्था, मूत्रालय, बैठने की व्यवस्था आदि सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

भारतीय रेल ने दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण के साथ स्टेशनों के पुनर्विकास के लिए अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना शुरू की है।

अभी तक, अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत विकास हेतु 1338 स्टेशनों को चिह्नित किया गया है जिसमें इट्टावा जिले के इट्टावा जंक्शन स्टेशन और फतेहपुर जिले के फतेहपुर स्टेशन सहित 157 स्टेशन उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत चिह्नित स्टेशनों के नाम निम्नानुसार हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों की संख्या	स्टेशनों के नाम
उत्तर प्रदेश	157	अछनेरा, आगरा कैंट, आगरा फोर्ट, ऐशबाग जं., अकबरपुर जं., अलीगढ़, अमेठी, अमरोहा, आनंद नगर जं., आंवला, अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, आजमगढ़, बाबतपुर, बछरावां, बदायूं, बादशाहनगर, बादशाहपुर, बहेड़ी, बहराईच, बालामऊ जं., बलिया, बलरामपुर, बनारस, बांदा, बाराबंकी जं., बरेली, बरेली सिटी, बढ़नी, बस्ती, बेलथरा 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, फतेहपुर, फतहपुर सीकरी, फिरोजाबाद, गजरौला, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गौरीगंज, घाटमपुर, गाजियाबाद, गाजीपुर सिटी, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमतीनगर, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, गुरसहायगंज, हैदरगढ़, हापुड, हरदोई, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जंक्शन, इज्जतनगर, जंघई जंक्शन, जौनपुर सिटी, जौनपुर जंक्शन, कन्नौज, कानपुर अनवरगंज, कानपुर ब्रिज लेफ्ट बैंक, कानपुर सेंट्रल, कप्तानगंज जंक्शन, कासगंज जंक्शन, काशी, खलीलाबाद, खोरासों रोड, खुर्जा जंक्शन, कोसी कलां, कुंडा हरनामगंज, लखीमपुर, लालगंज, ललितपुर जंक्शन, लंभुआ, लोहता, लखनऊ (चारबाग) उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ सिटी, लखनऊ जंक्शन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे), मां बेल्ला देवी प्रतापगढ़ जंक्शन, मगहर, महाराजा बिजली पासी, महोबा जंक्शन, मैलानी जंक्शन, मैनपुरी जंक्शन, मल्हौर, मानक नगर, मानिकपुर जंक्शन, मारियाहू, मथुरा जंक्शन, मऊ जंक्शन, मेरठ सिटी जंक्शन, मिर्जापुर, मोदीनगर, मोहनलालगंज, मुरादाबाद जंक्शन, मुजफ्फरनगर, नगीना, नजीबाबाद जंक्शन, उरई, पनकी धाम, फाफामऊ जंक्शन, फूलपुर, पीलीभीत जंक्शन, पोखरायां, प्रयाग जंक्शन, प्रयागराज जंक्शन, पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जंक्शन, रायबरेली जंक्शन, राजा की मंडी, रामघाट हॉल्ट, रामपुर जंक्शन, रेनुकूट, सहारनपुर जंक्शन, सलेमपुर, स्योहारा, शाहगंज जंक्शन, शाहजहाँपुर, शामली, शिकोहाबाद जंक्शन, शिवपुर, सिद्धार्थ नगर, सीतापुर जंक्शन, सोनभद्र, श्रीकृष्ण नगर, सुल्तानपुर जंक्शन, सुरेनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, तकिया, तुलसीपुर, टूंडला जंक्शन, उझानी, ऊंचाहार, उन्नाव जंक्शन, उत्तरेतिया जंक्शन, वाराणसी कैंट, वाराणसी सिटी, विंध्याचल, वीरांगना लक्ष्मीबाई झाँसी, व्यासनगर, जाफराबाद

स्टेशन जहां कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं:

उत्तर प्रदेश में अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विकास कार्य तेज गति से शुरू किए गए हैं। अब तक, इस योजना के अंतर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में 23 स्टेशनों पर कार्य पूरे किए जा चुके हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में स्टेशनों के नाम जहां कार्य निम्नानुसार पूरे किए गए हैं:

राज्य	स्टेशनों	स्टेशनों के नाम

	की संख्या	
उत्तर प्रदेश	23	अयोध्या धाम जंक्शन, बलरामपुर, बरेली सिटी, बिजनौर, फतेहाबाद, फतेहपुर, गोला गोकर्णनाथ, गोमती नगर, गोवर्धन, गोविंदपुरी, हाथरस सिटी, ईदगाह आगरा जं., इज्जतनगर, खलीलाबाद, मैलानी जंक्शन, पनकी धाम, पुखरायां, रामघाट हॉल्ट, सहारनपुर जं., सिद्धार्थ नगर, सुरेनपुर, स्वामीनारायण छपिया, उझानी

अन्य स्टेशनों पर भी विकास संबंधी गतिविधियां तेज गति से शुरू की गई हैं और उपर्युक्त में से कुछ स्टेशनों की प्रगति नीचे दी गई है:

- गाजियाबाद स्टेशन: मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार की ओर स्टेशन भवन का संरचनात्मक कार्य, टुंडला छोर पर नए पैदल पार पुल-बी का नींव संबंधी कार्य, रूफ प्लाजा, मौजूदा पैदल पार पुल-ए का विस्तार कार्य, मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार और दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर विद्युत सब-स्टेशन को अंतिम रूप देने का कार्य, मजिस्ट्रेट भवन, राजकीय रेल पुलिस और रेल सुरक्षा बल के भवनों का कार्य शुरू किया गया है।
- रामपुर जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर, प्लेटफॉर्म सतह, बुकिंग कार्यालय, प्रतीक्षालय और शौचालय का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। परिचलन क्षेत्र और पैदल पार पुल के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- शाहजहांपुर स्टेशन: प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1 और 2 / 3 पर प्लेटफॉर्म शेल्टर और सतह के कार्य पूरे हो चुके हैं। स्टेशन भवन का सुधार कार्य, दूसरे प्रवेश द्वार पर नए स्टेशन भवन, परिचलन क्षेत्र और पैदल पार पुल के कार्य शुरू किए गए हैं।
- शिकोहाबाद जंक्शन स्टेशन: नए स्टेशन भवन का निर्माण कार्य, प्लेटफॉर्म संख्या 1/2 की सतह का कार्य, परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार, पार्किंग और दिव्यांगजन सुविधाओं का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है। 12 मीटर पैदल पार पुल का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना में स्टेशनों में सुधार लाने के लिए मास्टर योजना तैयार करना और

उनका चरणबद्ध कार्यान्वयन शामिल है। इस मास्टर योजना में निम्नानुसार शामिल है:

- स्टेशन और परिचलन क्षेत्रों तक पहुंच में सुधार
- स्टेशन का शहर के दोनों भागों के साथ एकीकरण
- स्टेशन भवन में सुधार
- प्रतीक्षालयों, शौचालयों, बैठने की व्यवस्था, पानी के बूथों में सुधार
- यात्री यातायात के अनुरूप चौड़े पैदल पार पुल/एयर कॉनकोर्स का प्रावधान
- लिफ्ट/स्वचालित सीढ़ियों/रैंप का प्रावधान
- प्लेटफॉर्म की सतह में सुधार/प्रावधान और प्लेटफॉर्म के ऊपर कवर
- 'एक स्टेशन एक उत्पाद' जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से स्थानीय उत्पादों के लिए कियोस्क का प्रावधान
- पार्किंग क्षेत्र, यातायात के विभिन्न साधनों के साथ एकीकरण
- दिव्यांगजनों के लिए सुविधाएं
- बेहतर यात्री सूचना प्रणाली
- प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए एकजीक्यूटिव लाउंज, व्यावसायिक बैठकों के लिए नामित स्थान, भूसुदर्शनीकरण आदि का प्रावधान

इस योजना में आवश्यकतानुसार, चरणबद्ध एवं व्यवहार्य रूप से दीर्घकालिक और पर्यावरण अनुकूल समाधान, गिट्टी रहित रेलपथ का प्रावधान आदि तथा दीर्घावधि में स्टेशन पर सिटी सेंटर के निर्माण की परिकल्पना भी की गई है।

यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाएँ निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार प्रदान की जाती हैं, जो स्टेशन की श्रेणी, स्टेशन पर संभाले जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या और स्टेशन की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करती हैं। भारतीय रेल में उत्तर प्रदेश में आने वाले स्टेशनों सहित, आमतौर पर स्टेशनों पर सुविधाएँ अच्छी तरह से उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। उच्च स्तर के प्लेटफार्म और पैदल पार पुल की व्यवस्था चरणबद्ध तरीके से पूरी करने का अनुमान है।

भारतीय रेल भारत सरकार के "सुगम्य भारत मिशन" या 'सुगम्य भारत अभियान' के तहत दिव्यांगजनों और सीमित गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए अपने रेलवे स्टेशनों को सुगम्य बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। दिव्यांगजन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2016 के अनुपालन में, भारत के राजपत्र में "दिव्यांगजनों और सीमित गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए भारतीय रेल के रेलवे स्टेशनों की सुगम्यता और सुविधाओं संबंधी दिशानिर्देश" परिपत्रित और अधिसूचित किए गए हैं। इन दिशानिर्देशों में दिव्यांगजनों और सीमित गतिशीलता वाले यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाओं जैसे प्रवेश रैम्प, सुगम्य पार्किंग, कम ऊंचाई वाली टिकट खिड़की/सहायता बूथ, शौचालय, पेयजल बूथ, रैम्प/लिफ्टों के साथ भूमिगत पैदल पारपथ/ऊपरी पैदल पुल, ब्रेल संकेतकों सहित मानक प्रदर्श-व्यवस्था और दृष्टि बाधित लोगों के लिए स्पर्शनीय पथ आदि का प्रावधान किया गया है जो चरणबद्ध रूप से और व्यवहार्य सिद्धांतों के आधार पर प्रदान किए जा रहें।

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल में प्रतीक्षालय, पेयजल व्यवस्था, प्रकाश व्यवस्था आदि यात्री सुविधाओं सहित 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/समूहाले 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 स्वीकृति इत्यादि जैसी विभिन्न सांविधिक स्वीकृतियों की आवश्यकता होती है। इनकी प्रगति जनोपयोगी सेवाओं (जिनमें जल/सीवेज लाइन, ऑप्टिकल फाइबर केबल, गैस पाइपलाइन, विद्युत/सिगनल केबल इत्यादि शामिल हैं) को स्थानांतरित करना, अतिलंघन, यात्री संचलन को बाधित किए बिना रेलगाड़ियों का परिचालन, उच्च वोल्टेज बिजली लाइनों के निकट किए जाने वाले कार्यों के कारण गति प्रतिबंध आदि जैसी ब्राउन फील्ड संबंधी चुनौतियों के कारण भी

प्रभावित होती है और ये कारक कार्य के समापन समय को प्रभावित करते हैं।

अमृत भारत स्टेशन योजना सहित स्टेशनों का विकास/उन्नयन/आधुनिकीकरण सामान्यतः योजना शीर्ष-53 'ग्राहक सुविधाएं' के अंतर्गत वित्तपोषित किया जाता है। योजना शीर्ष-53 के अंतर्गत आबंटन और व्यय का विवरण क्षेत्रीय रेलवे-वार रखा जाता है, न कि कार्य-वार या स्टेशन-वार या निर्वाचन क्षेत्र-वार या राज्य-वार। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पाँच क्षेत्रीय रेलों नामतः पूर्व मध्य रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे, उत्तर मध्य रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे और पश्चिम मध्य रेलवे के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। इन क्षेत्रीय रेलों के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए 3,794 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है, जिसमें से अब तक (फरवरी, 2026 तक) 3,694 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय उपगत किया गया है।

संरक्षा:

भारतीय रेल में संरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में भारी गिरावट आई है। परिणामी रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या कम हो गई है जैसा कि नीचे तालिका में दर्शाया गया है:

वर्ष	परिणामी दुर्घटनाएं
2014-15	135
2025-26 (28.02.2026 तक)	14 (90% की कमी)

रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा में सुधार दर्शाने वाला एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण सूचकांक परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक है, जिसका ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

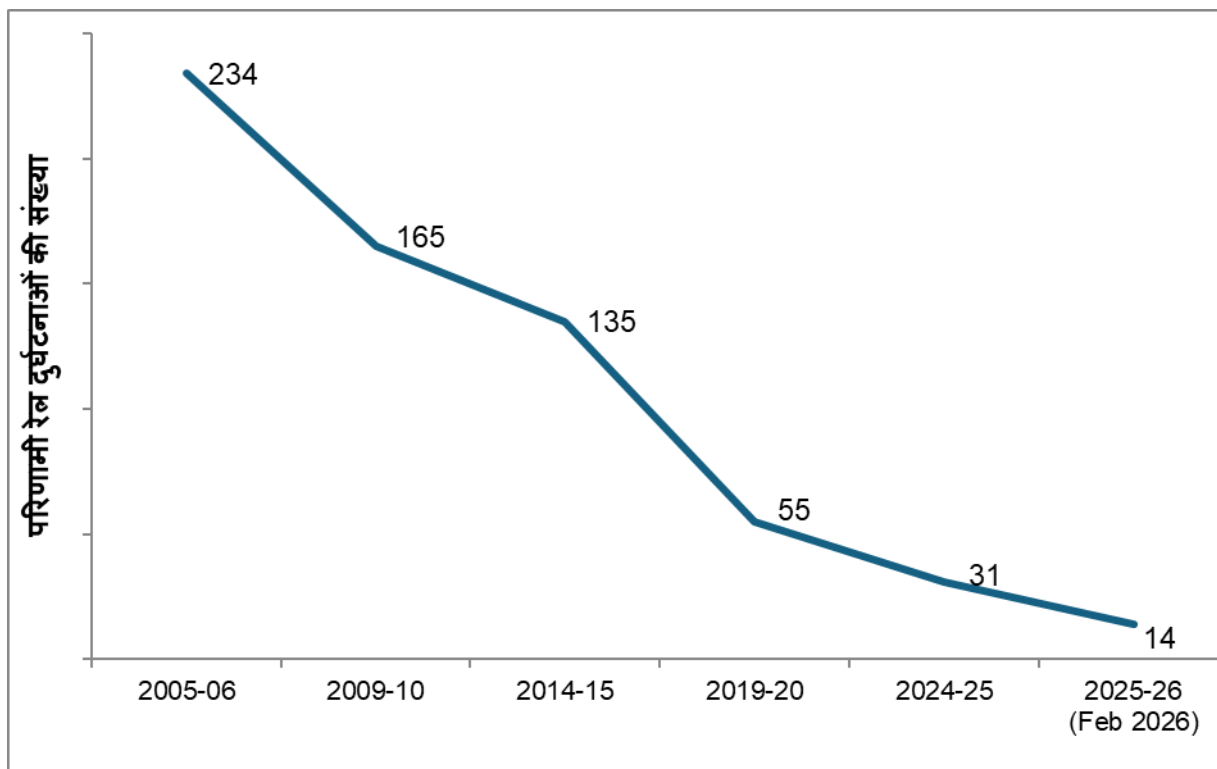
परिणामी दुर्घटना सूचकांक:-

वर्ष	दुर्घटना सूचकांक
2014-15	0.11
2024-25	0.03 (73% की कमी)

यह सूचकांक सभी रेलगाड़ियों के कुल चालन किलोमीटर के अनुपात के रूप में परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या को मापता है।

दुर्घटना सूचकांक = परिणामी दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या

रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या x मिलियन किलोमीटर चालन



रेलगाड़ी परिचालन में संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए किए गए विभिन्न संरक्षा संबंधी उपाय निम्नानुसार हैं:-

1. भारतीय रेल में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय को बढ़ाया गया है, जो निम्नानुसार है:-

संरक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों पर व्यय/बजट (करोड़ रु. में)					
2013-14	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
39,200	87,336	1,01,662	1,14,022	1,17,693	1,20,389

2. मानवीय चूक के कारण होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए, 28.02.2026 की

स्थिति के अनुसार 6,665 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कांटों एवं सिगनलों के केंद्रीकृत परिचालन के साथ विद्युत/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंतर्पाशन प्रणाली की व्यवस्था की गई है।

3. समपार रेलफाटकों पर संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए, 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 10,153 समपार रेलफाटकों पर अंतर्पाशन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

4. संरक्षा का संवर्धन करने के लिए 28.02.2026 की स्थिति के अनुसार 6,669 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विद्युत साधनों द्वारा रेलपथ अधिभोग के सत्यापन द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशनों के पूर्ण रेलपथ परिपथन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

5. भारतीय रेल ने स्वदेशी रूप से विकसित स्वचालित रेलगाड़ी सुरक्षा प्रणाली को लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है, जिसके लिए सर्वोच्च स्तर के संरक्षा प्रमाणन (एसआईएल-4) की आवश्यकता थी। कवच को जुलाई, 2020 में राष्ट्रीय एटीपी प्रणाली के रूप में अपनाया गया। दक्षिण मध्य रेल के 1465 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच संस्करण 3.2 के संस्थापन और प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर आगे और सुधार किए गए। अंततः आरडीएसओ द्वारा दिनांक 16.07.2024 को कवच विशिष्ट संस्करण 4.0 को अनुमोदित किया गया। व्यापक और विस्तृत परीक्षणों के बाद, कवच संस्करण 4.0 को उच्च घनत्व वाले दिल्ली-मुंबई और दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्गों को कवर करते हुए 1452 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर निम्नानुसार सफलतापूर्वक चालू किया गया है।

क्र.सं.	खंड	प्रगति (मार्ग कि.मी.)
(1)	दिल्ली-मुंबई मार्ग:	
i	जंक्शन केबिन - पलवल – मथुरा - नागदा खंड	667
ii	वडोदरा - अहमदाबाद खंड	96
iii	वडोदरा - विरार खंड	336
(2)	दिल्ली-हावड़ा मार्ग:	
i	गया सरमाटांड खंड	93
ii	छोटा अम्बाना - बर्द्धमान - हावड़ा खंड	260

इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल के सभी जीक्यू, जीडी, एचडीएन और चिह्नित रेलखंडों को कवर

करते हुए 24,427 मार्ग किलोमीटर पर कवच के रेलपथ साइड कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन प्रारंभ किया गया है।

6. सिगनल प्रणाली की संरक्षा से संबंधित मुद्दों जैसे अनिवार्य समरूपता जांच, परिवर्तन कार्य प्रोटोकॉल, समापन आरेखण तैयार करने आदि के संबंध में विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
7. प्रोटोकॉल के अनुसार सिगनल एवं दूरसंचार उपस्करों के लिए डिस्कनेक्शन और रिकनेक्शन प्रणाली पर पुनः बल दिया गया है।
8. लोको पायलटों की सतर्कता में सुधार लाने के लिए सभी रेलइंजनों में सतर्कता नियंत्रण उपकरण (वीसीडी) लगाए गए हैं।
9. मास्ट पर रेट्रो-रिफ्लेक्टिव सिग्मा बोर्ड उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं, जो विद्युतीकृत क्षेत्रों में सिगनलों से दो शिरोपरि उपस्कर मास्ट से पहले मौजूद होता है ताकि कोहरे के मौसम के कारण दृश्यता कम होने पर चालकदल को आगे मौजूद सिगनल के बारे में सचेत किया जा सके।
10. कोहरे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में लोको पायलटों के लिए जीपीएस आधारित फॉग सेफ्टी डिवाइस (एफएसडी) उपलब्ध कराया जाता है जो लोको पायलटों को अगले थलचिह्नों यथा सिगनल, समपार रेलफाटकों आदि की दूरी जानने में समर्थ बनाते हैं।
11. प्राथमिक रेलपथ नवीकरण करते समय आधुनिक रेलपथ संरचना इस्तेमाल की जा रही है जिसमें 60 किलोग्राम, 90 चरम तन्य सामर्थ्य पटरियां, लचीले जुड़नारों के साथ प्रीस्ट्रेस्ड कंक्रीट स्लीपर (पीएससी) सामान्य/चौड़ा आधार स्लीपर, पीएससी स्लीपर्स पर पंखानुमा विन्यास के टर्नआउट, गर्डर पुलों पर स्टील चैनल/एच-बीम स्लीपर शामिल हैं।
12. मानवीय त्रुटियों का न्यूनीकरण करने के लिए पीक्यूआरएस, टीआरटी, टी-28 आदि जैसी रेलपथ मशीनों के उपयोग द्वारा रेलपथ बिछाने की गतिविधियों का यांत्रिकीकरण।
13. रेलपथ नवीकरण की प्रगति बढ़ाने और जोड़ों के वेल्डन से बचने के लिए 130 मीटर/260 मीटर लंबे पटरी पैनलों की आपूर्ति को अधिकतम करना, जिसके द्वारा संरक्षा में सुधार होता है।
14. दोष का पता लगाने और दोषपूर्ण पटरियों को समय पर हटाने के लिए पटरियों का

पराश्रव्य दोष संसूचन परीक्षण (यूएसएफडी)।

15. अधिक लंबी पटरियां बिछाना, एल्यूमिनो थर्मिक वेल्डन के उपयोग को कम करना और पटरियों के लिए बेहतर वेल्डन तकनीक अर्थात् फ्लैश बट वेल्डन को अपनाना।
16. ओएमएस (दोलन निगरानी प्रणाली) और टीआरसी (रेलपथ अभिलेखी यानों) द्वारा रेलपथ ज्यामिति की निगरानी।
17. वेल्डन/पटरियों की दरारों का पता लगाने के लिए रेल पटरियों पर गश्त लगाना।
18. टर्नआउट नवीकरण कार्यों में थिक वेब स्विच और वेल्डन योग्य सीएमएस पारणों का उपयोग।
19. संरक्षा पद्धतियों के अनुपालन हेतु कर्मचारियों की निगरानी और जागरूक करने के लिए नियमित अंतराल पर निरीक्षण किए जाते हैं।
20. रेलपथ परिसंपत्तियों की वेब आधारित ऑनलाइन निगरानी प्रणाली अर्थात् युक्तिसंगत अनुरक्षण आवश्यकता का निर्णय लेने और साधन-सामग्री को इष्टतम बनाने के लिए रेलपथ डेटाबेस और निर्णय सहायता प्रणाली को अपनाया गया है।
21. रेलपथ की संरक्षा संबंधी मुद्दों अर्थात् एकीकृत ब्लॉक, गलियारा ब्लॉक, कार्यस्थल संरक्षा, मानसून पूर्वोपाय आदि के संबंध में विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।
22. रेलगाड़ियों का संरक्षित परिचालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल परिसंपत्तियों (सवारी डिब्बों एवं मालडिब्बों) का निवारक अनुरक्षण किया जाता है।
23. पारंपरिक सडिका डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों को एलएचबी डिजाइन के रेल डिब्बों से बदला जा रहा है।
24. जनवरी 2019 तक बड़ी लाइन मार्ग पर बिना चौकीदार वाले सभी समपारों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।
25. पुलों का नियमित निरीक्षण करके रेल पुलों की संरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाती है। इन निरीक्षणों के दौरान आंकी गई दशाओं के आधार पर पुलों की मरम्मत/पुनर्स्थापन कार्य किया जाता

है।

26. भारतीय रेल ने सभी सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रियों की व्यापक सूचना के लिए सांविधिक “अग्नि सूचनाएं” प्रदर्शित की गई हैं। प्रत्येक सवारी डिब्बे में आग संबंधी पोस्टर लगाए गए हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आग लगने की रोकथाम करने के लिए ‘क्या करें’ और ‘क्या न करें’ के बारे में शिक्षित और सचेत किया जा सके। इसमें सवारी डिब्बों के भीतर ज्वलनशील वस्तुएँ, विस्फोटकों को नहीं ले जाने, धूम्रपान नहीं करने, जुर्माना आदि से संबंधित संदेश शामिल हैं।

27. उत्पादन इकाइयां नवनिर्मित पावर कारों और रसोई यानों में आग संसूचन एवं शमन प्रणाली तथा नवनिर्मित सवारी डिब्बों में आग एवं धूम्र संसूचन प्रणाली उपलब्ध करा रही हैं। क्षेत्रीय रेलों द्वारा मौजूदा सवारी डिब्बों में चरणबद्ध विधि से उत्तरोत्तर फिटमेंट किया रहा है।

28. कर्मचारियों को नियमित परामर्श और प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है।

29. दिनांक 30.11.2023 की राजपत्र अधिसूचना के तहत भारतीय रेल (चालित लाइन) साधारण नियम में चलायमान ब्लॉक प्रत्यय की शुरुआत की गई थी, जिसमें चलायमान आधार पर अग्रिम में 52 सप्ताह तक परिसंपत्तियों के एकीकृत अनुरक्षण/मरम्मत/प्रतिस्थापन के कार्य की योजना बनाई जाती है और योजना के अनुसार निष्पादित किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा किए गए बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियों, प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधारों, बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक आदि के संबंध में संरक्षा संबंधी कार्यों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार सारणीबद्ध है:

क्र.सं.	मद	2004-05 से 2013-14	2014-15 से 2024-25	2004-14 की तुलना में 2014-25
प्रौद्योगिकीय सुधार				

1.	उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाली पटरियों का उपयोग (60 किलोग्राम) (किलोमीटर)	57,450 किलोमीटर	1.43 लाख किलोमीटर	2 गुना से अधिक
2.	अधिक लंबी रेल पटरियां (260 मीटर) (किलोमीटर)	9,917 किलोमीटर	77,522 किलोमीटर	लगभग 8 गुना
3.	इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंतर्पाशन (रेलवे स्टेशन)	837 स्टेशन	3,691 स्टेशन	4 गुना से अधिक
4.	कोहरा पास संरक्षा उपकरण (अदद)	31.03.14 तक 90 अदद	31.03.25 तक 25,939	288 गुना
5.	थिक वेब स्विच (अदद)	शून्य	28,301 अदद	
बेहतर अनुरक्षण पद्धतियां				
1.	प्राथमिक रेल नवीकरण (रेलपथ किलोमीटर)	32,260 किलोमीटर	49,941 किलोमीटर	1.5 गुना
2.	यूएसएफडी (पराश्रव्य दोष संसूचन) वेल्डन परीक्षण (अदद)	79.43 लाख	2 करोड़	2 गुना से अधिक
3.	वेल्डन की खराबियां (अदद)	2013-14 में: 3699 अदद	2024-25 में: 370 अदद	90% कमी
4.	पटरियों में दरारें (अदद)	2013-14 में: 2548 अदद	2024-25 में: 289 अदद	88% से ज्यादा कमी
बेहतर अवसंरचना और चल स्टॉक				

1.	जोड़े गए नए रेलपथ किलोमीटर (रेलपथ किलोमीटर)	14,985 किलोमीटर	34,428 किलोमीटर	2 गुना से अधिक
2.	फ्लाईओवर (आरओबी)/ अंडरपास (आरयूबी) (अदद)	4,148 अदद	13,808 अदद	3 गुना से अधिक
3.	बड़ी लाइन पर बिना चौकीदार वाले समपार (अदद)	31.03.14 तक: 8948	31.03.24 तक: शून्य (31.01.19 तक सभी समाप्त कर दिए गए)	समाप्त कर दिए गए
4.	एलएचबी सवारी डिब्बों का विनिर्माण (अदद)	2,337 अदद	42,677	18 गुना से अधिक

सुरक्षा:

रेलगाड़ियों और स्टेशनों में यात्रियों की संरक्षा व सुरक्षा के लिए रेलवे द्वारा राजकीय रेल पुलिस के साथ समन्वय करके निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं:-

1. संवेदनशील और चिह्नित मार्गों/खंडों पर, विभिन्न राज्यों की राजकीय रेल पुलिस द्वारा प्रतिदिन रेलगाड़ियों के मार्गरक्षण के अलावा रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा रेलगाड़ियों का मार्गरक्षण किया जाता है।
2. तत्काल सहायता के लिए यात्री सीधे रेल मदद पोर्टल पर या हेल्पलाइन नंबर 139 [इमरजेंसी रिस्पांस सपोर्ट सिस्टम (ईआरएसएस) नंबर 112 के साथ एकीकृत] के माध्यम से शिकायत कर सकते हैं।
3. यात्रियों की सुरक्षा बढ़ाने और उनकी सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए रेलवे ट्विटर और फेसबुक जैसे विभिन्न सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्मों के माध्यम से यात्रियों के

साथ नियमित संपर्क में रहती है।

4. अधिकांश सवारी डिब्बों में और रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सीसीटीवी कैमरों के माध्यम से निगरानी रखी जाती है।
5. चोरी, छीना-झपटी, जहरखुरानी आदि के तहत सावधानी बरतने के लिए यात्रियों को सचेत करने के लिए जन उद्घोषणा प्रणाली के माध्यम से लगातार घोषणाएं की जाती हैं।
6. मेरी सहेली' पहल के तहत, लंबी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में अकेले यात्रा करने वाली महिला यात्रियों की संपूर्ण यात्रा अर्थात् प्रारंभिक स्टेशन से गंतव्य स्टेशन तक संरक्षा व सुरक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है।
7. रेलवे की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था की नियमित निगरानी और समीक्षा के लिए राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के संबंधित पुलिस महानिदेशक/आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में सभी राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए राज्य स्तरीय रेलवे सुरक्षा समिति (एसएलएससीआर) गठित की गई है।

सवारी डिब्बों में संरक्षा:

चल स्टॉक का मूलभूत डिज़ाइन विभिन्न संरक्षा प्रावधानों और यात्री सुविधाओं आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाया जाता है। इसके अलावा, भारतीय रेल पर संरक्षा और सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए सवारी डिब्बों का आशोधन और उन्नयन करना सतत और निरंतर प्रक्रिया है। सवारी डिब्बों में संरक्षा के सुधार के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं:

1. भारतीय रेल के सभी सवारी डिब्बों में कम से कम दो अग्निशामक यंत्रों का प्रावधान।
2. पावर कारों और पैंट्री कारों के आग लगने वाले संभावित क्षेत्रों में अग्नि संसूचन प्रणाली प्रदान की गई है।
3. मौजूदा दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, सवारी डिब्बों में अग्नि और धुआं संसूचन प्रणाली प्रदान की गई है।
4. पैंट्री कारों और पावर कारों में चरणबद्ध तरीके से वॉटर मिस्ट प्रकार की अग्नि शमन प्रणाली प्रदान की जा रही है।

5. सवारी डिब्बों में आग लगने की स्थिति में निकासी के लिए आपातकालीन खिड़कियों का प्रावधान।
 6. बेहतर अग्नि संरक्षा के लिए सवारी डिब्बों में सीटों/बर्थ, पैनलों, फर्श, इन्सुलेशन, शौचालय आदि के लिए वैश्विक अग्निरोधी मानदंडों के अनुसार अग्निरोधी सामग्री का उपयोग।
 7. सवारी डिब्बों में अग्निरोधी ई-बीम केबल का उपयोग।
 8. विद्युत सर्किटों में विद्युतीय खामियों/सर्ज से होने वाले नुकसान को रोकने के लिए फ़्यूज, मिनिएचर सर्किट ब्रेकर और मोटर सुरक्षा सर्किट ब्रेकर के रूप में सुरक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों पर उपयोग।
 9. विद्युतीय कैबिनेट में एरोसोल आधारित अग्नि शमन प्रणाली का प्रावधान।
 10. इसके अलावा, अमृत भारत और वंदे भारत स्लीपर रेलगाड़ियों में नए उत्पाद की सामग्री संस्थापित करने के साथ वैश्विक मानकों के अनुरूप सामग्री का उन्नयन नियमित रूप से किया जा रहा है।
 11. आग से बचाव के लिए विभिन्न “क्या करें” और “क्या न करें” के बारे में यात्रियों को सूचित और सतर्क करने के लिए सभी सवारी डिब्बों में व्यापक जानकारी के लिए “अग्नि सूचना” प्रदर्शित करना। इनमें कोई भी ज्वलनशील पदार्थ, विस्फोटक न ले जाने, रेलगाड़ी के अंदर धूम्रपान पर प्रतिबंध और दंड आदि के बारे में संदेश शामिल होते हैं।
 12. सवारी डिब्बों में आग जलाकर खाना पकाने पर प्रतिबंध।
- विभिन्न संरक्षा उपकरणों/घटकों का निर्धारित आवधिकता के अनुसार उचित रखरखाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए डिपुओं/शेडों में नामित अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमित रूप से अनुरक्षण किया जाता है।

IMPLEMENTATION OF PDS AND FOOD SECURITY SCHEMES

4369. SHRI NAGESH BAPURAO AASHTIKAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of **CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC**

DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that in several rural, tribal and economically backward areas, beneficiaries under the Public Distribution System (PDS) are facing irregular supply of essential commodities such as rice, wheat, pulses and sugar along with issues of poor quality and corruption in fair price shops;
- (b) whether the Government has conducted any recent assessments or audits regarding leakages, diversion of foodgrains, biometric authentication failures and exclusion errors in ration distribution and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the concrete steps being taken by the Government to strengthen transparency, ensure doorstep delivery, improve grievance redressal mechanisms, modernize storage and transportation infrastructure and guarantee timely, adequate and quality food supply to all eligible beneficiaries under the National Food Security framework?

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

(a): 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. 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 (FPS) dealers, supervision over and monitoring of functioning of FPSs etc. rest with the concerned State/ UT Governments.

Accordingly, as and when any type of complaints/ grievances related to TPDS are received in this Department from any source, they are sent to concerned State/ UT Governments for inquiry and appropriate action. Further, no specific complaint cases related to irregular supply/ poor quality of subsidized food grains and corruption in FPSs have been received.

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

(c): In order to ensure transparency and accountability in TPDS, the National Food Security Act, 2013 provides for periodic social audits on the functioning of fair price shops, Targeted Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes, through local authority, or any other authority or body, as may be authorized by the State Government. In addition to this, the Act provides for constitution of Vigilance Committees at the State, District, Block and fair price shop levels for ensuring transparency and proper functioning of the Targeted Public Distribution System and accountability of the functionaries in the system.

Further, various steps have been taken to strengthen transparency,

ensure doorstep delivery, improve grievance redressal mechanisms and guarantee timely, adequate and quality food supply to all eligible beneficiaries under the National Food Security as under:

- Ration cards/beneficiary's database have been completely digitized (100%) in all States/UTs and 99.7% of ration cards have been Aadhaar seeded.
- More than 5.50 Lakh (99.8%) out of total 5.51 Lakh Fair Price Shops (FPSs) in the country have been automated by installing ePoS devices for the distribution of foodgrains through Aadhaar biometric authentication of beneficiaries.
- The nationwide portability of ration cards, popularly known as One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) has been implemented in all 36 States/UTs, covering all Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) beneficiaries. As on date, more than 207 Crore portability transactions have been recorded under ONORC.
- The transparency portal and online grievance redressal facility/Toll-free number have been implemented in all States/UTs.
- Online allocation has been implemented in all States/UTs and supply chain has been computerized in 31 States/UTs (except UTs of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Urban area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which have adopted DBT Cash Transfer scheme).
- Food Corporation of India under the supervision of Department of Food

& Public Distribution is implementing a robust monitoring mechanism for transportation of food grains using Road Transport Contractors (RTCs) from dispatching depot till receiving depot. A GPS enabled live tracking solution viz. Vehicle Location Tracking System (VLTS) has been developed which envisaged to track the vehicles used in transportation of food grains in every transition. The objective of the project is to introduce a vehicle tracking system for continuous monitoring of vehicles used in movement of food grains in order to prevent pilferages/theft of PDS foodgrains during movement of foodgrains and to promote transparent procurement and movement with enhanced vehicle traceability matrix. Implementation of Vehicle Location Tracking System (VLTS) in State/UT Governments till the last mile delivery of PDS food grains is also being done by the respective states.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नेटवर्क कवरेज

4370. श्री अभय कुमार सिन्हा:

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

- (क) क्या सरकार द्वारा नेटवर्क कवरेज विहीन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त सर्वेक्षण में पंचायतों को शामिल किया गया है;
- (ग) शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बैंकिंग, आपातकालीन सेवाओं और सरकारी योजनाओं तक डिजिटल पहुंच सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावर और इंटरनेट सुविधाएं कब तक प्रदान किए जाने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए कोई समयबद्ध योजना और बजटीय प्रावधान किया गया है; और

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

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

(क) से (ग): सरकार, दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) से प्राप्त सूचनाओं के आधार पर, ग्राम पंचायतों सहित ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल कवरेज का आकलन करती है। सेवा से वंचित गांवों की मोबाइल कवरेज की स्थिति की पुष्टि के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जाता है। इसके बाद, इस सेवा से वंचित गांवों को डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) द्वारा वित्तपोषित 4जी मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी योजनाओं के तहत कवर किया जाता है। जनवरी 2026 तक, देश के कुल 6,44,131 गांवों में से (भारत के महापंजीयक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार), 6,35,146 गांव मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी से कवर किए जा चुके हैं।

बसे हुए सेवा से वंचित गांवों में मोबाइल कवरेज दूरसंचार सेवा प्रदाताओं (टीएसपी) द्वारा उनकी तकनीकी-व्यावसायिक व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर प्रदान की जाती है। सरकार ने डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के वित्तपोषण से, देश के सेवा से वंचित ग्रामीण और दूरदराज के क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल टावर लगाकर दूरसंचार कनेक्टिविटी के विस्तार के लिए विभिन्न योजनाओं को अनुमोदित किया है। 28.02.2026 तक, डिजिटल भारत निधि द्वारा वित्तपोषित विभिन्न मोबाइल परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से देश भर के 32,455 गांवों/स्थानों पर 4जी मोबाइल सेवाएं प्रदान की जा चुकी हैं।

(घ) और (ङ): सरकार ने कम सेवा वाले ग्रामीण, दूरदराज और शहरी क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सेवाओं तक पहुंच और उनकी प्रदायगी को बढ़ावा देकर सार्वभौमिक सेवा का समर्थन करने के लिए डिजिटल भारत निधि (डीबीएन) के तहत बजटीय प्रावधान किए हैं। वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान, इस उद्देश्य के लिए डीबीएन के तहत ₹9,650 करोड़ की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है।

12.01 hrs

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे निम्नलिखित माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचना प्राप्त हुई है - श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह, श्री के. राधाकृष्णन, श्री राजेश रंजन, श्री बी. मणिकम टैगोर, कुमारी सुधा आर., डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद, श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल और प्रो. सौगत राय। मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव की किसी भी सूचना के लिए अनुमति प्रदान नहीं की है।

12.02 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे।

आइटम नंबर - 3, डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह जी।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(एक) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग पद संख्या का नियतन) आठवां संशोधन विनियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.958(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6585/18/26]

(दो) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) आठवां संशोधन नियम, 2025 जो दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2025 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 957(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6586/18/26]

- (तीन) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (वेतन) संशोधन नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.61(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6587/18/26]

- (चार) भारतीय पुलिस सेवा (संवर्ग पद संख्या का नियतन) संशोधन विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 27 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.60(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6588/18/26]

- (पांच) भारतीय वन सेवा (संवर्ग पद संख्या का नियतन) संशोधन विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 19 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.43(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6589/18/26]

- (छह) भारतीय वन सेवा (वेतन) संशोधन नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 19 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.44(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6590/18/26]

- (सात) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग पद संख्या का नियतन) दूसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.38(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6591/18/26]

- (आठ) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) दूसरा संशोधन नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 16 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.39(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6592/18/26]

(नौ) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग पद संख्या का नियतन) संशोधन विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.15(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6593/18/26]

(दस) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) संशोधन नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.16(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6594/18/26]

(ग्यारह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (संवर्ग पद संख्या का नियतन) तीसरा संशोधन विनियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.129(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6595/18/26]

(बारह) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (वेतन) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 2026 जो दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 2026 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि.130(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6596/18/26]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT; AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (DR. CHANDRA
SEKHAR PEMMASANI):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of the Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable) Services Interconnection (Addressable Systems) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. RG-1/1/2025-B AND CS(2) in Gazette of India dated 5th February, 2026 under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6597/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM

MEGHWAL): Hon. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri B. L. Verma, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009:-

- (1) The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 128(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th February, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6598/18/26]

- (2) The Legal Metrology (General) Second Amendment Rules, 2026 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 122(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th February, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6599/18/26]

12.03 hrs

(Shri Jagdambika Pal *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. L. Murugan, I rise to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 2024-2025.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6600/18/26]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (DR. RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your kind permission, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Satish Chandra Dubey, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines, I rise to lay on the Table a copy of following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:-

- (1) The Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2026 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.150(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th February, 2026.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6601/18/26]

- (2) G.S.R.64(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2026, making certain amendments in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6602/18/26]

- (3) S.O.397(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2026 notifying the entities, mentioned therein, whose certificate number of accreditation specified in column (4) of the Notification to carry out exploration of coal and lignite.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6603/18/26]

12.03½ hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation Bill, 2026 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th March, 2026 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.03¾ hrs

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

7th and 8th Reports

डॉ. फगन सिंह कुलस्ते (मंडला) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2025-26) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

- (1) हैदराबाद केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में आरक्षण नीति के कार्यान्वयन के विशेष संदर्भ में “अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों, आईआईएम, आईआईटी, चिकित्सा

संस्थानों तथा स्वायत्तशासी निकायों/शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की भूमिका” विषय के बारे में सातवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।

- (2) “राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त एवं विकास निगम (एनएसटीएफडीसी) के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा” विषय के बारे में आठवां प्रतिवेदन (अठारहवीं लोक सभा)।

12.04 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

19th to 23rd Reports

श्री राधा मोहन सिंह (पूर्वी चम्पारण) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं रक्षा संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

1. 'सामान्य रक्षा बजट, सीमा सड़क संगठन, भारतीय तटरक्षक, रक्षा सम्पदा संगठन, भूतपूर्व सैनिक कल्याण तथा रक्षा अनुसंधान और विकास संगठन (मांग सं. 19, 20 और 21) के संबंध में रक्षा मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदानों की मांगों' के बारे में रक्षा संबंधी स्थायी समिति का उन्नीसवां प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)।
2. 'थल सेना, नौ सेना, वायु सेना, संयुक्त स्टाफ, भूतपूर्व सैनिक अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य योजना और सशस्त्र बल चिकित्सा सेवाएं महानिदेशक (मांग सं. 20 और 21) के संबंध में रक्षा मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदानों की मांगों' के बारे में रक्षा संबंधी स्थायी समिति का बीसवां प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)।
3. 'रक्षा सेवाओं, रक्षा आयोजना, खरीद नीति और रक्षा पेंशन संबंधी पूंजीगत परिव्यय (मांग सं. 21 और 22) के संबंध में रक्षा मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदानों की मांगों' के बारे में रक्षा संबंधी स्थायी समिति का इक्कीसवां प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)।
4. 'रक्षा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम, आयुध निदेशालय (समन्वय और सेवाएँ - नए डीपीएसयू), गुणवत्ता आश्वासन महानिदेशालय, वैमानिक गुणवत्ता आश्वासन महानिदेशालय और राष्ट्रीय

कैडेट कोर (मांग संख्या 20 और 21) के संबंध में रक्षा मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदानों की मांगों के बारे में रक्षा संबंधी स्थायी समिति का बाईसवां प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)।

5. 'सैनिक स्कूलों, राष्ट्रीय भारतीय सैन्य महाविद्यालय (आरआईएमसी) और राष्ट्रीय मिलिट्री स्कूलों की समीक्षा' विषय के बारे में रक्षा संबंधी स्थायी समिति का तेईसवां प्रतिवेदन (18वीं लोक सभा)।

12.04½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

195th to 197th Reports

श्री अतुल गर्ग (गाजियाबाद) : महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

1. वाणिज्य विभाग, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों (2026-27) (मांग संख्या 10) के बारे में 195वां प्रतिवेदन।
2. उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों (2026-27) (मांग संख्या 11) के बारे में 196वां प्रतिवेदन।
3. भारतीय चमड़ा उद्योग: वर्तमान विश्लेषण और भविष्य की संभावनाएँ के बारे में समिति के 193वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/टिप्पणियों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबंधी 197वां प्रतिवेदन।

12.05 hrs

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH
AND SPORTS**

373rd to 375th and 378th Reports

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Chairperson Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports:-

- (1) 373rd Report on “Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Three Hundred and Sixty Third Report on Demands for Grants 2025-26” pertaining to Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education.
 - (2) 374th Report on “Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Three Hundred and Sixty Sixth Report on Demands for Grants 2025-26” pertaining to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
 - (3) 375th Report on “Demands for Grants (2026-27) pertaining to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education”.
 - (4) 378th Report on “Demands for Grants (2026-27) pertaining to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports”.
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12.05½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

171st to 174th Reports

SHRIMATI RUCHI VIRA (MORADABAD): Sir, I rise to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:-

- (1) 171st Report on Working of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and Problems Faced by patients in availing healthcare and treatment.
- (2) 172nd Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare.
- (3) 173rd Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) pertaining to the Department of Health Research.
- (4) 174th Report on Demands for Grants (2026-27) pertaining to the Ministry of Ayush.

12.06 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE;
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 23rd of March, 2026 will consist of:-

1. Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 2026.
2. Consideration and passing of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Amendment Bill, 2026.
3. Consideration and passing of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2025, *as reported by Select Committee*

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 6584/18/26]

12.07 hrs

MOTION RE: REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON 'THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY- NINTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024 AND THE UNION TERRITORIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024' – EXTENSION OF TIME

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि यह सभा ‘संविधान (एक सौ उनतीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024 और संघ राज्यक्षेत्र विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2024’ संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के प्रतिवेदन को प्रस्तुत किये जाने के लिए समय को मानसून सत्र, 2026 के अंतिम सप्ताह के पहले दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।”

माननीय सभापति : 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 किये जाने के लिए समय को मानसून सत्र, 2026 के अंतिम सप्ताह के पहले दिवस तक बढ़ाती है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

12.08 hrs**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377***

माननीय सभापति : 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 अनुमोदित पाठ को व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दें।

(i) Need to construct a new greenfield rail line along Dhenkanal-Joranda Mahima Gadi-Kapilas-Gandia-Nilakanthpur route upto Chennai-Howrah Main line

श्री रुद्र नारायण पाणी (धेन्कानल) : मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि ओडिशा के ढेंकानाल (Dhenkanal - DNKL) रेलवे स्टेशन से एक नई रेलवे लाइन का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किया जाए। यह लाइन जोरंदा महिमा गादी (Joranda Mahima Gadi) से होकर गंदिया (Gandia) के समीप से नीलकंठपुर (Nilakanthapur) तक जानी चाहिए। वहाँ से ब्राह्मणी (Brahmani) नदी के समानांतर चलते हुए इसे चेन्नई-हावड़ा मुख्य लाइन से जोड़ने के विकल्प पर विचार किया जाए। ढेंकानाल न केवल एक जिला मुख्यालय है, बल्कि एक अत्यंत प्राचीन लोकसभा क्षेत्र भी है। जोरंदा महिमा गादी महिमा धर्म का सर्वोच्च पीठ है और गंदिया के निकट कपिलास (Kapilash) पर्वत पर स्थित महाप्रभु चंद्रशेखर का मंदिर विश्व प्रसिद्ध है। गंदिया एक नव-गठित एन.ए.सी. (NAC), ब्लॉक और तहसील होने के साथ-साथ पूर्व विधानसभा क्षेत्र भी रहा है। भुबन (Bhuban) ब्लॉक के अंतर्गत आने वाला नीलकंठपुर सबसे कम उम्र के शहीद बाजी राउत (Baji Rout) की जन्मस्थली है। संयोगवश, यह बाजी राउत का जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष भी है। अतः मेरा भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि ढेंकानाल – जोरंदा महिमा गादी – कपिलास – गंदिया – नीलकंठपुर होते हुए 'चेन्नई-हावड़ा' मुख्य लाइन तक एक नए ग्रीनफील्ड रेलमार्ग का सर्वे कराकर निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जाए।

* Treated as laid on the Table.

**(ii) Need to expedite implementation of In-stream Storage Structure (ISS)
on Mahanadi River near Godhaneswar village in Subarnapur
district, Odisha**

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I wish to draw attention of the Government towards a matter of urgent public importance regarding the early implementation of the Godhaneswar In-Stream Storage Structure (ISS) across the Mahanadi River near Godhaneswar village in Birmaharajpur Block of Subarnapur district. As per the DPR, the project with an estimated cost of ₹1024.81 crore is expected to benefit nearly 1.78 lakh people in 30 villages of Birmaharajpur Block and 22 villages of Boudh district. The project will significantly strengthen irrigation facilities, improve drinking water availability, promote fisheries, and create new opportunities for tourism in the lower reaches of the Mahanadi basin. After completion of this project, water will be available in the stretches of the Mahanadi River and Tel River for nearly 10 kilometres even during the summer season, which will greatly benefit the people of Birmaharajpur Block, Ulunda Block, Sonapur Block and Sonapur Municipality. However, despite its importance, the earlier tender process initiated before the elections was cancelled and the project has remained pending. I therefore urge the Government to expedite the finalization of the revised DPR and initiate the tender process at the earliest, so that this vital project can be implemented without further delay for the benefit of the people of the region.

(iii) Need to set up IT Parks and convert villages as Model Digital Villages in Phulpur Parliamentary Constituency

श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) : मैं नियम 377 के माध्यम से अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र फूलपुर (प्रयागराज) के शिक्षित युवाओं के भविष्य और क्षेत्र के आधुनिक विकास की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। प्रयागराज एक प्रमुख शैक्षिक केंद्र है, जहाँ से प्रतिवर्ष हजारों तकनीकी छात्र स्नातक होते हैं। लेकिन, स्थानीय स्तर पर आईटी कंपनियों और आधुनिक बुनियादी ढांचे के अभाव में इन मेधावी युवाओं को रोजगार के लिए बड़े शहरों की ओर पलायन करना पड़ता है। अतः मेरी सरकार से निम्नलिखित मांगें हैं: सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क (STPI): फूलपुर में एक आईटी पार्क स्थापित किया जाए ताकि निवेश और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ें। डिजिटल विलेज और कौशल केंद्र: प्रमुख ग्रामीण केंद्रों को 'मॉडल डिजिटल विलेज' बनाया जाए और एआई (AI) जैसे आधुनिक विषयों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केंद्र खोले जाएं। स्टार्टअप हब: युवाओं को उद्यमिता के लिए इन्क्यूबेशन सेंटर और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाए। इन कदमों से न केवल पलायन रुकेगा, बल्कि फूलपुर 'न्यू इंडिया' की डिजिटल क्रांति का एक सशक्त स्तंभ बनेगा।

(iv) Need for preservation of ancient folklore and historic sites associated with Shri Ram Van Gaman Marg

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक एवं ऐतिहासिक विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भगवान श्रीराम के वनगमन से जुड़े अनेक प्रसंग हमारे देश की सांस्कृतिक स्मृति और लोक परंपराओं में आज भी जीवित हैं। विशेष रूप से यमुना से लेकर नर्मदा के उद्गम तक फैले विंध्य क्षेत्र में ऐसे अनेक स्थान हैं जहाँ जनश्रुतियों के अनुसार भगवान श्रीराम, माता जानकी और लक्ष्मण ने अपने वनवास के दौरान समय व्यतीत किया था। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र चित्रकूट में भगवान श्रीराम ने अपने वनवास का लगभग साढ़े ग्यारह वर्ष (11 वर्ष 8 महीने) बिताया था। इस पूरे क्षेत्र में लगभग 30 से अधिक ऐसे स्थल बताए जाते हैं जहाँ श्रीराम के आगमन, विश्राम या प्रवास से जुड़ी कथाएँ लोकगीतों, लोक कथाओं और स्थानीय परंपराओं में

आज भी प्रचलित हैं। किंतु दुर्भाग्यवश इन स्थलों का व्यवस्थित दस्तावेजीकरण, अध्ययन और संरक्षण अभी तक पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं हो पाया है। समय के साथ-साथ ये मौखिक परंपराएँ और लोककथाएँ लुप्त होने के कगार पर हैं, जो हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत के लिए चिंता का विषय है। अतः मेरा विनम्र आग्रह है कि भारत सरकार इस विषय पर एक विशेष सांस्कृतिक शोध एवं दस्तावेजीकरण अभियान प्रारंभ करे। यमुना से नर्मदा उदगम तक के इस क्षेत्र में विशेषज्ञों, इतिहासकारों, पुरातत्वविदों तथा स्थानीय विद्वानों की सहभागिता से एक व्यापक अध्ययन कराया जाए। साथ ही इन स्थलों के संरक्षण, सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के विकास और लोकपरंपराओं के संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाए। ऐसा प्रयास न केवल हमारी प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक धरोहर को संरक्षित करेगा, बल्कि स्थानीय समाज और आने वाली पीढ़ियों को भी अपनी परंपराओं से जोड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा।

**(v) Regarding construction of Hunterganj bypass road in Chatra
Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand**

श्री काली चरण सिंह (चतरा) : मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र चतरा (झारखंड) के अंतर्गत हंटरगंज प्रखंड में प्रस्तावित हंटरगंज बाईपास के निर्माण से संबंधित एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय द्वारा पूर्व में एक सार्वजनिक मंच से हंटरगंज बाईपास को स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने की घोषणा की गई थी, जिससे क्षेत्र की जनता में काफी आशा और उत्साह का संचार हुआ था। यह प्रस्तावित बाईपास हंटरगंज बाजार एवं आसपास के क्षेत्रों में लगातार बढ़ती यातायात जाम की समस्या के समाधान, सड़क सुरक्षा में सुधार तथा क्षेत्र के समग्र आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में हंटरगंज बाजार से होकर भारी वाहनों एवं यात्री वाहनों का अत्यधिक आवागमन होता है, जिसके कारण आम नागरिकों, विद्यार्थियों एवं व्यापारियों को प्रतिदिन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अतः मैं केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हंटरगंज बाईपास परियोजना की वर्तमान अद्यतन स्थिति, स्वीकृति की प्रगति, डीपीआर तैयार होने, भूमि अधिग्रहण की स्थिति तथा निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ होने की

संभावित तिथि के संबंध में जानकारी प्रदान करने की कृपा करे, ताकि क्षेत्र की जनता को राहत मिल सके और इस महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना को शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जा सके।

(vi) Need to reopen the SBI branch, Redma in Medininagar and also open new branches of SBI in Bishnupur and Bargarh in Palamu Parliamentary Constituency

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) : पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र के दोनों जिले पलामू एवं गढ़वा आकांक्षी जिलों में शामिल है। आकांक्षी जिलों में बैंकिंग सेवाओं का विस्तार सराहनीय है, परंतु SBI की सेवाओं की उपलब्धता से संबंधित कुछ गंभीर समस्याएँ क्षेत्र में उत्पन्न हो गयी हैं। पलामू जिला मुख्यालय मेदिनीनगर के रेडमा क्षेत्र में पूर्व में संचालित SBI की शाखा को बंद कर दिया गया है। रेडमा एक घनी आबादी वाला एवं व्यावसायिक रूप से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। इस शाखा के बंद होने से हजारों खाताधारकों, पेंशनभोगियों, किसानों एवं व्यापारियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इन सभी ग्राहकों को मेदिनीनगर स्थित मुख्य शाखा में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया है, जो पहले से ही अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ से जूझ रही है। परिणामस्वरूप लंबी कतारें लग रही हैं एवं बैंकिंग सेवाओं की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित हो रही है। गढ़वा जिले के बरगढ़ एवं बिशुनपुरा प्रखंड मुख्यालयों में भी SBI की नई शाखाएँ खोले जाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि ग्रामीण एवं आदिवासी आबादी को बैंकिंग सेवाएँ, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड एवं सरकारी योजनाओं के प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण का लाभ आसानी से मिल सके। वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि रेडमा शाखा को पुनः संचालित करने तथा बरगढ़ एवं बिशुनपुरा में नई SBI शाखाएँ खोली जाये।

(vii) Regarding supportive actions for displaced people in Bokaro, Jharkhand

श्री दुलू महतो (धनबाद) : मैं अत्यंत क्षोभ के साथ सरकार का ध्यान BSL (बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड) गेट पर विस्थापित अप्रेंटिस संघ के प्रदर्शन के दौरान सीआईएसएफ (CISF) द्वारा किए गए बर्बर लाठीचार्ज की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस हिंसक कार्रवाई में एक युवा

विस्थापित प्रदर्शनकारी की असामयिक मृत्यु ने न केवल एक परिवार को उजाड़ा है, बल्कि पूरे क्षेत्र के विस्थापितों में प्रबंधन के विरुद्ध गहरा रोष भर दिया है। प्रबंधन ने पूर्व में नियोजन का स्पष्ट आश्वासन दिया था, परंतु वर्तमान में उनकी रहस्यमयी चुप्पी संवेदनहीनता का प्रमाण है। उम्र के अंतिम पड़ाव पर खड़े इन युवाओं का भविष्य अंधकारमय हो रहा है। विस्थापितों की प्रमुख मांगें निम्नलिखित हैं: विस्थापित के सर्वोच्च बलिदान और संघर्ष को जीवंत रखने हेतु 20 डिसमिल भूमि पर 'विस्थापित अप्रेंटिस संघ' स्मृति पार्क समर्पित किया जाए। बढ़ती आयु और सीमित अवसरों को देखते हुए विशेष भर्ती अभियान या कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम अविलंब शुरू हों। इस पूरे प्रकरण और नियोजन के मुद्दों के समाधान हेतु एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति गठित कर समयबद्ध कार्ययोजना तैयार की जाए। अतः सरकार और BSL प्रबंधन से आग्रह है कि इस विषय की गंभीरता को समझते हुए तत्काल न्यायसंगत कदम उठाएँ। यह केवल रोजगार का नहीं, बल्कि विस्थापितों के सम्मान और अस्तित्व का प्रश्न है।

(viii) Need to develop facilities to give impetus to export of carpet from Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh

डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) : मेरे लोकसभा संसदीय क्षेत्र भदोही 'टाउन ऑफ एक्सपोर्ट एक्सीलेंस' के तहत सुविधाओं के विस्तार की हस्तनिर्मित कालीनें विश्वभर में अपनी गुणवत्ता और कलात्मकता के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। यहां का कालीन उद्योग हजारों करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात के माध्यम से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। इसी महत्व को देखते हुए वर्ष 2018 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा भदोही को "टाउन ऑफ एक्सपोर्ट एक्सीलेंस" का दर्जा प्रदान किया गया है। भदोही की कालीन को पहले से ही जीआई का दर्जा प्राप्त है। ऐसे में आवश्यक है कि टाउन ऑफ एक्सपोर्ट एक्सीलेंस के अंतर्गत मिलने वाली सुविधाओं—जैसे निर्यात से जुड़े सूचना केंद्र, आधुनिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, लॉजिस्टिक सपोर्ट और व्यापारिक सुविधाओं—को तेजी से विकसित किया जाए। इससे भदोही के कालीन निर्यात को और बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा स्थानीय कारीगरों, उद्यमियों और श्रमिकों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ मिलेगा।

(ix) Regarding rising unemployment among Tharu Tribal Community due to restrictions imposed on extraction of river stone in West Champaran district, Bihar

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : पश्चिम चंपारण जिला अंतर्गत थरुहट क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जनजाति के थारु समाज के लोगो के जीवन यापन का मुख्य रोजगार चम्पारण के थरुहट में पण्डई जैसी पहाड़ी नदियों से पत्थर निकलना था। वे हाथ से नदी से पत्थर निकलते थे और यही इनकी आजीविका का साधन था। लेकिन केंद्र सरकार के खनन एवं वन विभाग द्वारा नदी से पत्थर के निकासी पर रोक लगाने से थारु समाज के लोग बेरोजगार तो हुए ही साथ ही इस नदी की गहराई पत्थर से भर जाने के कारण नदी छिछली हो चुकी है तथा बाढ़ का पानी 10 किलोमीटर में फैल जाता है जिससे हजारों हरे भरे पेड़ सुख गए। इसके ही कारण वन्य जीव आस पास के गांवों में जान माल का नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। आग्रह है सदन वन विभाग एवं खनन विभाग को उत्तराखंड जैसा आदेश देकर अनुसूचित जनजाति के थारु समाज के साथ न्याय करने का निर्देश दे।

(x) Need to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity during harvesting season in rural areas of Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to an important issue concerning farmers in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the Bundelkhand region comprising Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda and Chitrakoot. At present, major rabi crops such as wheat, barley, gram, mustard, peas and lentils are ready for harvest, and the months of March and April mark the peak harvesting season. During this period, farmers work tirelessly day and night to harvest and secure their produce after months of hard work. The Bundelkhand region has historically faced challenges such as low rainfall, recurring droughts and limited irrigation

facilities. In such circumstances, reliable electricity supply becomes a critical requirement for agricultural activities. Farmers require uninterrupted electricity for final irrigation of fields, operation of threshers and other agricultural machinery, and for post-harvest activities such as cleaning, drying and storage of grains. Any disruption in power supply during this crucial period can result in serious losses and affect the livelihoods of farmers. I therefore urge the Government to ensure uninterrupted electricity supply in rural areas during the harvesting season, particularly in Bundelkhand, and to direct the concerned authorities to give priority to agricultural feeders, quick repair of faults and timely replacement of damaged transformers so that farmers' produce and livelihoods are adequately protected.

(xi) Need for retention and operational continuity of Army Recruitment Office at Amethi, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI KISHORI LAL (AMETHI): The retention of the Army Recruitment Office (ARO) at Amethi is an important issue for the youth of the region and surrounding 13 districts. The ARO plays a crucial role in facilitating recruitment into the Indian Army by conducting rallies, documentation, medical examinations, and guidance for aspiring candidates. Amethi and nearby areas have a long tradition of contributing soldiers to the armed forces, and the presence of an ARO locally makes the recruitment process more accessible for thousands of young aspirants. If the Army Recruitment Office is shifted or discontinued, candidates from Amethi, Sultanpur, Raebareli and neighbouring districts would be forced to travel long distances to other recruitment centres.

This would increase financial burden and logistical difficulties, particularly for candidates from rural and economically weaker backgrounds. The absence of a local recruitment office could also discourage many deserving youths from participating in the recruitment process. Moreover, retaining the ARO in Amethi would help maintain the region's historic contribution to national defence and promote employment opportunities for rural youth. It would also strengthen the connection between the armed forces and local communities. Therefore, considering the socio-economic conditions of the region and the strong participation of local youth in defence services, the Government should take necessary steps to ensure the continued functioning and retention of the Army Recruitment Office at Amethi.

(xii) Regarding hike in prices of LPG cylinder and its impact on domestic households and commercial establishments in the country

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the recent increase in the price of LPG cylinders across the country. The price of the 14.2 kg domestic LPG cylinder has been increased by ₹60, while the 19 kg commercial LPG cylinder has been increased by ₹144 in many cities. This increase has created a serious burden on common people. LPG is an essential item used for cooking in almost every household. When its price increases, it directly affects the daily expenses of families, especially the middle-class and poor households. The increase in the price of commercial LPG cylinders is also affecting small businesses such as restaurants, hotels, and small food stalls. Many of these establishments

depend entirely on LPG for their daily work. The price hike is forcing them to either increase food prices or reduce their operations. It is also reported that this is the second increase in LPG prices within the last eleven months, which has further increased the financial pressure on people. Therefore, I urge the Government to review this price hike and take necessary steps to provide relief to households and small businesses.

**(xiii) Need for calculated measures to ensure uninterrupted supply of
LPG across the country**

SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHIKODE): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the growing concern regarding the supply and pricing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country in the backdrop of the escalating conflict in West Asia. The developments in the region have created serious uncertainties in global energy markets and have the potential to disrupt supply chains that are crucial for countries like India which depend significantly on energy imports. India imports a substantial share of its LPG requirements, and therefore any prolonged disruption in this critical maritime route could have a direct bearing on the availability and cost of cooking gas in our country. There are increasing apprehensions among consumers, small businesses and commercial establishments that continued geopolitical tensions may lead to supply constraints and price escalation in LPG. Cooking gas is an essential commodity used daily by millions of households across the country, and any increase in its price or disruption in supply would directly affect ordinary families, particularly those belonging to lower- and middle-income groups.

Hence, I urge the Government to closely monitor the evolving situation and take all necessary steps to ensure uninterrupted availability of LPG across the country.

(xiv) Regarding construction of overbridge/underpass from Aroma Circle to Bihari Bagh Parpada Road on NH-27 passing through Palanpur city in Banaskantha district, Gujarat

श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर (बनासकांठा) : मैं माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग मंत्री जी से का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अंतर्गत बनासकांठा जिले के पालनपुर शहर से गुजरने वाली राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-27 के तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ। जो भारत राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण शहरों को कांडला, मुंद्रा और गुजरात राज्य की आर्थिक राजधानी से जोड़ने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण राजमार्ग है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पालनपुर शहर के केंद्र से होकर गुजरता है और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के सभी वाहन इस अत्यंत व्यस्त राजमार्ग का उपयोग करते हैं, इस राजमार्ग पर पालनपुर में अरोमा जंक्शन स्थित है। पालनपुर-अहमदाबाद राजमार्ग, पालनपुर-दिसा राजमार्ग, पालनपुर-आबूरोड राजमार्ग और आबूरोड से पालनपुर आने-जाने वाले सभी वाहन इस जंक्शन से होकर गुजरते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, जंक्शन से आबूरोड तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-27 के दोनों ओर कॉलेज, स्कूल, वाणिज्यिक परिसर, आवासीय सोसायटी, स्थानीय यातायात भी इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का उपयोग करते हैं। ऐसे में पालनपुर शहर से होकर गुजरने वाले इस हाईवे पर लगातार ट्रैफिक जाम की समस्या बनी रहती है, अतः आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि पालनपुर शहर से गुजरने वाली राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग NH-27 पर अरोमा सर्कल से बिहारी बाग पारपाड़ा रोड तक एलिवेटेड ओवरब्रिज या अंडरपास के निर्माण करवाने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

(xv) Need to undertake comprehensive measures to ensure ecological restoration of Sukhna Lake in Chandigarh

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (CHANDIGARH): I wish to draw the attention of the

Government towards the matter of urgent public importance regarding the alarming degradation of Sukhna Lake, Chandigarh. At the time of its creation, Sukhna Lake had a substantial water-spread area and depth and was designed to function as a major rainwater reservoir, aiding groundwater recharge, flood control and ecological balance of the region. Over the years, however, the size, depth and water-holding capacity of the lake have reduced drastically due to unchecked siltation. Despite repeated warnings by experts, proper and scientific desilting of the lake has not been undertaken in a sustained manner over the decades. As a result, large portions of the lake have become shallow and prone to drying. Simultaneously, illegal construction and encroachments in the catchment area of the lake have increased significantly, obstructing natural drainage channels and accelerating silt inflow into the lake. Even the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also expressed serious concern regarding the deteriorating condition and shrinking water levels of Sukhna Lake. In this context, I urge the Government to take urgent, coordinated and time-bound action to remove illegal constructions, restore and secure the catchment area, carry out comprehensive desilting and implement long-term ecological restoration measures to protect this critical urban water body.

(xvi) Regarding construction of a pucca bridge at the silt of 'Ganga Snan Mela' on Ram Ganga River in Moradabad district, Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती रुचि वीरा (मुरादाबाद) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान जनपद मुरादाबाद के तहसील ठाकुरद्वारा अंतर्गत ब्लॉक डिलारी के ग्राम गक्खपुर के समीप रामगंगा नदी पर गंगा स्नान मेला गक्खपुर के

निकट एक स्थायी पुल के निर्माण की अत्यंत आवश्यकता की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ। वर्तमान में उक्त स्थान पर पुल का अभाव होने के कारण ठाकुरद्वारा एवं काठ क्षेत्र के मध्य सीधा संपर्क स्थापित नहीं हो पाता है, जिससे आम जनता, किसान, व्यापारी, विद्यार्थी तथा रोगियों को आवागमन में अत्यधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। विशेष रूप से बरसात ऋतु एवं गंगा स्नान मेला के समय स्थिति अत्यंत गंभीर हो जाती है, जिससे जनजीवन प्रभावित होता है तथा आपातकालीन परिस्थितियों में भारी समस्या उत्पन्न होती है। यदि उपर्युक्त स्थान पर रामगंगा नदी पर एक स्थायी पुल का निर्माण करा दिया जाए, तो ठाकुरद्वारा एवं काठ क्षेत्र सहित आसपास के लगभग 100 गांवों का सीधा संपर्क स्थापित हो जाएगा। इससे क्षेत्र के नागरिकों को आवागमन, व्यापार, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तथा आपातकालीन सहायता में अत्यधिक सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। यह पुल क्षेत्र के समग्र सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप इस महत्वपूर्ण जनहितकारी विषय पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करते हुए आवश्यक कदम उठाएंगे।

(xvii) Regarding provision of separate column for enumeration of OBCs in the upcoming Census

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल (फतेहपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश में लंबे समय से जातिगत जनगणना कराने की मांग उठती रही है, ताकि सभी वर्गों की वास्तविक जनसंख्या का आंकड़ा सामने आ सके और सामाजिक न्याय से जुड़ी नीतियों को प्रभावी बनाया जा सके। इसके बावजूद प्रस्तावित जनगणना में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग (OBC) के लिए अलग कॉलम शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जिससे OBC समुदाय की वास्तविक संख्या का पता लगाना संभव नहीं होगा। अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह स्पष्ट करे कि OBC का कॉलम क्यों नहीं रखा गया है तथा देश में संपूर्ण जातिगत जनगणना कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

(xviii) Need to address the grave situation arising due to shortage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders in the Country

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): The acute shortage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders in the country has become a serious concern affecting millions of households. LPG is the primary cooking fuel for a large section of the population. Any disruption in its supply directly affects daily life and household food security. One of the major impacts of the shortage is the hardship faced by low-income families. Many households depend entirely on LPG for cooking, and the unavailability of cylinders forces them to return to traditional fuels such as firewood, coal, or kerosene. The shortage also leads to price fluctuations and black-marketing. When demand exceeds supply, illegal sale of LPG cylinders at higher prices becomes common, making it difficult for ordinary consumers to afford refills. In rural and remote areas, the problem becomes even more severe due to weak distribution networks and transportation delays. Small businesses such as eateries, tea stalls, and street food vendors that rely on LPG are also adversely affected, leading to loss of livelihood. Therefore, the Government must strengthen the supply chain, improve distribution efficiency, and monitor hoarding and black-marketing. Ensuring a stable and affordable LPG supply is essential for public welfare, health, and economic stability.

(xix) Need for comprehensive safety measures to control industrial accidents in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) plants in the country

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): I wish to draw the attention

of the Government to rising industrial accidents and safety lapses in Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) plants, especially the recent accident at the Durgapur Steel Plant. Officials have highlighted a growing number of such accidents in organised steel units of SAIL, with 131 fatalities occurring across SAIL plants over the last ten years. Many of these could have been prevented with adequate safety arrangements and vigilance, indicating repeated violations of labour laws and the Factories Act, 1948. In other plants, such as Bokaro Steel Plant, similar mishaps involving hot metal spills and equipment failures have exposed serious lapses in risk assessment, standard operating procedures and protection for workers, especially contractual staff. I urge the Union Government and the SAIL management to immediately order independent safety audits of all plants, enforce strict compliance with safety norms, provide mandatory protective gear and training to all workers, fix accountability at the level of plant and corporate management, and submit a detailed report to Parliament on action taken in all major accidents and fatalities in the last decade, so that workers are not forced to risk their lives merely to earn their livelihood in our public sector units.

(xx) Need to grant citizenship or long-term visas to Sri Lankan Tamils residing in India for more than 30 years

DR. GANAPATHY RAJKUMAR P. (COIMBATORE): I would like to draw a kind of the Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding very pathetic conditions of Sri Lankan Tamils who have been residing in Tamil Nadu for a long time due to the ethnic conflicts in Sri Lanka since 1983. The Tamil Nadu Government, with

the support and approval of the Union Government, has been continuously providing shelter, livelihood assistance, education and medical facilities to Sri Lankan Tamils who have fled their homeland to save their lives on humanitarian basis. There are currently about 89,000 Sri Lankan Tamils living in Tamil Nadu and most of them have been here for more than 30 years. Of these, 40 percent were born on Indian soil lived in a state of legal uncertainty. They have not yet been able to obtain permanent legal solutions such as citizenship or long-term visas. To address these issues, the Tamil Nadu Government formed an advisory committee headed by the Minister of Non-resident Tamils Welfare to conduct a detailed study on the situation of Sri Lankan Tamils and recommended that Sri Lankan Tamils belonging to various categories, such as those born in India before 30.6.1987, those whose mother or father is an Indian, those married to an Indian, and those of Indian origin background, be eligible for citizenship opportunities. Further, the recent policy developments in the Immigration and Foreigners (Exclusion) Ordinance, reflect a humanitarian approach. So, the Union Government should provide a formal explanation that Sri Lankan Tamils who took refuge in India till 9.1.2015 should not be considered as illegal immigrants. This clarification will provide much-needed legal clarity and ensure a long-term legal solution for Sri Lankan Tamils. Furthermore, the previous executive order that prevented the processing of citizenship applications of Sri Lankan Tamils should be repealed. In this regard, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to Prime Minister requesting him to take permanent measures to grant citizenship

to Sri Lankan Tamils who have been residing in Tamil Nadu for a long time. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to take necessary action on the letter written by Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to provide permanent legal solutions such as citizenship or long-term visas to Sri Lankan Tamils living in Tamil Nadu for more than 30 years.

(xxi) Regarding surge in imports of finished UPVC profiles and its adverse impact on domestic manufacturers

SHRI K. E. PRAKASH (ERODE): I draw urgent attention of Government to the surge in imports of finished UPVC profiles into India and its adverse impact on domestic manufacturers, particularly MSMEs. As per representations received from the AIUPMA, supported by industry import data, India imported approximately 286,398 metric tonnes of finished UPVC profiles between December 2022 and November 2025, valued at ₹2,724.2 crore. Import volumes have increased sharply from 76,075 MT in 2023 to 105,926 MT in January–November 2025 alone. It is further submitted that a substantial portion of these imports originates from China, with an average landed price of around ₹92 per kilogram. This situation is concerning because the estimated domestic cost of production ranges between ₹135 and ₹160 per kilogram, whereas finished products are reportedly entering the Indian market at ₹85–100 per kilogram. Such a wide price differential raises serious apprehensions of dumping, under-invoicing, and possible circumvention of existing trade remedies. While raw materials are subject to Anti-Dumping Duty, finished profiles appear to attract only Basic Customs Duty, thereby creating a

structural loophole. This trend threatens the viability of domestic units, employment generation, and the broader objectives of self-reliance. I urge the Government to immediately initiate appropriate safeguard measures.

(xxii) Need to construct a greenfield expressway road from Madhepura to Laheria Sarai in Bihar

श्री दिनेश चंद्र यादव (मधेपुरा) : बिहार राज्य के कोशी एवं मिथिला क्षेत्र की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, संस्कृति प्रगति तथा क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी को सुदृढ़ करने की दृष्टि से NH-131 (पुराना NH-106) मधेपुरा से लहेरियासराय (कोशी नदी पर पुल सहित) तक ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे पथ का निर्माण अत्यंत आवश्यक है। प्रस्तावित मार्ग साहुगढ़-परमानंदपुर-पंचगछिया- नवहट्टा- बकुनियां- किरतपुर एवं बेनीपुर से होकर गुजरता है। यह क्षेत्र उच्च क्षमता वाले सड़क नेटवर्क के अभाव में औद्योगिक विकास, कृषि उत्पादों की सुगम ढुलाई तथा सुरक्षित आवागमन से वंचित रहा है। उक्त ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे के निर्माण से यात्रा समय में उल्लेखनीय कमी आएगी, सड़क सुरक्षा बेहतर होगी, रोजगार के अवसर सृजित होंगे तथा क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को गति मिलेगी। इससे कोशी क्षेत्र के लोगों को इलाज हेतु एम्स एवं DMCH मेडिकल कॉलेज, दरभंगा जाने का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। अतः माननीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि NH-131 मधेपुरा से लहेरियासराय तक ग्रीनफील्ड एक्सप्रेसवे पथ का निर्माण कराने की कृपा करें।

(xxiii) Need to establish an indoor sports stadium in Chakradharpur Division headquarters in Singhbhum Parliamentary Constituency

श्रीमती जोबा माझी (सिंहभूम) : मैं सरकार और विशेष रूप से रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सिंहभूम के अंतर्गत आने वाले चक्रधरपुर रेलवे मंडल की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मांग की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे का चक्रधरपुर मंडल भारतीय रेलवे के सबसे अधिक राजस्व देने वाले मंडलों में से एक है। माल ढुलाई और खनिज परिवहन के माध्यम से यह मंडल प्रतिवर्ष देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में हजारों करोड़ रुपये का योगदान देता है। वर्तमान में यह भारतीय

रेलवे का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा राजस्व अर्जित करने वाला मंडल है। इतने उच्च स्तर का राजस्व देने के बावजूद, इस मंडल मुख्यालय में खेल सुविधाओं और बुनियादी ढांचे का भारी अभाव है। सिंहभूम और चक्रधरपुर का क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से जनजातीय बहुल है। यहाँ के स्थानीय युवाओं और विशेषकर जनजातीय समाज के बच्चों में तीरंदाजी, बेडमिंटन और कुश्ती जैसी खेलों के प्रति स्वाभाविक प्रतिभा है। लेकिन आधुनिक इनडोर स्टेडियम (Indoor Stadium) न होने के कारण इन खिलाड़ियों को अपनी प्रतिभा निखारने का अवसर नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अतः मेरा सरकार से विनम्र आग्रह है कि इस मंडल के गौरवशाली इतिहास और इसकी आर्थिक भागीदारी को देखते हुए, चक्रधरपुर मंडल मुख्यालय में एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर के इनडोर स्टेडियम के निर्माण की तत्काल स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाए। इससे न केवल रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को बल्कि पूरे क्षेत्र के प्रतिभाशाली जनजातीय युवाओं को एक बेहतर भविष्य प्रदान किया जा सकेगा।

**(xxiv) Need to establish a Research Centre of Sugarcane Breeding
Institute in Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh**

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद बागपत तथा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों की एक महत्वपूर्ण मांग की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र देश के प्रमुख गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में से एक है, जहाँ लाखों किसानों की आजीविका प्रत्यक्ष अथवा अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से गन्ना खेती और चीनी उद्योग पर निर्भर है। किन्तु वर्तमान समय में गन्ना किसान जलवायु परिवर्तन, घटती उत्पादकता, बढ़ती लागत, रोगों के प्रकोप तथा क्षेत्र के अनुरूप उन्नत किस्मों की कमी जैसी गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि भारतीय गन्ना प्रजनन संस्थान, कोयंबटूर का एक अनुसंधान केंद्र जनपद बागपत (उत्तर प्रदेश) में स्थापित किया जाता है, तो इससे पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश सहित आसपास के गन्ना उत्पादक जिलों के लाखों किसानों को सीधा लाभ मिलेगा। इससे क्षेत्रीय परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप नई गन्ना किस्मों का विकास, किसानों को वैज्ञानिक परामर्श, प्रशिक्षण तथा उन्नत तकनीक उपलब्ध हो सकेगी और गन्ना उत्पादन व उत्पादकता में भी वृद्धि होगी। अतः मैं माननीय कृषि

मंत्री से आग्रह करता हूँ कि गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों के हित में जनपद बागपत में भारतीय गन्ना प्रजनन संस्थान का एक अनुसंधान केंद्र स्थापित करने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाने की कृपा करें।

(xxv) Regarding alleged irregularities in PMGSY and 'Har Ghar Nal se Jal' Scheme in Purnia Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र पूर्णिया (बिहार) के अनेक गाँवों में चल रही 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना/एवीएन योजना' तथा 'जल नल/नल से जल' योजनाओं में हो रही संगठित अनियमितताओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। तकनीकी मानकों से कम मोटाई की सड़कें, अधूरे एवं कागज़ी कार्य, घटिया पाइप लाइन, न चलने वाली मोटर और गंदा पानी इन सबके बावजूद ठेकेदारों और अधिकारियों को पूरा भुगतान हो रहा है, जिससे सार्वजनिक धन का दुरुपयोग और स्थानीय माफिया तंत्र की कथित रूप से मिलीभगत साफ दिखती है। परिणामस्वरूप गाँवों को न पक्की सड़क की सुविधा मिल रही, न ही सुरक्षित पेयजल का अधिकार। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इन दोनों योजनाओं के कार्यों की स्वतंत्र, उच्चस्तरीय तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय जांच कराई जाए, दोषी ठेकेदारों अधिकारियों पर कड़ी दंडात्मक व आपराधिक कार्रवाई हो और पूरी रिपोर्ट लोकसभा के पटल पर रखी जाए।

(xxvi) Need to strengthen and stabilise SNA-SPARSH, the Centralised Payment System to ensure timely payment of salary and grant of funds involved with centrally sponsored schemes

SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL (SANGLI): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to salary and fund disbursement delays caused by the inefficient SNA-SPARSH centralised payment system. Since the rollout of SNA-SPARSH in April 2025, centrally sponsored schemes including Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin), Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), and National Health Mission (NHM) have faced prolonged fund flow disruptions. Salaries of

MGNREGA staff, NHM contractual employees, and scheme workers have been delayed for up to three months. This has stalled PMAY-G and SBM-G project completions, created distrust among beneficiaries awaiting instalments, and crippled routine office operations due to unpaid vendor bills and administrative paralysis. I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, in coordination with the Ministries of Rural Development, Health, and Jal Shakti, to immediately expedite SNA-SPARSH portal fixes and stabilise the system architecture; extend transition timelines with realistic implementation phases; simplify Utilisation Certificate submissions and bank account linkage procedures; ensure advance state fund releases; provide interim manual payment mechanisms for affected staff and scheme beneficiaries; and mandate regular monitoring at district levels to prevent recurrence. The livelihoods of lakhs of workers and the success of flagship rural development schemes depend on urgent corrective action.

12.09 hrs**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR****Cancellation of Sitzings**

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे सदन को सूचित करना है कि दिनांक 13 मार्च, 2026 की बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय के अनुसार बृहस्पतिवार, दिनांक 19 मार्च, 2026 तथा शुक्रवार, दिनांक 20 मार्च, 2026 के लिए निर्धारित सदन की बैठकें रद्द कर दी गयी हैं। उनके स्थान पर लोक सभा शनिवार, दिनांक 28 मार्च, 2026 और रविवार, दिनांक 29 मार्च, 2026 को बैठेगी। दिनांक 28 और 29 मार्च, 2026 को प्रश्नकाल नहीं होगा, तो नियम 39(2) के अंतर्गत दिनांक-19 मार्च, 2026 और 20 मार्च, 2026 के लिए सूचीबद्ध तारांकित एवं अतारांकित प्रश्नों को अगले कार्य दिवस, यानी सोमवार दिनांक 23 मार्च, 2026 को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा।

12.10 hrs**UNION BUDGET (2026-2027) - DEMANDS FOR GRANTS****Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**

माननीय सभापति : अब सभा में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांग संख्या 1 और 2 को चर्चा तथा मतदान के लिए लिया जाएगा।

सभा में उपस्थित जिन माननीय सदस्यों के कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों पर कटौती प्रस्ताव परिचालित किए गए हैं, यदि वे अपने कटौती प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं, तो 15 मिनट के भीतर सभा पटल पर पर्चियां भेज दें, जिनमें उन कटौती प्रस्तावों की संख्या लिखी हों।

इस प्रकार प्रस्तुत किए गए कटौती प्रस्तावों की क्रम संख्याओं को दर्शाने वाली सूची कुछ समय पश्चात् नोटिस बोर्ड पर लगा दी जाएगी। यदि माननीय सदस्यों को उस सूची में कोई

विसंगति मिले, तो वे उसकी सूचना तत्काल सभा पटल पर मौजूद अधिकारी को दे दें।

प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ:

“कि अनुदानों की मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित मांग संख्या 1 और 2 के सामने दर्शाये गए मांग शीर्षों के संबंध में 31 मार्च, 2027 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में संदाय के दौरान होने वाले खर्चों की अदायगी करने हेतु अनुदानों की मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शायी गई राजस्व लेखा तथा पूँजी लेखा संबंधी राशियों से अनधिक संबंधित राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से भारत के राष्ट्रपति को दी जाए।”

लोक सभा LOK SABHA

सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत की गई वर्ष 2026-2027 के केन्द्रीय बजट की अनुदानों की मांगों की सूची
List of Demands for Grants of Union Budget for 2026-2027 to be submitted to the vote of the House

मांग संख्या और शीर्षक	No. and Title of the Demand	सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली अनुदानों की मांगों की राशि Amount of Demands for Grants to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		राजस्व Revenue ₹	पूँजी Capital ₹
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare		
1. कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग	1. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	232451,62, 00,000	109,76,00,000
2. कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग	2. Department of Agriculture Research and Education	9964,95,00,000	2,45,00,000

माननीय सभापति : अब वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा शुरू होगी। कृपया सभी अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठ जाएं। औजला जी, जय प्रकाश जी बैठ जाइये।

12.11 hrs

UNION BUDGET (2026-2027) - DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare-Contd.

माननीय सभापति : श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : कृपया सभी लोग अपना स्थान ग्रहण कर लें ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अगले हफ्ते से होंगे । अब बैठ जाइये ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग जी ।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग (लुधियाना) : सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद । आपने मुझे एग्रीकल्चर एंड फार्मर्स वेलफेयर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया है । सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश का किसान सिर्फ अन्नदाता नहीं है । वह हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था, हमारे समाज और हमारी फूड सिक्योरिटी का सबसे मजबूत नींव है । अगर इस देश के अंदर किसान न होता, तो देश आज जहां तक पहुंचा है, वहां न पहुंच सकता । यानी कि देश के किसानों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है, लेकिन आज सच्चाई यह है कि वही किसान अपने आप को सबसे ज्यादा असुरक्षित महसूस कर रहा है । वह क्यों यह महसूस कर रहा है क्योंकि उसको लगता है कि मेरी फसल का पूरा दाम मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा? आज जो मैं खेती कर रहा हूं, मैंने जो बीज बोया है क्या मैं उसमें से फसल निकाल पाऊंगा या नहीं निकाल पाऊंगा? क्योंकि जिस तरीके का मौसम है, जिस तरह के किसान के हालात हैं, तो समय पर उसे और उसके परिवार को दो वक्त की रोटी मिल जाए, इस बात की चिंता आज के किसान को है । मैं देख रहा था कि बजट में कहीं भी देश के किसान की जो मूल डिमांड है, जिसके लिए बड़े-बड़े आंदोलन

हुए, लड़ाई लड़ी और मेरे सामने आज मंत्री महोदय बैठे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा, मुझे याद है मेरी उम्र 48 वर्ष है, मैंने इतिहास में पढ़ा है कि फलां-फलां आंदोलन हुए, फलां-फलां ये हुआ।

माननीय सभापति : आप उससे भी ज्यादा यंग दिखते हैं।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : धन्यवाद साहब, लेकिन मैंने अपनी जिदंगी में अपनी आंखों से ऐसा आंदोलन कभी नहीं देखा जो किसानों ने डेढ़ साल तक बॉर्डर पर बैठकर एमएसपी के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी।

सर, एमएसपी क्या है? किसान अपनी फसल की मूल गारंटी ही मांग रहा है। किसान आपसे कोई एक्स्ट्रा चीजें नहीं मांग रहा है कि हमें ये चीज दे दीजिए, हमें ये सुविधाएं दीजिए। किसान के जो हालात हैं, किसान ने यह भी नहीं कहा कि आप जो कहते हैं कि हम आय दोगुनी कर देंगे, आपकी आमदनी दोगुनी कर देंगे। किसान ने कहा कि मैं जो फसल बेच रहा हूं, मुझे उसकी एमएसपी की गारंटी दे दीजिए। पिछले तीन बजट पेश हुए, मैंने एमएसपी का जिक्र नहीं सुना, मैं आज सदन से यह मांग करता हूं कि वर्षों से यह डिमांड है कि आप एमएसपी की गारंटी जरूर दें।

मैं आपको बताऊं कि मैं उस आंदोलन में शामिल हुआ था और सवा साल वह आंदोलन चला। उसमें मेरी माताएं, बहनें, छोटे बच्चे थे और उनका इम्तिहान लिया गया। उनको सवा साल गर्मी, धूप, बारिश, तूफान में बैठाया गया, लेकिन वे ट्रॉली लेकर बैठे रहे। छोटे-छोटे बच्चे ट्रॉलियों के नीचे सोया करते थे। मैं इस देश के लोगों का और पंजाब के लोगों का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं तथा विदेशों में बैठे लोगों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, जिन्होंने उनकी मदद की। किसान अपनी लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए खड़े रहे।... (व्यवधान) भइया, एक मिनट मुझे बोलने दीजिए। 750 किसान चले गए, मेरी माताएं, बहनें चली गईं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : 750 किसान चले गए, उन्होंने अपनी जान दे दी, लेकिन उनको एमएसपी नहीं मिली।... (व्यवधान) उनको एमएसपी नहीं दी गई। सवा साल बाद फिर धोखा

हुआ। देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, उस दिन हमारे गुरुओं का दिन था। वे गुरुद्वारे में गए और उन्होंने कहा कि आज मैं तीन ...* कानून सस्पेंड करता हूँ। हमें फिर राहत मिली। हमारे किसान बॉर्डर से उठे। लेकिन हमारी डिमांड थी कि आप ये तीन ...* कानून वापस ले लीजिए, आप सस्पेंड नहीं करें। फिर खुशी की लहर हुई कि शायद गुरुओं के दिहाड़े पर... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह आपने कहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ...** कानून नहीं कहा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : मैं उसको कार्यवाही से निकाल रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : गुरुओं के दिहाड़े पर उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे साथ अन्याय नहीं होगा। उसे वापस लेकर एफआईआर की गई। हमें दुःख इस बात का है, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि सामने वाले लोग फिर बोलेंगे। यहां की एक महिला सांसद ने, जो उस तरफ बैठती हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि ये किराये पर लेकर आई हुई औरतें हैं। मेरी माताओं के लिए कहा, जिन्होंने हमें पाल-पोस कर यहां बैठाया। कोर्ट में केस भी चल रहा है।... (व्यवधान) मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से डिमांड करना चाहता हूँ कि जो तीन ...* कानून संस्पेंड किए हैं, कृपया उनको वापस ले लीजिए और एमएसपी की गारंटी दे दीजिए।

सर, किसान हरियाणा के बॉर्डर से दिल्ली आना चाहते थे। उन्होंने एक महीना संघर्ष किया और फिर वहीं बैठ गए। कई महीने बैठने के बाद जब वे आगे बढ़ने लगे तो हमारे बेटे शुभकरण सिंह को हरियाणा पुलिस ने गोली मारी। वह आंदोलन में मर गया। आप सुनिये कि मरने के बाद क्या हुआ? इस देश के अंदर मरने के बाद उनको एफआईआर दर्ज करने का अधिकार नहीं, किसी ने एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की। डेड बॉडी लेकर मां-बाप को संघर्ष करना पड़ा और फिर जीरो नंबर की एफआईआर दर्ज हुई। बेनामी एफआईआर दर्ज हुई, जिसमें आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। मेरी

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

गुजारिश है और मैं डिमांड करता हूँ कि पंजाब के 750 किसान बॉर्डर पर मर गए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय अमरिंदर सिंह जी, मैं एक बात कह दूँ। आपकी पार्टी का कुल 55 मिनट का समय है और कई मैम्बर्स को बोलना है। आपका समय 7 मिनट 42 सैकेंड हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बजट पर भी बोलें।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : केवल उस कानून पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास और विषय भी होंगे। आप उन पर बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : मेरी डिमांड है कि पंजाब के जो 750 किसान मरे हैं, उनके लिए कृपया करके... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपने वह बात कह दी। अब आप बजट पर बोलिए।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : उनके लिए मुआवजा और जो शर्तें रखी थीं, जो कहा गया था, वह हुआ नहीं। जो तीन ...* कानून हैं, उनको ये वापस लें।

दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब वह किसान वहाँ पर बैठा और आंदोलन किया, तो उस समय किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत पंजाब के अंदर 23 लाख लोगों को मात्र छः हजार रुपये पहुंच रहे थे। यदि आज हम महीने का गाय का चारा लगा लें, तो छः हजार रुपये से ज्यादा का गाय चारा खा जाती है, लेकिन किसान को आप छः हजार रुपये प्रति साल देते हैं। उस समय हमारे 23 लाख बेनिफिशरीज़ थे, लेकिन उस आंदोलन के बाद आपने 14.5 लाख बेनिफिशरीज़ के नाम काट दिए। आपने कहा कि इनके कागज-पत्र ठीक नहीं हैं। प्लीज इसको जरा देखिए, जो हमारे 14.5 लाख लोगों के आपने नाम काटे हैं, उनके बारे में जरा सोचिए।

सर, आपने कहा कि समय कम है। फूड सिक्योरिटी में जब इस देश को अनाज की जरूरत थी, तो उस समय पंजाब ने पूरे देश का पेट भरने का काम किया। आज पंजाब की हवा खराब हो

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

गई है। आज पंजाब का पानी खराब हो गया है। आज पंजाब की मिट्टी खराब हो गई है। हम इन दो फसलों- गेहूं और चावल के चक्कर में फंस गए हैं। सारा वाटर लेवल नीचे चला गया है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार डायवर्सिफिकेशन की केवल बात करती है। पंजाब में कहीं पर अमरुद होता है, फ्रूट होता है, कहीं पर कॉटन होती है, कहीं पर राइस होता है, कहीं पर किन्नू होता है। अगर आप इसे पांच जोन में बांटकर जहां-जहां जिस चीज की पैदावार होती है, अगर आप 50 हजार करोड़ रुपया पंजाब के लिए कोर्प्स फंड रखेंगे, तो पंजाब के जख्मों पर मलहम भी लगेगा और जो 750 किसान मरे हैं, उससे लोग आपको याद करेंगे कि वाकई आपको पंजाब की चिंता है। तब हम डायवर्सिफिकेशन कर पाएंगे। मेरी आपसे यह गुजारिश है कि पंजाब को स्पेशल पैकेज दें, क्योंकि पंजाब का किसान बड़ा उद्यमी है। वह रेगिस्तान की जमीन को भी उपजाऊ कर सकता है। यह मेरी मांग है।

सर, मैं साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टबल बर्निंग एक बड़ा इश्यू है। आपने पूरे देश में पंजाब के ऊपर आरोप लगा दिया। आरोप यह है कि किसान की वजह से प्रदूषण होता है और हवा खराब होती है। जब से मैं पैदा हुआ हूं, किसान अपनी पराली को आग लगाता है, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ आपने कानून बना दिया। आपने कहा कि पराली नहीं जला सकते। उससे नुकसान यह हो रहा है कि यदि ढाई एकड़ या पांच एकड़ वाला किसान है, चूंकि 85 प्रतिशत जो किसान हैं, वे ढाई से पांच एकड़ जमीन वाले किसान हैं, उसके पास पैसा नहीं है कि वह कटाई के बाद कल्टीवेशन करे, क्योंकि उसमें दो-चार हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ खर्चा आ जाता है। इसलिए वह आग लगा देता है। आग लगाने से उसके चार हजार रुपये बच जाते हैं, क्योंकि एमएसपी की गारंटी नहीं है, प्रोडक्शन कॉस्ट नहीं मिलती है। फिर वहां धुआं होता है, पॉल्यूशन होता है, लेकिन आपने कानून बना दिया। उसमें सैटेलाइट के माध्यम से यह देख लिया जाता है। जो किसान आग लगाएगा, उसके ऊपर एफआईआर दर्ज हो जाता है, लेकिन मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि शाम के समय सैटेलाइट नहीं चलती। दिन के समय सैटेलाइट पांच बजे के बाद काम नहीं करती। लाखों किसान इसके आरोपी बना दिए गए हैं। उनका पासपोर्ट नहीं

बन रहा है। वह जमानत करा रहा है। वह कोर्ट जा रहा है। उसकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। फिर किसान क्या करता है कि रात को आग लगाता है। जब रात को आग लगती है, तो एकदम से धुँआ होता है, क्योंकि ओस पड़ती है और आग लगती नहीं है। फिर वहां धुँआ ज्यादा हो जाता है। इसलिए एकदम धुँआ आता है। अगर सुबह से आग लगने लगे, तो पॉल्यूशन कम हो। आप उसके लिए फैक्ट्रियां लगाएं, बेलर भेजें। बेलर होंगे, तो बेल्स बनेंगी। मान लीजिए कि मेरे पास ढाई एकड़ जमीन है।

मान लीजिए कि मेरे पास ढाई एकड़ जमीन है तो मैं पराली का बेस बना कर कहां रखूंगा। मेरी आधा एकड़ जमीन इसी में चली जाएगी, क्योंकि बेस कोई नहीं उठाता है। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि सैटेलाइट के माध्यम से किसानों के ऊपर जो एफआईआर दर्ज होती है, तब तक आप उसे बंद कराएं, जब तक आपके पास इंतजाम नहीं होता है। मैं वायु के लिए चिंतित हूं। मैं अपने बच्चों और परिवारों के लिए चिंतित हूं। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि आप उसके लिए इंतजाम करें। जो किसान पराली में आग नहीं लगाएगा, उस किसान को सरकार पांच हजार रुपए देगी। किसान पराली में क्यों आग लगाएंगे, उनके भी बच्चे हैं। आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरी गुजारिश है। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा नाम की एक योजना है। हाल ही में पंजाब में बाढ़ आई थी। मंत्री महोदय वहां गए थे। सर, आपको पता है कि मंत्री जी ने क्या किया? मैं इनको तब से देख रहा हूं, जब से ये माननीय मुख्यमंत्री थे। जब शिवराज चौहान जी आते हैं तो मुझे लगता है कि किसानों के मसीहा आ गए, लेकिन क्या हुआ कि पंजाब में बाढ़ आई, तो ये गन्ने के खेत में गए। वे पजामा पहन कर गन्ने के खेत के पानी में गए। मैंने कहा कि पंजाब के लोगों की बात बन गई। अब तो वहां के लोगों के लिए राहत आएगी। वे गन्ने के खेत में गए, ट्रैक्टर पर चढ़ गए। वहां फोटो शूट बहुत बढ़िया हुआ। अगले दिन शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी ने किसानों की तकलीफ को जाना और सुना, लेकिन खोदा पहाड़ निकला चूहा। हमें 1600 करोड़ रुपए दे दिया और उन्होंने कहा कि तुम्हारे पास 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए हैं। उनको पता था कि नेशनल डिजास्टर फंड का 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए वहां की सरकार ने इधर-उधर खा लिया और वहां 1600 करोड़ रुपए भी नहीं आए। आज

तक पंजाब का किसान पैसों के लिए जूझ रहा है और लड़ाई इनकी एवं झाड़ू सरकार की है, लेकिन पंजाब का किसान मर रहा है। एक रुपया भी पंजाब के किसानों के लिए नहीं आया है। यह आपकी लड़ाई है। फसल बीमा योजना के पैसे के लिए वे आपका इंतजार कर रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि शिवराज चौहान जी दोबारा अजनाला में आएं तो हम उनका स्वागत करेंगे।

सर, मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि यह देश के किसानों के साथ अन्याय है। आपको पता है कि पंजाब सरकार ने डिजास्टर फंड का पैसा गलत जगह पर इस्तेमाल कर लिया। आपको यह बात पता है कि आपने पंजाब को अकेले छोड़ दिया है। मेरी आपसे विनती है कि लुधियाना में एक पंजाब एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी है।...(व्यवधान) मुझे पता चला है कि यूनिवर्सिटी को हर साल लगभग 50 से 70 करोड़ रुपया सालाना अनुदान की जरूरत है। उन्हें रिसर्च वर्क के लिए पैसे की जरूरत है। मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि लुधियाना की यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए आप पैसे नहीं देंगे, वहां पैसे नहीं लगेगे तो हमारे किसानों को कैसे पता चलेगा कि कौन-सी बीज है, क्या और कैसी फसल करना है? डायवर्सिफिकेशन तो हो ही नहीं सकता है।...(व्यवधान) कम से कम 50-70 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष की जरूरत है, मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि अगर आप 500 करोड़ रुपए, कॉर्पस फंड उस यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए रख दें तो लुधियाना की पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए बेहतरीन होगा। ... (व्यवधान) वहां ऑलरेडी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है।

माननीय सभापति : अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : आपने हमें नौ दिन सस्पेंड किया। आपने हमें बाहर प्यार दिया, अब यहां भी प्यार दें।

माननीय सभापति : आप एक मिनट और बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : सर, लुधियाना में पंजाब एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि वह इसके लिए फंड दे।

माननीय सभापति : आप अपनी डिमांड्स रखिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : मेरी यही डिमांड है। This is the demand only.... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, किसानों को ऐसे दोष देना, झूठ-उधर की बातें करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है, 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये आपने उद्योगपतियों का माफ कर दिया है।

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा वारिंग : सभापति महोदय, छोटे और मध्यम किसानों पर कर्ज है, कृपया करके वन टाइम डेट रिलीफ बिना इंटरेस्ट के कर दें, यही मेरी गुजारिश है। धन्यवाद।

CUT MOTIONS

TOKEN

कि 'कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय' शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मांग (पृष्ठ 1

1) में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं।

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को लक्षित सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज प्रदान किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (1)

कोसी-सीमांचल क्षेत्र, विशेष रूप से पूर्णिया-कटिहार के लिए "पूर्णिया कृषि विकास मिशन" पैकेज को मंजूरी दिए जाने की आवश्यकता। (2)

सीमांचल में पूर्णिया को मक्का-जूट एग्रो-हब के रूप में विकसित किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (3)

पूर्णिया के जलभराव वाले निचले इलाकों (चौर) में मत्स्य पालन, डेयरी और कृषि-वानिकी को एकीकृत करके "कृषि-मत्स्य डेयरी क्लस्टर योजना" के लिए धन आवंटित किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (4)

किसानों के प्रशिक्षण, जलवायु-स्मार्ट कृषि, उन्नत बीज और डिजिटल कृषि सेवाओं के लिए पूर्णिया में "कृषि नवाचार प्रयोगशाला" विकसित करने के लिए धन उपलब्ध कराए जाने की आवश्यकता। (5)

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को कानूनी दर्जा देने और सभी फसलों के लिए लाभकारी खरीद मूल्य घोषित किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (6)

बागवानी, सब्जियों और फलों के मूल्य स्थिरीकरण के लिए 2000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (7)

पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि की राशि बढ़ाकर ₹12,000 प्रति वर्ष किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (8)

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के बजटीय प्रावधान को बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता। (9)

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): I beg to move:

Need to address the problems of delays in release of central agricultural funds to West Bengal, which are adversely affecting scheme implementation and farmer welfare. (10)

Need to ensure effective MSP for procurement and timely payments for paddy farmers in West Bengal. (11)

Need to provide adequate central financial support for farmers in flood and cyclone-prone areas of West Bengal, particularly the Sundarban region. (12)

Need to address rising input costs of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and diesel, which have eroded farm incomes of farmers despite increased budgetary allocations. (13)

Need to ensure timely payment of instalments of financial assistance to farmers under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN) Scheme and inclusion of eligible tenant farmers and sharecroppers who continue to remain outside the scheme's coverage. (14)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I beg to move:

Need to provide funds for promoting organic farming for protection of soil degradation due to excessive use of chemical fertiliser. (22)

Need to allocate funds for financial assistance to the farmers. (23)

Need to provide sufficient funds for providing increased minimum support price of paddy, coconut and rubber. (24)

Need to provide funds for construction of warehouses in Kerala. (25)

Need to provide funds for promoting modern farming technologies. (26)

Need to allocate funds for launching special programme for adoption of precision farming, artificial intelligence and digital tools. (27)

Need to provide special funds to compensate the losses sustained by farmers in Kerala due to natural calamities and climate change. (28)

Need to provide funds for ensuring the welfare of small and marginal farmers, holding less than two hectares of land. (29)

Need to provide funds for adequate irrigation infrastructure. (30)

Need to provide funds for raising agricultural productivity. (31)

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

देश में, विशेष रूप से राजस्थान में किसानों को डीएपी, यूरिया और अन्य उर्वरकों की समय पर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित किए जाने की आवश्यकता । (32)

पूरे देश, विशेष रूप से राजस्थान के किसानों का पूरा कर्ज माफ करने के लिए नीति बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता । (33)

उर्वरक सब्सिडी के वितरण और कंपनियों को इसके भुगतान में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और यह सुनिश्चित किए जाने की आवश्यकता कि सब्सिडी का लाभ वास्तव में किसानों तक पहुंचे । (34)

पर्याप्त उर्वरक गोदाम प्रदान करने और वितरण तंत्र विकसित किए जाने की आवश्यकता । (35)

राजस्थान में कृषि बीमा योजनाओं के तहत किसानों द्वारा समय पर और पर्याप्त मुआवजा प्राप्त न होने के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता । (36)

जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण कृषि पर बढ़ते खतरे को देखते हुए आवश्यक योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन न होने से उत्पन्न स्थिति का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता । (37)

किसानों की पैदावार पर कम गुणवत्ता वाले, घटिया और नकली उर्वरकों और बीजों के नकारात्मक प्रभाव पर एक वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन शुरू किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (38)

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर कृषि उपज की खरीद की गारंटी देने वाला कानून बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता। (39)

राजस्थान के नागौर, डीडवाना और कुचामन जिलों में एमएसपी खरीद प्रणाली में अनियमितताओं की जांच किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (40)

देश में किसान आत्महत्याओं को रोकने के लिए एक प्रभावी राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता। (41)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHEIKH (BARAMULLA): I beg to move:

Need to create a database regarding total agricultural land available in each district of J&K. (47)

Need to grant more funds for crop insurance scheme and making other similar facilities available to fruit growers in J&K. (48)

Need to take measures to preserve agricultural land in J&K from being converted for other purposes. (49)

Need to address the issue of low quality of pesticides being supplied in J&K. (50)

Need to elaborate measures under the central scheme and increase funds for farmers in J&K. (51)

DR. T. SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN

(CHENNAI SOUTH): I beg to move:

Need for adequate allocation of funds to address the rising input costs faced by farmers that continue to affect small and marginal farmers across States including Tamil Nadu. (52)

Need to transfer funds for agricultural infrastructure and climate-resilient farming directly to the States. (53)

Need to address concerns regarding the continued centralisation of agricultural policy frameworks, where States have limited ability to adapt the schemes to regional cropping patterns and climatic conditions. (54)

Need to assess the steps taken to ensure remunerative prices and procurement support for crops commonly cultivated in Tamil Nadu. (55)

Need to allocate adequate funds for drought mitigation and irrigation support, particularly in water-stressed districts of Tamil Nadu. (56)

Need to strengthen cold chain infrastructure and post-harvest management, particularly for perishable agricultural produce. (57)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR):

Need to establish a notified small onion cluster zone in Perambalur District of Tamil Nadu to increase exports, reduce wastage and improve farmer's income. (58)

PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD (MUMBAI NORTH-CENTRAL):

I beg to move:

Need to address the reasons for not achieving the target of doubling farmers' income by 2022, as the 77th NSS round (2025-26 data) shows average farm debt has increased. (65)

Need to increase the PM-KISAN annual installment from ₹6,000 to ₹12,000 to offset the inflation between 2019 and 2026. (66)

Need to address the issue of rising farmer suicides in Maharashtra, where Marathwada and Vidarbha reported suicides in the last year due to debt trap. (67)

Need to address the situation due to not achieving the target of doubling farmers' income where in 2026, the real farm income has stagnated while input costs for seeds and fertilizers have risen by 18 *per cent* annually. (68)

Need to provide a legal guarantee for Minimum Support Price (MSP) as demanded by the farmer delegations. (69)

Need to compensate farmers for the "Climate Change Yield Gap" as unseasonal rains in early 2026 damaged 5.2 lakh hectares of wheat. (70)

Need to provide an immediate debt waiver scheme for small and marginal farmers in Maharashtra. (71)

Need to invest in climate-resilient seeds. (72)

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

चूरु जिले में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की शाखा में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में कथित अनियमितताओं की जांच किए जाने और इसमें शामिल व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (95)

बिचौलियों से छुटकारा पाने के लिए तिलहन और दलहन की पूरी फसल खरीदे जाने की आवश्यकता। (96)

सभी फसलों, दूध और सब्जियों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की घोषणा किए जाने और इसके लिए कानूनी गारंटी प्रदान किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (97)

चूरु जिले के किसानों को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत वर्ष 2021, 2022 और 2023 के दौरान खरीफ फसलों के नुकसान के लिए मुआवजा दिए जाने की आवश्यकता। (98)

TOKEN

कि 'कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग' शीर्ष के अंतर्गत मांग (पृष्ठ 7) में 100 रुपए कम किए जाएं।

2

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): I beg to move:

घटते वास्तविक आवंटन से बीज विकास और सतत कृषि पद्धति में नवाचार के खतरे के चलते सरकारी कृषि की अनुसंधान संस्थाओं के लिए धनराशि बढ़ाए जाने की आवश्यकता। (84)

सरकारी धनराशि से होने वाले अनुसंधान के परिणाम किसानों तक पहुँचाने और प्रयोगशाला तक ही सीमित नहीं रखने या निजी हितों को पूरा करने में उपयोग होने से रोकने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए

किसान पर आधारित अनुसंधान को मज़बूत किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (85)

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

उत्तर प्रदेश के नगीना में आईसीएआर का एक क्षेत्रीय केंद्र स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (88)

नगीना के धामपुर में आईसीएआर का एक गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (89)

कृषि अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में पिछड़े वर्गों, अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिवासियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने तथा वित्तीय वर्ष में उनके लिए अलग बजट का प्रावधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (90)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU (PERAMBALUR):

Need to establish a horticulture centre and research centre for small onion at Thuraiyur in Tamil Nadu. (94)

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

सीकर में केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता। (99)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): Thank you for the opportunity, Sir. We are not merely discussing a sector of economy, we are discussing the very heartbeat of India. The agriculture is our cultural identity, our stability. It is the sacred bond between our soil and our society. We are not talking about takers and tonnes; we are talking about livelihood, dignity and the future of rural India.

Since 2014, the agricultural growth in India, if it is one sector, has been

just phenomenal compared to the growth of other sectors. I congratulate the Ministry and the Prime Minister. Rice production has increased 40 per cent and in our State, Telangana, four crore people eat approximately 40 lakh tonnes of paddy, 29 lakh tonnes of rice. But we produce 2.7 per cent more. The production of maize and corn has doubled. After the Ukraine war, there was a shortage of maize and corn. The production of maize has almost doubled. For the first time in history, the horticulture production of our nation has exceeded the food grain production of our nation. This growth is not accidental. It is engineered by a Government of policies, our Prime Minister and our Minister of Agriculture. It is backed by substance and not just words and policies – policies that support our farmers; policies that increase yield; policies that reduce risk to our farmers through insurance; policies that reduce the imports and increase the exports; policies that provide nutrition to our people; policies that promote organic agriculture and improve health; and policies that protect our soil. इरादे नेक और हौंसले बुलंद हो तो भगवान भी साथ देते हैं। Even the God smiled upon us and blessed our farmers, our nation, our Government and our Agriculture Minister with bountiful rains consistently. Despite that, we did not waver on focusing on irrigation. Not only we increased the area of irrigation by 43 per cent after the Government has come but also we focused on how to improve the efficiency. Our Agriculture Minister focused on 'per drop more crop'.

Sir, while the agriculture growth is huge, our Government acknowledges that there is still a shortage of pulses and edible oil. The Government is doing a lot but still, I have two requests. There are two more areas in which they

need to do more, and in which they are already doing. They are promoting edible oil, but palm oil is the biggest import. We import 60 per cent of edible oil. They have reduced the custom duties. So, our farmers have to become more competitive. They have to increase it back to the old level of 25 per cent of palm oil.

The second thing is this. They are encouraging the production of pulses and *dal* but I would like to request to increase the MSP a little further. We are very happy that our tandur *dal* is famous and we already have got a GI tag for it. We need to promote it more.

Sir, I was listening to the hon. Member from Ludhiana. I think it is the Congress culture of shoot and scoot; just like that he disappeared from here.

Sir, Ludhiana is partly rural and partly urban. I think the hon. Member from Ludhiana has never visited a village in Ludhiana. I doubt if he is even a farmer. मुझे शक है कि वह किसान हैं या कांग्रेस नेता हैं। तो क्या करें? I doubt that he has visited a village. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, he is talking about MSP. When the Congress was there, the Budget in agriculture was Rs. 22,000 crore. Now, we have increased it to Rs. 1.4 lakh crore. He is talking about MSP. Definitely, he is out of touch with the farmers. What was the MSP during the Congress's tenure? It was Rs. 600 or Rs. 1300. Now, as regards rice, it is Rs. 2400. He is definitely out of touch with reality. The MSP on all the commodities has increased. वह भी छोड़िए साहब। He might not have met the farmers. Has he not gone to a village in Ludhiana? Has he not travelled by a car in Ludhiana?

Sir, the economic growth in rural India, led by agriculture and farmers, has increased phenomenally. I was in the 16th Lok Sabha. At that time, the Pradhan Mantri had mentioned that किसान की आय दो-गुना करने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। And yes, the growth has happened. All these growths have happened because of several schemes like PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. I have three pages of the schemes. It did not happen by accident. वह भी छोड़िए साहब। But has he not travelled by a car in a village in Ludhiana?

Sir, the economic growth in rural India has been the highest. In a village, 10 years ago, in 2014, केवल 10-15 मोटर साइकिल्स और एक मोटर कार रहती थी। In the very same village in Ludhiana, where there were 15 motorcycles and one car, now, there are 100 cars and 700 motorcycles. These figures show the prosperity. It has not doubled. It has increased three times, and not only increased three times in terms of a rupee value. They talk about 'inflation', 'inflation', 'inflation'. Inflation is the lowest. ... (*Interruptions*) Inflation is the lowest. Their purchasing power has increased.

Now, where these FMCG companies are marketing? They are not marketing in urban areas. They are marketing in rural areas. In the rural India, earlier, there were 20 crore vehicles; now, the number is doubled to 40 crore vehicles. As regards FMCG, the increase is 400 per cent. It has increased by 400 per cent. Had the farmers not increased their incomes, it would not have increased. Rural India's FMCG consumption has risen from Rs. 1.5 lakh crore to Rs. 6.5 lakh crore. साहब, लुधियाना के गांवों में लोग साबुन खरीद रहे हैं, शर्ट खरीद रहे हैं,

टूथपेस्ट खरीद रहे हैं।

Now, I come to the internet users in rural areas. The number has increased from six crore to 55 crore. लुधियाना में हर किसान के पास इंटरनेट और स्मार्टफोन्स हैं।

Now, I come to rural electricity. One of the metrics world over, to see the prosperity and per capita income, is electricity consumption. The rural electricity consumption has increased more than 100 per cent everywhere. As regards refrigerators, it is 300 per cent; and as regards television, it is 200 per cent. So, I think, when our Leaders talk about agriculture, they should, at least, go to the village and see there, if not speak to the farmers.

Sir, one more area which needs focus and improvement -- if I have the attention of the Agriculture Minister -- is diesel. War is going on. Every farmer, world over, is getting affected. In India, 13 per cent of the total diesel consumption is there, which is about Rs. 10 lakh crore. We use 13 per cent only for agriculture.

We use Rs.1.3 lakh crore worth of diesel in agriculture, and that translates to about 2.4 per cent of our total agricultural produce. In the case of rice, it is even more - over 12 per cent. Thanks to our hon. Prime Minister, our External Affairs Minister and our Minister of Petroleum, while farmers across the world are suffering, our farmers, despite the war, are not affected by the rise in diesel prices.

However, my demand is this. While we are protected by our hon. Prime Minister, our policies, and our Minister of Petroleum, we need to focus on the

‘de-dieselisation of agriculture’.

I spent one-and-a-half years in rural America, on farmlands. One would imagine that in America, with a high level of mechanisation, there would be much higher diesel consumption per acre. But American farmers consume less than half the diesel that we consume per unit of produce. This is because, in one go, their huge tractors perform four operations that we carry out separately - ploughing, rotavating, seeding, fertilising, and even applying a small amount of water to the seed. In contrast, we do these operations multiple times a day. Even Sweden performs better. So, we need to focus more on efficiency in agriculture. Our “per drop, more crop” approach is great, but we should also start focusing on “per litre of diesel, more crop.”

Sir, I am from Telangana. We have ruined one of the richest States. We have harmed ourselves with projects like the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project (KLIP) - a Rs.1.2 lakh crore irrigation project, which is one of the world’s biggest engineering blunders, with much of it not working despite the huge expenditure.

Today, Telangana farmers are surviving primarily because of the support of our Agriculture Minister.

If anyone supported the farming community in Telangana, that was Minister of Agriculture and union government.

Every farmer family in Telangana is getting Rs.1.21 lakh every year. I have the numbers here. We produce a lot of rice; in fact, we produce excess

..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

rice. Not only Telangana, but the whole country produces excess rice. The Centre does not need to buy rice; still, it is buying rice from Telangana just to support our farmers. Our Agriculture Minister is allocating the highest amount to Telangana. We are among the highest consumers. I cannot say I am very proud, because there are both good and bad aspects to consuming urea and fertilisers. This is due to his largesse.

Farmers in Telangana are surviving because of the urea subsidy provided by the Ministry, which is highest in the country.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kindly make it brief.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Okay, Sir.

So, if you consider Rs.6,000 and all the subsidies, it comes to more than Rs.1.2 lakh per year. I am sure it is the same for Telangana. I have just one more point, if you permit me. I have many more points, but considering the time constraint, I will stick to just one more.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He himself is a farmer; he spent one-and-a-half years in rural America. I have time constraints because a number of speakers from the BJP will speak.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: Sir, I have met the Minister, and he is also focused on improving efficiency using our ISRO technology. I spoke about it in the 16th Lok Sabha. तब नहीं हुआ था, लेकिन अब तो हो रहा है, using our satellite technology to make agriculture more efficient. सर, बहुत कुछ हुआ है, लेकिन अगर उसकी थोड़ी गति बढ़ाएंगे तो देश के किसानों को और ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

Sir, thank you very much. I listened to your words, but I will submit the rest of my speech to the hon. Agriculture Minister.

I have more more thing to say. Tomorrow is a new year for many of the South Indian States.

हमारे यहां हैप्पी उगादि बोलते हैं। उगादि के दिन हम पचड़ी पीते हैं। वह खट्टा होता है, मीठा होता है। जीवन भी और एग्रीकल्चर भी खट्टा रहता है, मीठा रहता है। मगर यह साल तो और ज्यादा मीठा रहेगा, मैं यह मानता हूँ। थैंक्यू सर।

माननीय सभापति : यहां पर जो भी माननीय सदस्य अपना लिखित भाषण ले करना चाहते हैं, उनको अनुमति दी जाती है कि वे अपना भाषण लिखित रूप में भी सदन पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं।

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल (फतेहपुर) : धन्यवाद, मान्यवर। महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में केवल कृषि क्षेत्र की चर्चा करने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि भारत के किसानों के अस्तित्व का प्रश्न उठाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों का, जो आज बढ़ती लागत, अस्थिर बाजार, जलवायु संकट, भुगतान में देरी और नीतिगत अनिश्चितता के बीच जूझ रहे हैं।

12.47 hrs

(Shri N. K. Premachandran in the Chair)

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल : महोदय, मैं इस सदन में उस वर्ग की आवाज़ लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ, जिसके पसीने से इस देश की रोटी बनती है, लेकिन जिसकी मेहनत का मूल्य आज भी तय नहीं हो पाया है। भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की असली बुनियाद दिल्ली के दफ्तरों में नहीं, बल्कि गाँव के खेतों में खड़ी है। यह देश उद्योग से चलता होगा, व्यापार से बढ़ता होगा, लेकिन पेट तो किसान ही भरता है, लेकिन आज उस किसान की स्थिति यह हो गई है कि वह अपनी फसल कमजोर बाजार में बेच रहा है, और अपनी खेती के लिए बाजार से महँगे बीज, खाद और डीज़ल खरीद रहा है। यानी किसान उस चक्की में पिस रहा है, जहाँ खरीद महँगी है और बिक्री सस्ती है।

महोदय, आज गाँव का किसान एक बात बड़ी पीड़ा के साथ कह रहा है कि "खेती अब धंधा

नहीं, मजबूरी हो गई है "। यह केवल एक वाक्य नहीं है, यह उस पीड़ा का बयान है जो आज देश के करोड़ों किसानों के दिल में बैठ चुकी है।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन को समाजवादी आंदोलन के महान नेता मुलायम सिंह यादव जी की एक बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वे अक्सर कहते थे कि किसान की मेहनत को समझना है तो उसे मजदूर की मेहनत से जोड़कर देखना चाहिए। वे कहा करते थे कि यदि एक मजदूर का मेहनताना 300 रुपये प्रतिदिन है, तो किसान भी अपने खेत में उतनी ही मेहनत करता है। किसान अकेला नहीं होता, बल्कि उसका पूरा परिवार खेती में लगा रहता है। यदि हम किसान परिवार के पाँच सदस्य मान लें, तो उस परिवार की एक दिन की मेहनत लगभग 1500 रुपये के बराबर होती है। अब जरा इसका हिसाब लगाइए। 1500 रुपये प्रतिदिन का मतलब लगभग 45,000 रुपये प्रतिमाह हुआ।

महोदय, यह वह आय है, जो एक किसान परिवार की मेहनत के आधार पर होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आज हकीकत क्या है? देश के अधिकांश छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की मासिक कृषि आय लगभग 10,000- 12,000 रुपये के आसपास बताई जा रही है और उसमें भी बीज, खाद, डीज़ल, सिंचाई, दवा और मशीन का खर्च निकालने के बाद किसान के हाथ में कई बार 5-6 हजार रुपये ही बचते हैं। यानी जिस किसान परिवार की मेहनत की कीमत 45,000 रुपये होनी चाहिए, उसे 6-7 हजार रुपये में पूरा महीना गुजारना पड़ता है। यह केवल आय का अंतर नहीं है, यह न्याय और सम्मान का अंतर है।

महोदय, मैं विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के आलू किसानों की पीड़ा को इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस साल हालात यह हो गए हैं कि किसान का आलू कई जगह से 4-5 रुपये किलो तक बिकने लगा है, जबकि कोल्ड स्टोरेज का किराया लगभग 250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पड़ता है। खुदाई, मजदूरी और परिवहन का खर्च अलग है। यानी किसान को कई बार लागत से भी कम कीमत मिलती है। कई किसानों ने मजबूरी में अपना आलू सड़कों पर फेंक दिया और कइयों ने पशुओं को खिला दिया।

महोदय, किसान पूछता है कि जब आलू शहर में 35-40 रुपये किलो बिकता है, तो किसान को 5-6 रुपये किलो ही क्यों मिलते हैं? यह बीच का अंतर आखिर कहां जा रहा है? गाँव का किसान आज एक बात बड़ी साफ कह रहा है कि साहब, हम दया नहीं मांगते हैं, बस इतना चाहते हैं कि हमारी मेहनत का सही दाम मिल जाए।

महोदय, अब मैं हाल ही में चर्चा में आए भारत-अमेरिका कृषि व्यापार समझौते पर आना चाहता हूँ। सरकार कह रही है कि इससे व्यापार बढ़ेगा, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि किसका व्यापार बढ़ेगा, भारत के किसान का या अमेरिका के कृषि कॉरपोरेट का व्यापार बढ़ेगा? उदाहरण के तौर पर पहला उदाहरण सोयाबीन तेल का है। अमेरिका में सोयाबीन किसानों को भारी सब्सिडी मिलती है यदि भारत सोयाबीन तेल पर आयात शुल्क कम करता है, तो सस्ता विदेशी तेल भारतीय बाजार में आएगा। इसका असर मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र के तिलहन किसानों पर और विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के मिश्रित खेती करने वाले किसानों पर पड़ेगा। विशेषज्ञों का अनुमान है कि यदि आयात बढ़ता है तो घरेलू तिलहन कीमतों में 10-20 प्रतिशत तक गिरावट आती है।

महोदय, अमेरिका का डेयरी उद्योग अत्यधिक सब्सिडी और बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन पर आधारित है। यदि डेयरी उत्पादों के आयात पर ढील दी जाती है, तो इसका सीधा असर छोटे दुग्ध उत्पादकों पर, ग्रामीण महिलाओं की आय पर और सहकारी दुग्ध समितियों पर पड़ेगा। भारत में लगभग 8 करोड़ ग्रामीण परिवार दूध उत्पादन करते हैं। एक छोटी-सी आयात ढील भी लाखों छोटे पशुपालकों की आय को प्रभावित करती है।

मान्यवर, तीसरा उदाहरण पशु चारा और कृषि उत्पाद है। अमेरिका से जो डील हुई है, यह बहुत ही खतरनाक है।

श्रीमन्, मेरी कुछ मांगें हैं, जिन्हें मैं एक मिनट में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों की बुरी हालत है। उनके ऊपर बहुत कर्ज है। उस कर्ज को माफ किया जाए। खाद की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए। यूरिया की एक बोरी जो 40 किलोग्राम की आती है, उसको बढ़ाकर 50 किलोग्राम किया जाए। उन्हें सिंचाई हेतु फ्री बिजली दी जाए। गन्ना किसानों

का बकाया दिया जाए। किसान निधि को बढ़ा कर कम से कम 20,000 रुपये किए जाएं।

महोदय, अमेरिका के साथ ट्रेड डील से भारत के किसानों का भविष्य बर्बाद होगा। वहां के किसानों को खाद, बीज, बिजली, पानी फ्री में मिलते हैं। उनके मुकाबले भारत के किसानों को खाद, बीज महंगे मिलते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने किसान मंडियों की स्थापना की थी, जिनको भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने कमजोर कर दिया है। वर्ष 2023 में किसान विरोधी काला कानून वापस लेने के लिए हुए आंदोलन में जो लोग शहीद हुए हैं, उनके परिवारों को कम से कम एक-एक करोड़ रुपये दिए जाने चाहिए।

मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। आवारा पशुओं और जंगली जानवरों से हुए फसलों के नुकसान के बारे में कहा गया था कि इसको भी प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में सम्मिलित करेंगे। माननीय मंत्री जी से हम चाहते हैं कि जब वे अपना बयान दें तो उसमें यह बता दें कि किस तारीख को यह आदेश लागू हो गया कि जंगली जानवरों और आवारा पशुओं से फसलों को हुए नुकसान को प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में जोड़ दिया गया है।

मान्यवर, एमएसपी की गारंटी दी जाए। इसके लिए सरकार ने कहा था कि हम आएंगे और आपको एमएसपी की गारंटी देंगे। अगर एमएसपी की गारंटी देंगे तो किसानों को स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार लाभ मिलेगा और उनकी आय में बढ़ोतरी होगी।

मान्यवर, किसान बीमा दुर्घटना की राशि मात्र 5 लाख रुपये है। इसे बढ़ाकर कम से कम दस लाख रुपये किया जाए।

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज, आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल : मान्यवर, कृषि यंत्रों पर जो जीएसटी लगती है, उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाए।

मान्यवर, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां बहुत छोटे-छोटे किसान हैं और सरकार उनके इलाज के लिए आयुष्मान कार्ड बनाती है। आयुष्मान कार्ड 6 यूनिट पर बनता है। मेरी मांग

है कि आयुष्मान कार्ड को बनाने में उन किसानों को वरीयता दी जाए।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से अभी एक और स्पीकर हैं। आपको उनके लिए समय देना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

***SHRI G. M. HARISH BALAYOGI (AMALAPURAM):** Thank you for giving me the opportunity to present my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for 2026-27.

At the outset, I would like to acknowledge the Government's continued focus on agriculture, particularly the emphasis on high value crops. The policy direction reflected in the Budget, with support for crops such as coconut, cocoa and cashew in coastal regions, is both timely and appropriate. The announcement of a Coconut Promotion Scheme is especially significant for states like Andhra Pradesh.

India is today the world's largest producer of coconuts, with about 21.65 lakh hectares under cultivation and production exceeding 21,000 million nuts. Nearly 3 crore people, including around 1 crore farmers, depend on this sector for their livelihood. Within this state Andhra Pradesh stands out with the highest productivity at nearly 15,900 nuts per hectare.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Konaseema district in my constituency, Amalapuram alone accounts for nearly 50 percent of the State's coconut production and supports the livelihoods of a majority of its population. Coconut is not merely one among many crops here, it is the economic foundation of the district.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

However, the region is presently facing a serious and continuing crisis. Saline water intrusion through drainage channels, incomplete desilting, the spread of brackish water aquaculture and repeated flooding have caused extensive damage. Productive coconut trees have withered, soil quality has deteriorated, and cultivation has become increasingly uncertain. In several areas, farmers are struggling to sustain even basic agricultural activity.

At the core of this issue is persistent waterlogging and saline ingress which are undermining the viability of agriculture in the delta. I would, therefore, urge the Government to take up subsurface drainage systems in waterlogged and coastal areas, and consider a pilot in Konaseema.

It is in this context that the newly announced Coconut Promotion Scheme assumes importance. The provisions relating to replanting of old and unproductive trees, supply of high-yielding saplings, nursery development and support for processing can have a meaningful impact. I would urge that its implementation give priority to major coconut-growing regions like Konaseema, where the need is both immediate and substantial. Alongside this, there is a need to strengthen the Coconut Development Board with higher allocations so that replanting and rejuvenation are taken up at scale. At the same time, value addition must be brought closer to the farmer. Coconut-based products such as virgin coconut oil, coconut sugar, coir and activated carbon have strong market potential. Supporting processing units at the cluster level will help farmers realise better returns and reduce dependence on raw nut sales.

Given these recurring shocks in delta regions like mine, risk mitigation

becomes equally important. Farmers in such areas face repeated exposure to cyclones, floods and salinity. While the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides coverage for seasonal crops, plantation crops such as coconut require a more suitable framework.

I would also urge the Government to consider expanding PMFBY to include post-harvest losses and a wider range of risks, along with technology-based assessment through geo-tagging and drone surveys. For coastal regions, where losses often occur beyond the field and after harvest, such changes are necessary.

I now turn to mechanisation. Nearly 68 percent of landholdings in the country are marginal, with an average size of about one hectare. In constituencies like Amalapuram, this makes individual ownership of machinery unviable. What farmers need is access. Expansion of Custom Hiring Centres and Farm Machinery Banks at the village level will allow small farmers to use modern equipment at affordable rates. These centres can be effectively operated through Farmer Producer Organisations, cooperatives and self-help groups.

This also highlights the importance of strengthening FPOs. In regions like Konaseema, where farmers are predominantly smallholders, FPOs are essential not only for aggregation but also for mechanisation and market access. They require sustained handholding in their initial years, along with timely access to credit, infrastructure and working capital.

I would also like to briefly highlight the experience of Andhra Pradesh in

natural farming. The Andhra Pradesh Community-Managed Natural Farming programme, implemented through Rythu Sadhikara Samstha, has demonstrated that it is possible to reduce input costs while improving soil health and climate resilience. Such approaches are particularly relevant for ecologically sensitive regions and merit wider support.

Alongside such practices, access to timely information is equally important. I appreciate the introduction of Bharat VISTAAR, which aims to provide real-time advisories in local languages. This initiative can be highly beneficial for farmers and fishermen in coastal regions like mine. I would request that its rollout in Telugu be prioritized and that district-level coverage be ensured for effective utilisation.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that agriculture policy must also recognize the role of farm labour. In coastal Andhra Pradesh, a large number of households depend on agricultural labour. Extending social security and welfare measures to this segment is equally important.

Agriculture in regions like Konaseema stands at a critical juncture. With appropriate support in terms of infrastructure, insurance, mechanization and value addition, it can continue to be productive and sustainable. Without timely intervention, the challenges will only deepen.

I, therefore, urge the Hon'ble Minister to give focused attention to coconut-growing regions, strengthen insurance frameworks for plantation crops, and ensure that mechanization and institutional support reach small and marginal farmers effectively.

***SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):**

"लघु-लघु तृणों को जोड़कर, जो विस्तृत जग रच देते हैं,
वे श्रमजीवी ही धरती को, स्वर्ग-समान बना देते हैं"

Under the visionary leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, agriculture has moved from the era of crisis management and policy neglect towards an era of long-term, structural transformation, where the farmer is treated not as a passive beneficiary of subsidies but as an empowered economic stakeholder.

This shift is visible first in the sheer scale of public investment that the Modi Government has made in the agricultural ecosystem. The Budget Allocation of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare increased from ₹21,933 crore in 2013-14 to ₹1,30,561 crore in 2026-27. This fivefold jump is not just a statistic; its a declaration of our government's political will -for us Annadata is the priority.

This sustained focus on investment and productivity has resulted in record output. It has turned India into a global granary. India's foodgrain production has risen from 265.05 million tonnes in 2014-15 to an estimated 347.44 million tonnes in 2024-25.

Diversification into high-value agriculture and horticulture is a key strategy for increasing farmers' incomes. This can be observed by the fact that horticulture production increased from 280.70 million tonnes in 2013-14 to 367.72 million tonnes in 2024-25. In the Budget 2026-27, the government has

* Speech was laid on the Table.

announced support of Rs.350 Crore for the cultivation of High Value Crops such as coconut, sandalwood, cashew, cocoa and nuts. While previous Congress governments' agriculture policy revolved around rice and wheat, the Modi government has formed various policies for crop diversification ranging from Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture to National Mission on Edible Oil. We are ensuring that the Indian plate is filled by the Indian farmer.

An equally remarkable reform lies in the strategy adopted for promoting pulses. For decades, pulses were India's structural weakness, where farmers were discouraged, production was stagnated, imports were ballooned, and consumers suffered from price shocks. Under the Modi Government, the production of pulses has increased by 57% over the past 9 years. In 2015-2016, India was producing 163.23 lakh tonnes, which has now increased to over 256.83 lakh tonnes in 2024-25. Not only this, under the Modi Government, the procurement of pulses at MSP has also increased by an extraordinary 7,350%. Rising from only 1.52 Lakh Metric Tonnes in 2009-2014 to 82.98 Lakh Metric Tonnes in 2020-2025. I sincerely appreciate the government's recent scheme 'Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses' launched in October 2025, with a financial outlay of Rs. 11,440 Crore over a period of six years.

In the same spirit, the Government has strengthened domestic incentives for oilseeds to reduce India's vulnerability to edible oil imports, the oilseeds procurement at MSP has increased by over 1,500% in the last eleven years.

I come from a farming background; many of my friends sitting here in this House also do. For farmers, it is essential to care for the crop not only during sowing and harvesting, but also post-harvest. Many agricultural products are perishable in nature and thus require to be processed in a short time after the harvest. This is to ensure that there is no loss of quality and quantity till the consumption. According to a study, the post-harvest losses were worth Rs. 1 Lakh 49 thousand crore in 2020-2021. To address this roadblock, the government launched the PM Kisan Samapada Yojana. It is commendable that as of January 2025, the cold storage capacity across states has increased to an estimated at 39.7 million tonnes.

At the level of direct income support, which earlier governments did not operationalise at scale, the Modi Government has implemented PM-KISAN as one of the world's largest Direct Benefit Transfer programmes for farmers. Almost 10 crore small and marginal farmers have received ₹4.09 lakh crore directly into their accounts. This scheme ensures an annual ₹6,000 per farmer, freeing them from debt traps.

The average income of an agricultural household during the UPA era, specifically during July 2012 to June 2013 was as low as 6,426, as against its average monthly consumption expenditure of ₹ 6,223. As many as 22.50% of the farmers lived below the poverty line. However, by 2018-2019 the average monthly income per household had increased to ₹10,218. Further in 2025, the Indian Council on Agricultural Research (ICAR) had released a compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers who increased their income more than two

times because of the welfare schemes being operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare and the allied ministries.

The highest allocation in 2026-27 is for the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme (PM KISAN). The scheme has been allocated Rs 63,500 crore, which is about 45% of the Ministry budget. According to a study by NITI Aayog, more than 92% of the beneficiaries utilized the financial for procuring essential agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. The success of this scheme is an evidence of this government's resolve to make our farmers financially independent and free them from the clutches of moneylenders.

This government has also made it a priority to extend crop insurance to all farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. Insurance coverage has expanded dramatically. Since inception, 78.41 crore farmer applications have been insured and ₹1.92 lakh crore paid out in claims. Enrollment reached 4.19 crore farmers in 2024-25, protecting incomes against droughts, floods and pestilence. Today, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) stands as a global benchmark for disaster resilience.

In my state, Rajasthan alone, over 5 crore applicants have benefitted and availed claims over Rs. 31 thousand crore. Farmers now have access to comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for food crops. In my Parliamentary constituency, Pali, we have ensured that 'Last Mile' is covered. A total of Rs. 338.44 crore has been disbursed and over 5 Lakh farmers have benefitted from 'Modi ki Guarantee' during 2020-25 under PMFBY & RWBC scheme combined.

UPA's initiative for crop insurance (National Agricultural Insurance Scheme), only offered limited coverage and a meagre allocation of Rs 2,151 crore in 2013-2014. In comparison 2024-25, the Modi Government allocated a budget of Rs 15,864 crore for the PMFBY, almost eight times more than the Congress.

Today the Congress party wants to project themselves as the well-wishers of farmers, but the reality is that their tenure was marked by underfunded schemes, underwhelming delivery, and complete absence of intent to strengthen our farmers.

Increase in agricultural production cannot be separated from investments in agricultural research and innovation. The government is committed to providing state-of-the art facilities to farmers from 'seed to market'. The Indian government has pushed genome editing research through Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

In 2025, the seeds of the government's efforts bore fruit when ICAR developed India's first genome-edited rice varieties. The advanced varieties are expected to result in a 19% increase in yield and a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Under the rule of the previous UPA government, agricultural research took a back-seat. They ignored the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission for setting up a second Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI). Only a year after becoming Prime Minister, Narendra Modi ji laid the foundation stone for the second IARI in 2015.

As I conclude my speech, I want to remind this House- this Demand for

Grants by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and the last decade under the Modi government is not merely about numbers - it is about the Swabhimaan of Indian farmers, it is another step in the direction of Atmanirbharta, another step in the direction of Vikasit Bharat.

***श्रीमती भारती पारधी (बालाघाट) :** मैं आज इस सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रही हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी तथा माननीय कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का अभिनंदन करना चाहती हूँ, जिनके नेतृत्व में भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र निरंतर सशक्त और आत्मनिर्भर बन रहा है।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और आज भी देश की बड़ी आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर है। इसलिए कृषि केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं, बल्कि भारत की संस्कृति, परंपरा और ग्रामीण जीवन की आधारशिला है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में केंद्र सरकार ने किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सशक्त करने के लिए अनेक ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाए हैं।

आज भारत दुनिया के प्रमुख कृषि उत्पादक देशों में से एक है। अनाज, फल, सब्जी, दुग्ध उत्पादन और बागवानी के क्षेत्र में भारत ने उल्लेखनीय उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त की हैं। इन उपलब्धियों के पीछे सरकार की अनेक दूरदर्शी योजनाओं और नीतियों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

किसानों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण सिद्ध हुई है। इस योजना के माध्यम से देश के करोड़ों किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, जिससे उनकी कृषि गतिविधियों को मजबूती मिली है और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को भी बल मिला है।

इसी प्रकार किसानों को जोखिम से बचाने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के

* Speech was laid on the Table.

माध्यम से प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई सुनिश्चित की जा रही है। इससे किसानों का आत्मविश्वास बढ़ा है और कृषि को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाया गया है।

कृषि के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत सिंचाई सुविधाओं का तेजी से विस्तार किया जा रहा है। "हर खेत को पानी" के संकल्प के साथ सरकार देश के दूरस्थ और सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में भी सिंचाई व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास कर रही है।

कृषि क्षेत्र में नवाचार और तकनीक का उपयोग बढ़ाने पर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। डिजिटल तकनीक, आधुनिक मशीनरी, ड्रोन तकनीक और बेहतर बीजों के उपयोग से आज भारतीय कृषि अधिक उत्पादक और प्रतिस्पर्धी बन रही है। इसके साथ ही प्राकृतिक खेती और जैविक खेती को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जिससे पर्यावरण संरक्षण के साथ-साथ किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त हो सके।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बालाघाट-सिवनी जैसे आदिवासी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि और वनोपज आधारित आजीविका की अपार संभावनाएँ हैं। इस क्षेत्र में धान का उत्पादन सर्वाधिक होता है तथा गेहूँ, चना, मक्का सहित अन्य फसलें भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादित होती हैं। किन्तु यहाँ भंडारण और परिवहन की पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण किसानों को अपने उत्पादों का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरे क्षेत्र में आधुनिक वेयरहाउस, कोल्ड स्टोरेज और परिवहन सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इसके साथ ही कृषकों की उन्नति के लिए जल भंडारण क्षेत्रों और बांधों का उन्नयन भी अत्यंत आवश्यक है, ताकि सिंचाई सुविधाओं को और अधिक मजबूत किया जा सके और किसानों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई जा सके।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार का लक्ष्य केवल कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाना ही नहीं, बल्कि किसानों की आय में वृद्धि, कृषि को लाभकारी बनाना और ग्रामीण भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना है। यही कारण है कि आज कृषि क्षेत्र में रिकॉर्ड निवेश किया जा रहा है और

किसानों को आधुनिक तकनीक, वित्तीय सहायता तथा बाजार तक बेहतर पहुंच प्रदान की जा रही है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इन प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र और अधिक सशक्त होगा, किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होगी और देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा भी मजबूत होगी।

अंत में, मैं पुनः प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और कृषि मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का हृदय से अभिनंदन करती हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में भारतीय कृषि एक नई ऊर्जा और नई दिशा के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है।

***SUSHRI. S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR):** Thank you for allowing me to express my views on the Demands for Grants for Agriculture. I would like to talk on behalf of those who feed this nation our farmers, our Annadata. Every year, this House debates the Budget, and every year, we hear grand pronouncements about the government's commitment to the agricultural sector. But when we look beyond the slogans and examine the fine print of the Demand for Grants, a very different picture emerges. It is a picture of shrinking allocations, broken promises, and a rural economy that is being systematically pushed to the margins. Today, I want to place before this House the facts and figures that tell the true story of Indian agriculture a story of widening inequality, deepening debt, and a government that has turned its back on the very people who put food on our tables.

The Growth Paradox

The reality of our rural economy is laid bare by the analysis of this year's Demand for Grants. Between 2011-12 and 2024-25, while our national GDP grew at an annual rate of 6%, the agriculture sector lagged significantly at just

* Speech was laid on the Table.

4%. Despite employing nearly 46% of our workforce, this sector contributes less than 20% to the economy's value added. This is not progress; it is a widening gap between the urban rich and the rural provider.

The Great Budgetary Shrinkage

The government frequently claims that farmers are the priority of this nation, but the numbers in this Budget tell a story of systematic fiscal abandonment. In 2021-22, the Ministry of Agriculture accounted for 3.47% of the Union Budget. Today, in 2026-27, that share has plummeted to a mere 2.63%. How can we talk about a "New India" when the sector that employs 46% of our workforce is being squeezed into a smaller and smaller corner of our national finances? This is not just a policy shift; it is a withdrawal of support for nearly half of our population.

The Yield Crisis

We talk about becoming a global food basket, yet our productivity is stagnating. According to the data, India's paddy yield stands at 4,229 kg/ha, while China achieves over 7,000 kg/ha. Our wheat yield is 3,537 kg/ha, nearly 40% lower than our neighbors. Why is this? Because while other nations invest in science, this Government has cut the budget for Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) by 3%. Even more shocking is the 20.2% cut to Agricultural Education. We are essentially starving the future of Indian farming of the knowledge it needs to compete.

The Debt Trap and the Moneylender

The analysis highlights a frightening reality: 30% of agricultural

households still rely on informal moneylenders and relatives for credit. For marginal farmers those with less than 2 hectares this dependence is even higher. While we celebrate digital banking, one-third of our farmers are still at the mercy of high-interest local lenders because institutional credit is failing to reach the bottom of the pyramid. With 52% of households already in debt, this budget offers no relief, no waiver, and no hope.

The Debt Trap and the Human Cost

We cannot ignore the human cost of these dry spreadsheets. The 2026 documents admit that 52% of all agricultural households are currently crushed under debt. Between 2015 and 2023, nearly 99,000 farmers took their own lives. In 2023 alone, over 10,000 brothers and sisters in the farming sector chose death over the indignity of debt. While the government is generous with corporate incentives, it remains silent on a comprehensive farm loan waiver. A farmer's life is treated as a statistic, while a corporate bad loan is treated as a "business necessity."

Broken Promises: The PM-KISAN Erosion

For eight consecutive years, the PM-KISAN benefit has remained frozen at Rs 6,000. In 2019, that amount might have bought a certain quantity of seeds and fertilizer; today, with skyrocketing rural inflation, its real value has evaporated.

Yet, the allocation remains stagnant at Rs 63,500 crore. This is a "silent cut" in the income of our farmers. Instead of doubling income, this government has allowed inflation to double the hardships of the rural household.

The Collapse of Crop Insurance

Furthermore, Sir, we must look at the functional collapse of the PM-Fasal Bima Yojana. The budget for crop insurance has been slashed to Rs. 12,200 crore, the lowest it has been in seven years. While the government collects thousands of crores in premiums, the protection for the farmer has vanished. In the 2024-25 cycle alone, despite extreme weather hitting over 17 million hectares of land, the government's own data reveals that over Rs. 4,107 crore in claims remain pending and unpaid to our struggling farmers. If the budget is being cut while climate disasters are increasing, who is this scheme actually for? It has ceased to be a safety net for the farmer and has instead become a guaranteed revenue stream for private insurance companies.

The Invisible Farmer: Women in Agriculture

80% of economically active women work in our fields. They are the backbone of our rural economy. Yet, because of fragmented landholdings and a refusal to recognize them as formal "farmers," they remain excluded from institutional credit and subsidies. By labeling them as mere "laborers," this Ministry ensures that Nari Shakti remains a slogan on a poster rather than a reality in our paddy fields.

Infrastructure: A Budget of Cuts

The Government claims to support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), yet the allocation for the 'Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs' has been cut by 14%. Furthermore, while we lose Rs 1.5 lakh crore annually to post-harvest spoilage, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has been

allocated a measly Rs 910 crore-less than 1% of the total annual loss. In my constituency of Karur and neighboring areas like Manapparai, we see the results of this neglect every day in the lack of cold storage and processing units.

Infrastructure Gaps: A Cruel Neglect

Finally, look at the infrastructure. India loses nearly Rs 1.5 lakh crore annually to post-harvest spoilage. Yet, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has been given only Rs 910 crore. This is less than 1% of what we lose every year! In my constituency of Karur and the Manapparai and Viralimalai regions, farmers have been asking for cold storage and regulated market godowns.

The e-NAM proposal for the Chinnadharapuram regulated market at Kuppam Village and the need for cold storage in Vedasandur and Kadavur are not just local requests-they are essential tools for survival. Without these, our farmers are forced into "distress sales," watching their hard work rot while they wait for a fair price that never comes.

The Fertilizer Imbalance

Finally, we are financing an ecological disaster. Fertilizer consumption has surged from 92 kg/ha to 150 kg/ha. Because the government prioritizes a distortionary Urea subsidy over balanced nutrition, our soil N:P:K ratio has warped to a toxic 10.9:4.4:1. We are spending Rs 1.71 lakh crore to degrade our soil and deplete our groundwater, while the real solution-investment in sustainable research-is being defunded.

Conclusion

You cannot double a farmer's income by cutting the budget for their education, their infrastructure, and their insurance. This budget is a document of structural neglect. I urge the Government to stop the "headline budgeting" and start addressing the yields, the credit gaps, and the research needs of the Indian farmer.

The government must stop hiding behind slogans and theatrics. You cannot feed a nation with press releases. You cannot protect a farmer with a collapsed insurance scheme. It is time to provide a legal guarantee for MSP at C2+50%. It is time to stop the "revenue-heavy" electoral optics and start the long-term capital investment our soil and our people deserve.

If this Ministry continues on this path of structural neglect, it will not just be the farmers who suffer the food security of the entire nation will be at stake. I urge the Hon'ble Minister to restore the funding for research, revive the insurance payouts, and finally recognize the farmers of this country as the true stakeholders of our economy.

***श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश जोशी (चित्तौड़गढ़) :** मैं आज इस सदन में वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों के समर्थन में हूँ। यह केवल एक बजट पर चर्चा नहीं है, बल्कि यह उस भारत के भविष्य की चर्चा है जहाँ किसान केवल अन्नदाता नहीं, बल्कि देश की आर्थिक शक्ति और आत्मनिर्भरता के सबसे मजबूत स्तंभ है।

यह सर्वविदित है कि 'भारत की आत्मा उसके गांवों में बसती है और गांवों की आत्मा हमारे किसानों में। जब किसान मजबूत होता है, तब भारत मजबूत होता है। जब किसान समृद्ध होता है, तब देश समृद्ध होता है। हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में इन 12 सालों में

* Speech was laid on the Table.

भारतीय कृषि के क्षेत्र में एक ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है। आज भारत केवल खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने वाला देश नहीं रहा, बल्कि किसानों की आय, तकनीकी सशक्तिकरण और जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि के माध्यम से एक आधुनिक कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है। यह केवल एक बजट चर्चा नहीं है, बल्कि यह उस संकल्प की चर्चा है जो भारत ने अपने किसानों के सम्मान और समृद्धि के लिए लिया है। आज देश 'विकसित भारत 2047' के लक्ष्य की ओर तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। और यह स्पष्ट है कि विकसित भारत का सपना तभी साकार होगा, जब भारत का किसान समृद्ध होगा।

हमारी सरकार ने यह स्पष्ट संकल्प लिया है कि: "विकसित भारत का निर्माण खेतों से शुरू होगा और किसानों की समृद्धि से पूरा होगा।" इसलिए आज की कृषि नीतियाँ केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने तक सीमित नहीं हैं, बल्कि उनका उद्देश्य है: किसान की आय बढ़ाना; खेती को तकनीक और नवाचार से जोड़ना; किसानों को सस्ती ऋण सुविधा और सुरक्षित बाजार देना और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत विकास का इंजन बनाना।

कांग्रेस की वैचारिक विफलता

दशकों तक देश में कांग्रेस के सरकारों ने कृषि के नाम पर केवल घोषणाएँ होती रहीं, लेकिन जमीनी स्तर पर किसान को वह सम्मान और सहयोग नहीं मिला जिसका वह हकदार था। किसान को अक्सर केवल चुनावी मंचों पर याद किया जाता था।

आज जब हम किसानों और ग्रामीण भारत की बात कर रहे हैं, तो हमें अतीत की कुछ नीतियों और नारों को भी याद करना चाहिए। इतिहास गवाह है कि 1959 के नागपुर प्रस्ताव में कांग्रेस ने सोवियत संघ के मॉडल पर सामूहिक खेती को भारत पर थोपने की कोशिश की थी। तब श्रद्धेय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने इसका डटकर विरोध किया और नेहरू जी को चेतावनी दी थी कि यह मॉडल न केवल कृषि को तबाह कर देगा, बल्कि हमारे किसान की 'आज़ादी के पौधे को भी नष्ट कर देगा। कांग्रेस ने हमेशा किसान को स्वतंत्र उद्यमी के बजाय एक 'मजदूर बनाने की कोशिश की। इस देश में एक समय 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा दिया गया था, जिसे देश की पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री इंदरा

गांधी जी ने बहुत जोर-शोर से प्रस्तुत किया था।

यह नारा उस समय देश में बहुत लोकप्रिय हुआ। लोगों को उम्मीद जगी कि अब गरीबी सचमुच समाप्त होगी और गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों और मजदूरों का जीवन बदलेगा। लेकिन हमें ईमानदारी से यह भी पूछना चाहिए क्या केवल नारे देने से गरीबी समाप्त हो जाती है?

"गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा तो दिया गया, लेकिन दशकों तक देश के गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों की स्थिति में अपेक्षित बदलाव नहीं आया।

ग्रामीण भारत में: किसानों की आय सीमित रही, कृषि ढांचे में पर्याप्त निवेश नहीं हुआ और योजनाओं का लाभ अक्सर बिचौलियों और भ्रष्टाचार में उलझकर रह गया।

इसीलिए देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी जी को भी यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा था कि 'दिल्ली से यदि 1 रुपया भेजा जाता है, तो गांव तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते केवल 15 पैसे ही गरीब तक पहुँचते हैं।"

यह कथन उस समय की व्यवस्था की वास्तविकता को दर्शाता था, एक ऐसी व्यवस्था जिसमें बिचौलियों, भ्रष्टाचार और अपारदर्शिता के कारण किसानों का हक उनसे छिन जाता था। लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल गई है।

'अब दिल्ली से पैसा निकलता है और सीधे किसान के खाते में पहुँचता है, बीच में किसी बिचौलिए की जगह नहीं है।"

यही सुशासन और पारदर्शिता का असली अर्थ है।

सुशासन और पारदर्शिता

आज वही व्यवस्था पूरी तरह बदल चुकी है और लाभ सीधे किसान तक पहुँच रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर ने उस पूरी व्यवस्था को बदल दिया है।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि इस परिवर्तन का सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है। इस योजना के माध्यम से 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में सहायता दी गई है अब तक लाखों करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों तक पहुँचाए गए हैं, वर्ष 2026-27 के बजट में ₹63,500 करोड़ का

आवंटन इस योजना के लिए किया गया है। यह मंत्रालय के कुल बजट का लगभग 45% है।

कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में 2013-14 में कृषि बजट लगभग ₹27,000 करोड़ के आसपास था, जबकि आज यह बढ़कर ₹1.4 लाख करोड़ से अधिक हो चुका है। यह केवल बजट का विस्तार नहीं है, यह नीति और नीयत दोनों का परिवर्तन है। मैं इस सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ की "यह सरकार किसानों को समस्या नहीं, बल्कि समाधान का केंद्र मानती है।

मैं इस सदन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार विपक्ष के वरिष्ठ नेताओं के वक्तव्यों ने यह दिखाया है कि किसानों की समस्याओं को किस नजरिए से देखा गया। उदाहरण के लिए, राहुल गांधी जी ने किसानों की आय के संदर्भ में एक बयान दिया था कि 'कुछ हजार रुपये देने से किसानों की गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती।"

बयान देना आसान होता है, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत को समझना भी उतना ही जरूरी होता है। आज जब प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से करोड़ों किसानों के बैंक खातों में सीधे आर्थिक सहायता पहुँच रही है, तो यह केवल एक आंकड़ा नहीं है। यह उस किसान के लिए बीज खरीदने की मदद है, खाद लेने की मदद है, और खेती की शुरुआत करने की ताकत है। गांव में बैठा किसान जानता है कि समय पर मिली यह छोटी सी सहायता भी उसके लिए कितनी बड़ी राहत बन जाती है।

कृषि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और संस्कृति का केंद्र है, जो लाखों लोगों का भरण-पोषण करती है और राष्ट्र की पहचान को आकार देती है। पिछले 12 वर्षों में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में, भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र में बीज से बाजार तक के दर्शन पर आधारित एक गहरा परिवर्तन आया है। आधुनिक सिंचाई और ऋण तक आसान पहुंच से लेकर डिजिटल बाजारों और कृषि-तकनीक के नवाचारों तक, भारत स्मार्ट खेती को अपना रहा है और बाजरा की खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती जैसी पारंपरिक पद्धतियों को पुनर्जीवित कर रहा है। दुग्ध उत्पादन और मत्स्य पालन जैसे संबद्ध क्षेत्र भी फल-फूल रहे हैं, जो ग्रामीण समृद्धि और जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं।

आज भारत का किसान तेजी से बदल रहा है। पहले किसान को केवल पारंपरिक खेती तक सीमित माना जाता था, लेकिन आज का किसान तकनीक के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाकर आगे बढ़ रहा है। अब किसान ड्रोन, डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म, सैटेलाइट डेटा और स्मार्ट तकनीक का उपयोग करने वाला एक सशक्त किसान बन चुका है।

आज किसान: ड्रोन से खेतों में छिड़काव कर रहा है, मोबाइल से बाजार भाव देख रहा है. सौर ऊर्जा से सिंचाई कर रहा है।

अन्नदाता की आय और आत्मसम्मान की गारंटी

जो लोग आज MSP की कानूनी मारंटी का नारा दे रहे हैं. उन्होंने 2010 में इसी सदन में लिखित रूप में कहा था कि लागत पर 50% मुनाफा देना अर्थव्यवस्था को बर्बाद कर देगा।

स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट UPA शासन के दौरान 2006 में आई थी, लेकिन 2014 तक कांग्रेस ने इसे ठंडे बस्ते में रखा और संसद में इसे लागू करने से मना कर दिया। जहाँ कांग्रेस ने इसे प्रति- उत्पादक बताया, वहीं प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने 2018-19 के बजट में पहली बार इसे स्वीकार किया और आज देश के हर किसान को लागत का कम से कम 1.5 गुना MSP मिल रहा है।

यदि हम पिछले वर्षों की स्थिति देखें तो स्पष्ट अंतर दिखाई देता है।

वर्ष 2013-14 में

- गेहूं का MSP लगभग ₹1350 प्रति क्विंटल था।
- धान का MSP लगभग ₹1310 प्रति क्विंटल था।

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- गेहूं का MSP बढ़कर लगभग ₹2585 प्रति क्विंटल हो गया है।
- धान (सामान्य) का MSP बढ़कर लगभग ₹2369 प्रति क्विंटल के आसपास पहुँच गया है।

इसी प्रकार दलहन और तिलहन फसलों के MSP में भी महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की गई है ताकि किसान फसल विविधीकरण की ओर बढ़ सकें।

कृषि उत्पादकता को सुदृढ़ बनाना

भारत का खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 2014-15 में 264.5 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 2024-25 में 357.44 मिलियन टन हो गया है, जो कृषि उत्पादन में मजबूत वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

लेकिन केवल MSP घोषित करना ही पर्याप्त नहीं होता। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है कि किसान की फसल उस कीमत पर खरीदी भी जाए।

पिछले वर्षों में सरकार ने रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर खरीद की है।

2014-2024 के दौरान गेहूं के लिए MSP भुगतान के रूप में कुल 6.04 लाख करोड़ रुपये वितरित किए गए हैं, जो 2004-2014 के दौरान भुगतान किए गए 2.2 लाख करोड़ रुपये की तुलना में काफी अधिक है।

- धान की सरकारी खरीद भी ऐतिहासिक स्तर पर पहुँची है। 2014-15 से 2024-25 की अवधि के दौरान धान की खरीद 7,608 लाख मीट्रिक टन थी, जबकि 2004-05 से 2013-14 की अवधि के दौरान धान की खरीद 4,590 लाख मीट्रिक टन थी।
- 2014-15 से 2024-25 की अवधि के दौरान धान उत्पादक किसानों को एमएसपी के रूप में 14.16 लाख करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया, जबकि 2004-05 से 2013-14 की अवधि के दौरान किसानों को 4.44 लाख करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया।
- दुग्ध उत्पादन साल 2014-15 के 146.3 मीट्रिक टन के मुकाबले 2024-25 में 247.8 मीट्रिक टन उत्पादन हुआ है, जो 69.4% की अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि है।
- 2013-14 में मछली उत्पादन 9.57 मीट्रिक टन था, जो आज दोगुने से भी अधिक होकर 19.75 मीट्रिक टन हो गया है।
- देश में दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या 2014-15 में 85.66 मिलियन थी, जो 30.5% बढ़कर 2023-24 में 111.76 मिलियन हो गई है। यह ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की मजबूती का संकेत है।

भारत का कृषि निर्यात वैश्विक खाद्य और पोषण सुरक्षा का नया केंद्र

- वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि निर्यात 37.2 बिलियन USD था, जो 2024-25 में 39.5% बढ़कर 51.9 बिलियन USD तक पहुँच गया है।
- भारत ने बासमती चावल के निर्यात में भारी प्रगति की है। 2024-25 में यह आंकड़ा 60,65,483 मीट्रिक टन तक पहुँच गया है।

भारत अब न केवल आत्मनिर्भर है, बल्कि दुनिया की पोषण संबंधी सुरक्षा के लिए समाधान भी प्रदान कर रहा है।

पहले कम खेती, सीमित खरीद, आयात पर अत्यधिक निर्भरता और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए उंची कीमतों से ग्रस्त इस क्षेत्र में अब खेती में वृद्धि, उच्च एमएसपी के कारण पर्याप्त खरीद, आयात पर कम निर्भरता और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कीमतों में बेहतर स्थिरता देखी जा रही है।

आधुनिक तकनीक और डिजिटल कृषि

नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना के माध्यम से ग्रामीण महिलाओं को तकनीक से जोड़ा जा रहा है। यह केवल तकनीक नहीं है, यह ग्रामीण भारत में आत्मविश्वास की नई उड़ान है।

इस बजट में तकनीक आधारित कृषि को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। यह योजना ग्रामीण भारत में एक नई क्रांति ला रही है। महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ड्रोन उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं। उर्वरक और कीटनाशकों के छिड़काव में समय और लागत दोनों कम हो रहीं हैं। ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए नया रोजगार और सम्मानजनक आय का अवसर पैदा हो रहा है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ-

'जब गांव की बेटा ड्रोन उड़ाती है, तब केवल तकनीक नहीं उड़ती,

बल्कि गांव की आकांक्षाएँ भी नई ऊंचाई तक पहुँचती हैं।'

भारत सरकार ने ₹150 करोड़ के बजट के साथ भारत-**VISTAAR** प्लेटफॉर्म की घोषणा की है।

भारत-VISTAAR के माध्यम से हम डिजिटल खेती को धरातल पर उतार रहे हैं। यह ₹150 करोड़ का निवेश केवल तकनीक पर नहीं, बल्कि भारत के अन्नदाता के सुनहरे भविष्य पर निवेश

है। जब तकनीक और पसीना एक साथ मिलेंगे, तभी हमारा देश सही मायने में आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा। भारत ने कृषि तकनीक में भी विश्व स्तर पर अपनी पहचान बनाई है।

- आज खेती हल-बैल से आगे निकलकर AI, किसान ड्रोन और डिजिटल कृषि मिशन तक पहुँच गई है।
- ₹2,817 करोड़ के डिजिटल मिशन से 11 करोड़ किसानों को डिजिटल आईडी दी जा रही है।
- 9 साल पहले एग्री-स्टार्टअप्स न के बराबर थे, लेकिन आज 1500 एग्री-स्टार्टअप्स हमारे ग्रामीण युवाओं द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हैं, जो खेती को लाभ का व्यवसाय बना रहे हैं।

नैनो फर्टिलाइजर्स समृद्ध किसान और सुरक्षित पर्यावरण का भविष्य

आज नैनो उर्वरकों के उपयोग से उर्वरकों की खपत कम हो रही है। आयात पर निर्भरता घट रही है, मिट्टी की सेहत बेहतर हो रही है, यह सस्टेनेबल और पर्यावरण अनुकूल कृषि की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। भारत आज दुनिया के उन चुनिंदा देशों में शामिल हो गया है जिसने नैनो उर्वरकों का बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन और उपयोग शुरू किया है। यह केवल एक तकनीकी बदलाव नहीं है, बल्कि यह किसान की लागत कम करने, उत्पादन बढ़ाने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

यह केवल एक तकनीकी परिवर्तन नहीं है बल्कि यह हमारे किसान भाइयों की खेती की लागत को कम करने, पैदावार बढ़ाने और प्रकृति के संरक्षण की दिशा में एक मजबूत प्रतिबद्धता है। संक्षेप में कहें तो, नैनो यूरिया और नैनो डीएपी आत्मनिर्भर कृषि और खुशहाल किसान के नए आधार स्तंभ हैं।

कृषि अवसंरचना

कृषि क्षेत्र की सबसे बड़ी चुनौतियों में से एक केवल उत्पादन नहीं है, बल्कि भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण और बाजार तक पहुँच भी है। कई बार किसान मेहनत से फसल तो उगा लेता है,

लेकिन उचित भंडारण और बाजार व्यवस्था के अभाव में उसे अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता। इसी समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार ने कृषि अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है।

कृषि अवसंरचना कोष के माध्यम से देश भर में कोल्ड स्टोरेज, वेयरहाउस, प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों और कृषि लॉजिस्टिक्स नेटवर्क का तेजी से विकास किया जा रहा है। इस कोष के माध्यम से लाखों करोड़ रुपये के निवेश का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आधुनिक कृषि ढांचा विकसित हो रहा है।

कृषि अवसंरचना कोष के तहत स्वीकृत प्रमुख परियोजनाओं में 12,550 कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, 8,015 प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट, 2,765 वेयरहाउस, 843 सॉर्टिंग और ग्रेडिंग यूनिट, 668 कोल्ड स्टोरेज परियोजनाएं और लगभग 18,023 पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट मैनेजमेंट और वायबल फार्मिंग एसेट परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं।

पीएम फसल बीमा योजना - किसान की खुशहाली और आर्थिक सुरक्षा का नया अध्याय

किसान का जीवन प्रकृति पर निर्भर होता है। कभी सूखा, कभी बाढ़, कभी ओलावृष्टि इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का सबसे बड़ा असर हमारे किसानों पर पड़ता है। इसी जोखिम को कम करने के लिए सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को एक मजबूत सुरक्षा कवच के रूप में विकसित किया है।

यह योजना केवल कागजों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि कठिन समय में किसानों का वास्तविक सहारा बन रही है। आज इस योजना को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कई सुधार किए गए हैं इसे अधिक पारदर्शी और तकनीक आधारित बनाया गया है। सैटेलाइट इमेजिंग, ड्रोन और रिमोट सेंसिंग के माध्यम से फसल आकलन किया जा रहा है

- अब तक इस योजना के तहत ₹1.8 लाख करोड़ के दावों का सफलतापूर्वक निपटान किया गया है, जिसने संकट के समय किसानों को टूटने से बचाया है।
- लाभार्थियों की संख्या कुल 22.7 करोड़ किसान इस योजना से लाभान्वित हुए हैं।

- बढ़ती भागीदारी साल 2022-23 में जहाँ 3.2 करोड़ आवेदन थे, वहीं 2024-25 में 32% की भारी वृद्धि के साथ यह संख्या 4.2 करोड़ तक पहुँच गई है।

"जब प्रकृति की मार पड़ती है, तब सरकार को किसान के साथ खड़ा होना चाहिए, और प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना इसी संकल्प का प्रमाण है।"

श्री अन्न (गोटे अनाज)

भारत की कृषि परंपरा हजारों वर्षों पुरानी है। हमारे पूर्वजों ने ऐसे अनाज उगाए जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए लाभकारी और प्रकृति के अनुकूल थे। आज दुनिया फिर से उसी दिशा में लौट रही है। भारत ने वैश्विक स्तर पर मिलेट्स यानी '**श्री अन्न**' का महत्व दुनिया के सामने रखा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा 2023 को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मिलेट वर्ष घोषित किया जाना भारत की इस पहल का परिणाम है।

श्री अन्न जैसे: बाजरा, ज्वार, रागी के उत्पादन में भारत दुनिया के सबसे बड़े उत्पादकों में से एक है। आज भारत में लगभग 17-18 मिलियन टन मिलेट्स का उत्पादन होता है। और विश्व उत्पादन में भारत की हिस्सेदारी लगभग 40% के आसपास है। श्री अन्न केवल एक फसल नहीं है, बल्कि पोषण, पर्यावरण और किसान आयकृतीनों का समाधान है। यह इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि पहला पोषण से भरपूर मिलेट्स में प्रोटीन, आयरन, कैल्शियम और फाइबर प्रचुर मात्रा में होता है। इसीलिए इन्हें 'न्यूट्री-सिरियल्स' भी कहा जाता है। दूसरा यह कम पानी में उगता है, जहाँ चावल की खेती में हजारों लीटर पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, वहीं मिलेट्स बहुत कम पानी में भी अच्छी पैदावार देते हैं। तीसरा जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुकूल, ये फसलें सूखा, गर्मी और कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी उग सकती हैं।

मैं इस सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ-

'श्री अन्न केवल हमारे अतीत की विरासत नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारत के स्वस्थ और टिकाऊ भविष्य की आधारशिला है।'

बंजर भूमि पर सौर पैनल

कृषि की सबसे बड़ी लागतों में से एक ऊर्जा और सिंचाई है। कई बार बिजली की कमी या डीजल की बढ़ती कीमतों के कारण किसानों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। हमारी सरकार प्रधान मंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान, इसी समस्या का समाधान लेकर आई है जिसे हम पीएम-कुसुम योजना के नाम से जानते हैं। इस योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को सौर ऊर्जा आधारित पंप उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं खेतों में सोलर पैनल लगाने के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है, सरकार का लक्ष्य है कि लाखों सौर पंप किसानों को उपलब्ध कराए जाएँ।

इस योजना से तीन बड़े लाभ हो रहे हैं :

- पहला- किसानों को सस्ती ऊर्जा मिल रही है. सौर ऊर्जा के माध्यम से किसानों की बिजली और डीजल पर निर्भरता कम हो रही है।
- दूसरा सिंचाई की लागत कम हो रही है, किसान कम लागत में सिंचाई कर पा रहे हैं, जिससे उनकी आय बढ़ रही है।
- तीसरा-किसान ऊर्जा उत्पादक भी बन रहे हैं, कई किसान अपने खेतों में सौर ऊर्जा उत्पन्न कर अतिरिक्त बिजली ग्रिड को बेच भी सकते हैं।

पीएम-कुसुम योजना के तहत, देश भर में 10 लाख से अधिक स्वतंत्र सौर कृषि पंप स्थापित किए गए हैं और 13 लाख से अधिक ग्रिड से जुड़े कृषि पंपों को सौर ऊर्जा से संचालित किया गया है। मेरे ससंदीय क्षेत्र जो की एक कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र हैं यहाँ के किसानों के लिये तकनीकी एवं उन्नत कृषि के लिये चित्तौडगढ़ जिले में एक और कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र को रावतभाटा क्षेत्र में खोले जाने की आवश्यकता है।

यहाँ पर मक्का का भरपूर उत्पादन होता है तो मक्का के उत्पाद जैसे की स्टार्च आदि बनाये जाने की उद्योग के लगाये जा सकने की भरपूर संभावना है यदि इस पर विचार किया जाता है तो यहाँ के किसानों को इसका लाभ मिल पायेगा।

इसके साथ ही यहाँ की फसलों जिसमें सोयाबीन, इसबगोल, अजवाइन, मुंगफली व तिलहन एवं

दलहन आदि के लिये भी मण्डीयों में खरीद की अच्छी व्यवस्था करवायी जाये।

मैं इन अनुदान मांगों का पूरे दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी के अथक प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूँ। जय हिंद।

***श्री अरुण भारती (जमुई) :**

- मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों के पक्ष में अपने विचार रख रहा हूँ।
- भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का सबसे बड़ा रक्षा कवच है और हर मुश्किल समय में इसने देश को संभाला है। आज कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्र हमारे देश की 55 प्रतिशत आबादी का जीवनयापन सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं।
- पिछले 10 वर्षों में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी की बीज से बाजार तक की सोच ने एक ऐसा किसान केंद्रित नजरिया विकसित किया है, जहां किसान अब सिस्टम से लाचार नहीं है, बल्कि अमृत काल में भारत के विकास का मुख्य सारथी बन चुका है।
- भारत का खाद्यान्न उत्पादन जो कभी 265 मिलियन टन के आसपास अटका रहता था, आज 357.73 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की उस अकल्पनीय ऊंचाई को छू चुका है जिसके बारे में पहले कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता था।
- यह आंकड़े सिद्ध करते हैं कि हमारी नीतियां वातानुकूलित कमरों से निकलकर खेत की मेड़ तक सफलतापूर्वक पहुंची हैं और किसानों ने उन्हें अपनाया है।
- हमारी सरकार ने किसानों को वित्तीय सुरक्षा देने के लिए जो कर्ज के चक्रव्यूह को भेदा है, वह ऐतिहासिक है।
- किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का दायरा इतना ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया गया है कि आज 7.71 करोड़ किसानों के पास 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये का ऋण आसानी से उपलब्ध है और 2025-26 के

लिए केसीसी की लोन लिमिट 3 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 5 लाख रुपये कर दी गई है जिससे किसान अब साहूकार के पास जाने को मजबूर नहीं है।

- दलहन और मोटे अनाज के उत्पादन में हमारा देश विश्वगुरु बन गया है। भारत आज 25.68 मिलियन टन दलहन और 18.59 मिलियन टन श्री अन्न का उत्पादन कर रहा है और दुनिया को दिशा दिखा रहा है।
- मोटे अनाज जैसे ज्वार और बाजरा की एमएसपी में हमारी सरकार ने 122 प्रतिशत से लेकर 226 प्रतिशत तक की भारी-भरकम वृद्धि की है।
- रागी की एमएसपी 1500 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 4886 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कर दी गई है जो छोटे और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए जीवन बदलने वाला कदम है।
- इस वर्ष का बजट 1,40,528 करोड़ रुपये के ऐतिहासिक आवंटन के साथ आया है। यह बजट विशेष रूप से उन क्षेत्रों के लिए वरदान है जो दशकों तक विकास की दौड़ में पीछे छूट गए थे। बजट में एक अत्यंत महत्वाकांक्षी योजना प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना की घोषणा की गई है।
- इस योजना को देश के 100 कम उत्पादकता वाले जिलों में लागू किया जाएगा, जिससे 1.7 करोड़ किसानों को बेहतर सिंचाई और कर्ज की आसान सुविधा का सीधा लाभ मिलेगा।
- इसके अलावा, 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये की उर्वरक सब्सिडी किसानों के इनपुट कॉस्ट को बढ़ने से रोकेगी।
- बीज सुधार के क्षेत्र में नेशनल मिशन ऑन हाई यील्डिंग सीड्स के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं और साथी पोर्टल के माध्यम से बीजों की ट्रेकिंग सुनिश्चित की जा रही है।
- मैं बिहार के जमुई संसदीय क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। जमुई और उसके आस-पास का क्षेत्र भौगोलिक दृष्टि से असमतल और अक्सर सूखे की चपेट में रहने वाला इलाका है जहां बहुत बड़ी आबादी जनजातीय है।

- यहाँ का किसान बहुत मेहनती है, लेकिन उत्पादकता कम है और खेती भगवान भरोसे रहती है।
- दलहन और मोटे अनाज यहाँ की अर्थव्यवस्था की जीवनरेखा हैं। मेरी सरकार से दो विशेष और अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मांगें हैं: पहली मांग यह है कि जमुई की कृषि चुनौतियों को देखते हुए, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना के 100 जिलों की सूची में जमुई जिले को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता के साथ शामिल किया जाए।
- इससे हमारे क्षेत्र के छोटे किसानों को जीवनदान मिलेगा। दूसरी मांग यह है कि दक्षिण-पूर्वी बिहार के इस पूरे इलाके में कोई बड़ा कृषि अनुसंधान केंद्र नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जमुई में एक पूर्ण विकसित कृषि विश्वविद्यालय या एक बड़ा राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिसर स्थापित किया जाए, जो विशेष रूप से शुष्क खेती और दलहन की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने पर ही अपना पूरा शोध करे।
- यह बजट छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को मजबूत करने वाला है। मैं जमुई और देश के किसानों के हित में अपने सुझाव रख रहा हूँ:
- मिलेट प्रोसेसिंग हब: जमुई और बांका जैसे जिलों को वन डिस्ट्रिक्ट वन प्रोडक्ट योजना के तहत विशेष श्री अन्न प्रोसेसिंग हब घोषित किया जाए और वहां मशीनें लगाई जाएं।
- ड्राईलैंड एआई: भारत-विस्तार सिस्टम में ड्राईलैंड फार्मिंग के लिए एक विशेष फीचर डाला जाए जो कम पानी वाली फसलों की रियल-टाइम जानकारी और चेतावनी दे सके।
- सोलर फेंसिंग सब्सिडी: जमुई जैसे जंगली और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जंगली जानवरों से फसलों को बचाने के लिए किसानों को सौर ऊर्जा से चलने वाली बाड़ लगाने पर भारी सब्सिडी दी जाए।
- मोबाइल सॉइल टेस्टिंग वैन: सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड योजना का विस्तार करते हुए जमुई के दूर-दराज के आदिवासी गांवों के लिए मोबाइल मिट्टी परीक्षण गाड़ियां चलाई जाएं।

- फॉरेस्ट एग्री लिंकेज: वन क्षेत्रों के किसानों के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय और वन मंत्रालय मिलकर कृषि-वानिकी के विशेष प्रोजेक्ट चलाएँ जिससे वन उपज और कृषि उपज दोनों का लाभ मिले।
- ग्राम बीज बैंक: सब-मिशन ऑन सीड्स योजना के तहत जमुई की हर ग्राम पंचायत में एक ग्राम बीज बैंक स्थापित किया जाए, जिसमें स्थानीय दलहन किस्मों को हमेशा के लिए संरक्षित किया जाए।
- बटाईदार किसान केसीसी: बटाई पर खेत लेकर खेती करने वाले किसानों को भी किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का लाभ देने के लिए एक विशेष कानूनी ढांचा लागू किया जाए।
- क्लस्टर मिनी साइलोज: एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड का उपयोग करते हुए जमुई में छोटे किसानों के लिए क्लस्टर आधारित छोटे अनाज भंडारण के गोदाम बनाए जाएँ ताकि फसल खराब न हो।

***श्रीमती मालविका देवी (कालाहाण्डी):** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगों के समर्थन में इस सदन में अपनी बात रख रही हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में किसानों के सशक्तिकरण और कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए महत्वपूर्ण कदमों के लिए आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

भारत की आत्मा हमारे गाँवों में बसती है और गाँवों की आत्मा हमारे किसान हैं। हमारे देश का किसान केवल अन्नदाता ही नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र की अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार स्तंभ है इसलिए किसानों की समृद्धि ही भारत की समृद्धि का मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है। बजट की प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं में से एक किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से सहायता देना है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि जैसी योजनाएँ छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता प्रदान करना जारी रखे हुए हैं। इस योजना के तहत, पात्र किसानों को सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त होती है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सरकार ने कृषि ऋण और कर्ज पर भी जोर दिया है। बजट में कृषि ऋण के लक्ष्य को बढ़ाया गया है जिससे यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि किसानों को बीज, उर्वरक, मशीनरी और खेती की अन्य जरूरतों के लिए ऋण आसानी से उपलब्ध हो सके। इसमें प्रौद्योगिकी, विविधीकरण और ग्रामीण समृद्धि पर जोर दिया गया है। मुख्य आवंटन: विभाग को 1,32,561 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त हुए हैं, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 4.14% की वृद्धि दर्शाता है और कुल 53.50 लाख करोड़ रुपये के बजट का 2.48% है। उर्वरक पर 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये की एक अलग सब्सिडी किसानों के लिए किफायती इनपुट सुनिश्चित करती है। मंत्रालय का कुल वित्तपोषण 1,40,529 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गया है, जिसमें से 93% कृषि और किसान कल्याण के लिए निर्देशित है।

प्रमुख पहलें: फोकस क्षेत्रों में सटीक खेती के लिए AI-संचालित उपकरण, उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों को बढ़ावा देना, और मत्स्य पालन तथा वस्त्रों में मूल्य श्रृंखलाओं को मजबूत करना शामिल है। 'ग्रामीण समृद्धि और लचीलापन कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण पलायन और अल्प-रोज़गार को रोकने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी, कौशल विकास और निवेश को एकीकृत करता है। कृषि शिक्षा और अनुसंधान को नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 9,967 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त हुए हैं। केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 किसानों को आय सुरक्षा, प्रौद्योगिकी और फसल विविधीकरण के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए कई योजनाओं को शुरू करता है और उनमें सुधार करता है। आय सहायता योजनाएँ: प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) को पात्र किसान परिवारों को सालाना 6,000 रुपये की सीधी आय हस्तांतरण के लिए 63,500 रुपये करोड़ मिले हैं। इनपुट लागत कम करने के लिए उर्वरक सब्सिडी का आवंटन 1,70,944 रुपये करोड़ है। प्रौद्योगिकी और डिजिटल पहल: Bharat-VISTAAR को ₹150 करोड़ मिले हैं; यह एक AI-आधारित बहुभाषी प्लेटफ़ॉर्म है जो कृषि सलाह और निर्णयों के लिए Agri Stack का उपयोग करता है।

डिजिटल कृषि मिशन जारी है, जिसका लक्ष्य 2026-27 तक 11 करोड़ किसानों के लिए विशिष्ट डिजिटल ID बनाना है। फसल विविधीकरण और मूल्य श्रृंखलाएँ: ₹350 करोड़ नारियल, चंदन, कोको, काजू और मेवे जैसी उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों को समर्थन देते हैं। इसमें नारियल

संवर्धन योजना और काजू/कोको कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

ओडिशा सरकार के कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग को 2026-27 में बजट का एक बड़ा हिस्सा मिला। कुल 214,701 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए, जो GYAN प्राथमिकताओं (गरीब, युवा, अन्नदाता, नारी शक्ति) के तहत एक बड़ा कदम है, जिसका उद्देश्य आय सहायता, सिंचाई, फसल विविधीकरण, भंडारण, विपणन और टिकाऊ प्रथाओं के माध्यम से किसानों का समर्थन करना है।

यह राज्य के कुल ₹3.10 लाख करोड़ के बजट में से कृषि और संबद्ध क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित 242,492 करोड़ के व्यापक परिव्यय के अंतर्गत आता है। समृद्ध कृषक योजना के लिए 6,000 करोड़ रुपये और एक रिवॉल्विंग फंड के माध्यम से धान की समय पर खरीद के लिए धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। फसल विविधीकरण के लिए 2469 करोड़, जिसमें छह पहाड़ी जिलों में कॉफी के लिए 150 करोड़ और महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा फूल-खेती (floriculture) के लिए 57 करोड़ रुपये शामिल हैं। सिंचाई (2025-26 के रुझानों को जारी रखते हुए 2.77 लाख हेक्टेयर और जोड़ा गया), कृषि मशीनीकरण, मृदा स्वास्थ्य और कटाई के बाद के प्रबंधन के लिए बढ़ा हुआ समर्थन दिया गया है।

ओडिशा के लिए प्रमुख योजनाएँ:

समृद्ध कृषक योजना: किसानों को सीधी आय सहायता के लिए 26,000 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए, जिसमें एक समर्पित रिवॉल्विंग फंड के माध्यम से धान की खरीद के लिए सहायता भी शामिल है। फसल विविधीकरण पहल: कुल 469 करोड़ रुपये, जिसमें विशेष रूप से छह पहाड़ी जिलों में कॉफी की खेती के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये और महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों द्वारा फूल खेती के लिए 157 करोड़ शामिल हैं। सिंचाई और मशीनीकरण कार्यक्रम: सिंचाई कवरेज को बढ़ाने (पहले जोड़े गए 2.77 लाख हेक्टेयर के अलावा), कृषि मशीनीकरण, मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड, और कटाई के बाद के बुनियादी ढांचे जैसे भंडारण और विपणन सुविधाओं के लिए फंड।

कालाहांडी और नुआपाड़ा जिले, जो अपनी कृषि चुनौतियों के लिए जाने जाते हैं, ओडिशा के 2026-27 के कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट से, लक्षित सिंचाई और आय सहायता

पहलों के माध्यम से, काफी लाभान्वित होंगे। सिंचाई के लाभ: कालाहांडी में नए बैराज और लिफ्ट सिंचाई परियोजनाएं 60,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को कवर करने के लिए तैयार हैं; यह राज्य भर में सिंचाई क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिए 18,000 करोड़ रुपये की व्यापक पहल का एक हिस्सा है।

ये प्रयास नवरंगपुर जैसे आस-पास के इलाकों में पहले से पूरे हो चुके कामों पर आधारित है, और कालाहांडी तथा नुआपाडा सहित KBK जिलों के आदिवासी किसानों की मदद करते हैं। आय सहायता के मामले में, दोनों जिलों को 26,000-6,088 करोड़ की समृद्ध कृषक योजना से फायदा मिलता है। यह योजना एक रिवॉल्विंग फंड के जरिए सीधे तौर पर आर्थिक मदद देती है और 3,100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से धान की खरीद करती है। चल रहे मिशनों के तहत, बाजरा और अन्य मजबूत फसलों के लिए 'फ़सल विविधीकरण फंड' (कुल 2469 करोड़) भी इन इलाकों तक पहुँचाया जाता है।

कालाहांडी के किसानों की मुख्य माँगें हैं:

आधुनिक सिंचाई तकनीक; ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई पर ज्यादा सब्सिडी; गाँव के स्तर पर 'सूक्ष्म सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ'; बेहतर बीज और फ़सल विविधीकरण; सूखा-रोधी बीजों की उपलब्धता; चावल के अलावा दालों, तिलहनों, सब्जियों और बागवानी को बढ़ावा देना; किसानों को खेती की नई तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण देना; भंडारण और बाज़ार की सुविधाएँ; और मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कालाहांडी तथा नुआपाडा ज़िलों में गोदामों और 'कोल्ड स्टोरेज' की स्थापना।

***SHRI RAJABHAU PARAG PRAKASH WAJE (NASHIK):** Today I rise in this House today to articulate the plight of the 'Annadatas'—the food-providers—of Maharashtra, particularly those in North Maharashtra and the Nashik region. While we engage in discussions regarding a \$5 trillion economy, the reality is that between 2011-12 and 2024-25, even as the country's overall GDP grew at

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

a rate of 6%, the growth rate of the agricultural sector has languished at a mere 4%. It is a testament to the failure of our policies that, even today—despite 46% of the nation's workforce depending on agriculture—its contribution to the national income remains less than 20%. Nashik is a district that stands at the forefront of grape production in our country. However, due to the vagaries of nature and a lack of effective policies, the farmers here are facing utter ruin. In the current season, there has been a 28% decline in the registration of grape vineyards for export purposes. From 26,879 hectares last year, the registered area has plummeted to just 19,400 hectares this year. Furthermore, unseasonal rains occurring since May 2025 have caused damage to grape vineyards spanning 45,000 hectares, resulting in a financial loss estimated at approximately ₹3,500 crore. Driven to despair, many farmers have been compelled to uproot their standing grape crops with their own hands. While the cost of producing onions ranges between ₹2,200 and ₹2,500 per quintal, farmers are receiving an average market rate of only ₹1,000 to ₹1,100. In the month of January alone, farmers in Nashik were forced to bear a collective loss of ₹269 crore.

Even though 72 days have elapsed since NAFED and NCCF procured onions, payments amounting to ₹350 crore remain outstanding for 16,000 farmers. The assurance of making payments within 72 hours remains merely a promise on paper. Exports, which stood at 25.25 lakh tonnes in 2022-23, have plummeted to a mere 11.47 lakh tonnes in 2024-25. Due to frequently changing regulations, Pakistan and China have supplanted India's position in

the global market.

I wish to ask the government, why must a farmer be compelled to stay awake all night just to tend to his farm? Today, in many districts of Maharashtra—particularly in the rural areas of Nashik—electricity for agricultural purposes is supplied exclusively during the night. When a farmer ventures into the fields to irrigate his crops amidst biting cold and pitch darkness, he is essentially dicing with death. This flawed schedule for electricity supply has led to a significant surge in incidents of leopard attacks on farmers. We lag far behind the rest of the world in terms of agricultural productivity. India's grain productivity stands at 4,229 kg per hectare, whereas China's is 7,076 kg per hectare. The primary reason for this disparity is that 68% of landholdings in India are smaller than one hectare. Every year, we lose agricultural produce worth ₹1.5 lakh crore due to a lack of adequate storage facilities. While the country requires a cold storage capacity of 61 million tonnes, we currently possess a capacity of only 39.7 million tonnes. Furthermore, inconsistencies in fertilizer subsidies are leading to a deterioration in soil health. Currently, the ratio of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash usage in the country stands at a distressing 10.9:4.4:1, whereas the ideal ratio ought to be 4:2:1.

Through this House, I hereby present the following demands to the Government:

1. Onion Subsidy: The Central Government should provide direct financial assistance of ₹1,500 per quintal to farmers who have been compelled

to sell their onions at a loss.

2. Increase in PM-KISAN Assistance: The annual PM-KISAN assistance amount of ₹6,000 has remained unchanged since 2018; this amount should be increased to ₹12,000 per annum.

3. Enhanced Loan Waiver Limit: The existing limit of ₹2 lakhs under the 'Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Loan Waiver Scheme' should be raised specifically for horticultural farmers, given that their cultivation costs alone exceed ₹3 lakhs per acre.

4. Legal Status for MSP: In accordance with the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) should be accorded statutory backing to ensure that no farmer is ever compelled to sell their produce at a price lower than the guaranteed rate.

5. Daytime Power Supply: Farmers face grave risks to their lives while irrigating their fields at night; therefore, a scheme for providing a reliable daytime power supply for agricultural purposes must be implemented.

6. River Interlinking Project: Projects such as the 'Wainganga-Nalganga' link—aimed at diverting the waters of west-flowing rivers away from the sea and towards the Marathwada region and other drought-prone areas—must be expedited on an urgent basis.

7. Climate-Resilient Storage: Special subsidies should be provided to facilitate the establishment of a network of low-cost ventilated sheds and modern warehouses across Nashik and the districts of North Maharashtra.

8. Forest Rights Act: All pending claims filed under the Forest Rights Act

(FRA) should be re-examined, and land rights must be duly granted to tribal farmers.

9. Solar Fencing Subsidy: In regions known to be inhabited by leopards, a 100% subsidy should be provided to farmers for the installation of solar fencing around their agricultural fields.

10. Stable Export Policy: A stable and consistent export policy—valid for a minimum period of one year—should be formulated specifically for the export of onions and grapes.

If we ignore this reality facing our farmers, the dream of a 'Developed Maharashtra' and a 'Developed India' will never be realized. I urge the government to give serious consideration to these demands and rescue the farmers from this crisis.

Jai Hind. Jai Maharashtra. Jai Kisan.

***श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह उर्फ भोले सिंह (अकबरपुर) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि कृषि क्षेत्र को उचित महत्व देते हुए कृषि मंत्रालय के बजट आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है और इसे लगभग डेढ़ लाख करोड़ तक कर दिया है। इससे किसानों के प्रति उनकी हमदर्दी, उनका कल्याण और उनका चहुमुखी विकास दिखाई देता है।

किसान भाइयों के प्रति सच्चा सम्मान एवं उनके आर्थिक उत्थान को सुनिश्चित करते हुए किसान सम्मान निधि की राशि में महत्वपूर्ण बढ़ोत्तरी की है। इसका उद्देश्य किसानों को अपने कार्यों में आर्थिक कारणों से कोई कठिनाई न आये इसको सुनिश्चित करना है।

अभी हाल ही में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किसान सम्मान निधि की 22वीं किस्त जारी

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कि है जिससे देश के करोड़ों किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं, और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद ज्ञापित कर रहे हैं।

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड से हमारे देश व क्षेत्र के किसान भाइयों को अभूत पूर्व आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्राप्त हो रही है। बहुत से कम दरों पर बैंकों से कर्ज मिलना और आसान किस्तों में उनका भुगतान होना किसान भाइयों के कृषि कार्यों के लिए एक वरदान है और वह इसका लाभ भी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

यद्यपि सरकार द्वारा किसान भाइयों के हित में अनेक कार्य किये गये हैं और लगातार इस दिशा में प्रयास जारी है किन्तु कृषि क्षेत्र की विशालता, विविधता और भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां क्षेत्र विशेष में अलग अलग समस्याओं का रूप ले लेती हैं। उनके निराकरण के गंभीर प्रयास भी सरकार द्वारा किये गए हैं किन्तु काफी कुछ किया जाना अभी बाकी है।

उदाहरण के रूप में मैं बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों को मिला कर गठित किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिए सरकार नियन्त्रित प्रयन्तशील है और समय समय पर विशेष पॅकेज स्वीकृत कर इस क्षेत्र के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। परन्तु चुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र की सीमा के अंतर्गत विकास के पैमाने को लेकर कुछ विसंगतियाँ दिखाई पड़ती हैं।

यमुना नदी की मुख्य धारा से उत्तर दिशा में हवाई दूरी के निर्धारित मानक जो कि 16 किलोमीटर है के अनुरूप आगरा से प्रयागराज तक आने वाले जिलों में राजस्व की सीलिंग तो लागू की गयी है जिसके अंतर्गत 27 एकड़ सिंचित और 45 एकड़ असिंचित भूमि को सीमावद्ध किया गया है। इसी नियम के अन्तर्गत बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के जिलों में किसानों को विशेष पॅकेज के माध्यम से व अन्य योजनाओं को लागू करके लाभ दिए जा रहे हैं जबकि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कानपुर देहात और नगर सहित आगरा से प्रयागराज तक के जिलों में इस नियम को (मुख्य धारा से 16 किलोमीटर कि उत्तर दिशा में हवाई दुरी) लागू तो किया गया है किन्तु देय लाभों से किसानों को वंचित रखा गया है जिसके कारण हमारी लोकसभा क्षेत्र अकबरपुर कानपुर नगर व कानपुर देहात

के किसानों को सरकार द्वारा दिए जा रहे लाभ व विकास के अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं। जबकि यहाँ की भौगोलिक स्थितियाँ सम्पूर्ण बुन्देलखंड के अनुरूप ही हैं फिर मेरे क्षेत्र के किसानों को सरकार द्वारा देय लाभों से वंचित किया जाना अनुचित है और इसे अविलम्ब दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

सरकार द्वारा किसानों के कल्याण में नित नियन्त्रित योजनाएँ लागू की जा रही हैं तथा खातों में पैसा भी भेजा जा रहा है। परन्तु बैंकों की प्रक्रियागत जटिलताओं के कारण किसानों को भारी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है इसमें त्वरित सुधार की आवश्यकता है। बैंकिंग अधिकारियों को सवेदनशील होना चाहिए तथा सही एवं हकदार किसान भाइयों को मामूली बैंकिंग त्रुटियों की वजह से परेशान नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

फसल बीमा योजना से किसानों को होने वाली अप्रत्याशी हानि, जैसे ओला वृष्टि, असमय बरसात फसलों का नष्ट होना इत्यादि, से एक सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान किया गया है किन्तु फसल बीमा योजना से किसानों को अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इसका पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाना चाहिए जिससे किसानों के हितों की रक्षा हो सके।

किसानों की फसलों के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तत्व खाद एवं बीज हैं खादों की समुचित उपलब्धता बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने अनेकों कदम उठाये हैं और इसको विविधता भी प्रदान की गयी है। नीम कोटेड खाद के एक ऐसा ही अनूठा प्रयोग है जिसमें केमिकल व प्रतिकूल रसायनों की मात्रा को कम किया जा रहा किन्तु उत्पादन की मात्रा में कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है।

नीम कोटेड यूरिया अब किसानों के साथ साथ उद्योगों को भी उपलब्ध करायी जा रही है जिसके कारण किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद नहीं मिलती है और डिस्टिलरी जैसे उद्योग उसका प्रयोग करके प्रदूषण फैला रहे हैं जो लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी कई घटनाएँ हुयी हैं जिसकी जाँच प्रदेश सरकार ने करायी है और एफ़ आई आर भी दर्ज हुयी है सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है की नीम कोटेड यूरिया में सरकार किसानों को सब्सिडी देती है जिसका मूल्य किसान कल्याण है परन्तु इस यूरिया का डिस्टिलरी जैसे उद्योग में प्रयोग किया जा

रहा है (आरती डिस्टिलरी चिरौरा रनियाँ कानपुर देहात ऍफ़.आई. आर 0207/2025 धारा 3/7 थाना रनियाँ दर्ज की गयी) में उपयोग में केवल नियम विरुद्ध है बल्कि किसानों को उनके हकों से वंचित किया जाना भी है इसपर अपेक्षित कार्यवाही कर के इस टेक्निकल ग्रेड यूरिया का आवंटन सिर्फ किसानों को ही किया जाना चाहिए।

कृषि की सफलता के आवश्यक जरूरतों में से सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सिचाई है समय पर किसानों को उनकी जरूरत के अनुरूप सिचाई के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए अनेक प्रयास किये हैं किन्तु अभी भी कृषि कार्य काफी हद तक वर्षा आधारित ही है। केंद्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार ने कृषि सिचाई हेतु सनक योजनायें चला रखी हैं। चलने वाली इन योजनायें में बेहतर समन्वय की जरूरत है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में सिचाई की व्यवस्था और सुदृढ करने के लिए सिचाई एवं जल निकासी में उचित समन्वय स्थापित किये जाने की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही लघु सिचाई योजना वृहद् सिचाई योजना व नाबार्ड के अंतर्गत आने वाली सिचाई योजनाओं को इस तरह से लागू किया जाना चाहिए जिसमें अधिकाधिक किसान लाभान्वित हो सकें और पानी का तार्किक उपयोग भी सुनिश्चित हो।

इसके साथ ही कृषि, किसान जमीन व प्राकृतिक संसाधनों में समुचित सहभागिता व समन्वय बनाये रखने के लिए मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दे रहा हूँ जो निम्नवत हैं।

1. प्रकृति के संसाधनों का संतुलित उपयोग खेती में उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का उपयोग इस तरह होना चाहिए कि उनकी स्थिति खराब न हो, बल्कि कम से कम वैसी ही बनी रहे या और बेहतर हो जाए।
2. मनुष्य और प्रकृति दोनों की समृद्धि ऐसा उत्पादन होना चाहिए जिससे हमारी आवश्यकताएँ भी पूरी हों और प्रकृति भी स्वस्थ और सुरक्षित बनी रहे।
3. जैविक खेती का भूल सिद्धांत जैविक खेती का मुख्य विचार यही है कि धरती भी स्वस्थ रहे और मनुष्य भी स्वस्थ रहे, इसलिए खेती की हर तकनीक और प्रक्रिया इसी आधार पर होनी चाहिए।

4. परंपरा और आधुनिक विज्ञान का उपयोग भारत में हजारों वर्षों से प्रकृति के संतुलन के साथ खेती की परंपरा रही है। आज विज्ञान और तकनीक की मदद से हम इसे और बेहतर तरीके से कर सकते हैं।

अतः आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, और माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि संसदीय क्षेत्र के उक्त बिन्दुओं को संज्ञान में लाकर के निराकरण कराये जाने हेतु सम्बन्धित को आवश्यक आदेश / निर्देश निर्गत करने की कृपा करें।

मांगे/ सुझाव

1. जनपद में कोई कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र नहीं है कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र दिलीप नगर में स्थिति है जो कानपुर नगर में है कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र एक कानपुर देहात में भी खोलने की कृपा करे।
2. जनपद में रेलवे रैक प्वाइंट न होने के कारण उर्वरक की दुलाई में विलम्ब होता है अतः जनपद में रैक प्वाइंट बनाने का प्रयास किया जाये।
3. जनपद में बफर गोदाम न होने से उर्वरक के भण्डारण की व्यवस्था नहीं है अतः जनपद में बफर गोदाम का निर्माण कराया जाना आवश्यक है।
4. जनपद में सोलर फोटो वोल्टाइक पम्पों का सर्विस सेन्टर न होने से सोलर पम्पों में तकनीकी खराबी आनेपर समस्या होती है अतः सर्विस सेन्टर खुलवाने का प्रयास किया जाये।
5. जनपद कानपुर नगर में उर्वरको की प्राप्त होने वाली रैक कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन के समीप घण्टा-घर पर स्थापित रैक पोइंट पर आती है, शहर के अन्दर रैक पोइंट स्थापित होने के कारण नो इण्ट्री लागू हो जाने पर पीक सीजन में उर्वरको के परिवहन में अत्यन्त समस्या उत्पन्न होती है एवं उर्वरको के बिक्री केन्द्रों पर पहुँचने में विलम्ब होता है, यदि यह रैक पोइंट शहर से बाहर स्थापित भीमसेन रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप कर दिया जाये तो ऐसी स्थिति में नो इण्ट्री की समस्या नहीं आयेगी व उर्वरक बिक्री केन्द्रों पर सुलभता से उर्वरक समय से पहुंचाया जा सकेगी।

***SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (JAGATSINGHPUR):** I support the Union Budget 2026-27 for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. The Government of India's commitment to farmers' welfare, and policy support to increase agricultural productivity, and enhancement of rural income is certainly praise worthy. The Union Budget 2026-27 focuses on income support, support for agricultural credit, policies on crop diversification, technology adoption, and strengthening farm infrastructure are some of the crucial initiatives of the Union Budget 2026-27.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has been allocated ₹1,40,529 crore in 2026-27, an increase of about 5.4% over the revised estimate of 2025-26. About 93% of the allocation is for the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, while 7% is for Agricultural Research and Education. The budget prioritizes income support to farmers, affordable credit, crop insurance, agricultural infrastructure, and high-value agriculture. In addition, the Union Government has also continued large fertiliser subsidies of over 1.70 lakh crore to ensure affordable fertilisers and reduce the cost of cultivation. Overall, the agriculture budget aims to strengthen food security, farmer income stability, and sustainable agricultural growth.

Major Schemes and Allocations in Agriculture Budget 2026-27
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) remains the largest component of the agriculture budget. An allocation of ₹63,500 crore (about 45% of the agriculture ministry budget). Eligible farmers receive ₹6,000

* Speech was laid on the Table.

annually in three instalments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Recent disbursements continue to benefit millions of farmers nationwide through direct bank transfers.

Affordable Credit for Farmers: The Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) supports farmers through subsidised loans under the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) system. An allocation of ₹22,600 crore. This scheme helps farmers obtain short-term crop loans at concessional interest rates. **Crop Insurance and Risk Management:** The crop insurance scheme continues to protect farmers against crop losses caused by natural disasters and climate variability. An allocation of ₹12,200 crore has been allocated. This will ensure financial stability for farmers affected by crop failures. Several programmes aim to increase productivity and promote sustainable agriculture. For instance, **Krishionnati Yojana**, with an allocation of ₹11,200 crore, which focuses on Agricultural mechanization, Crop diversification, soil health improvement and Rainfed area development, **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**, a flagship scheme with an allocation of ₹8,550 crore, which supports state-level agricultural development projects.

Along with the support for Remunerative Prices, the **PM Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM- AASHA)** ensures remunerative prices for oilseeds, pulses and copra with an allocation of ₹7,200 crore. **Agricultural Infrastructure and Technology with Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)** received an allocation of ₹910 crore to support farm-gate infrastructure such as warehouses and cold storage.

I would like to reiterate the focus of Union Agriculture Budget 2026-27 for Odisha. Odisha, where agriculture remains the backbone of rural livelihoods, is expected to benefit significantly from central schemes and investments.

A large number of farmers in Odisha are covered under PM-KISAN. Recently, about 34 lakh farmers in Odisha received ₹684 crore as instalment under PM-KISAN. The scheme provides ₹6,000 annually to each eligible farmer family, helping them purchase seeds, fertilisers, and other inputs. This direct benefit transfer has strengthened income security for small and marginal farmers in the state.

Strengthening Agricultural Infrastructure through Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, RKVY and Krishionnati Yojana, which will support storage infrastructure, irrigation and mechanization, crop diversification and farm-gate logistics. These interventions are particularly important for rice- dominated agriculture and rain-fed farming systems in Odisha. The Union Budget has introduced programmes to enhance production, processing and export competitiveness of crops such as coconut, cashew, cocoa and nuts. This is relevant for Odisha because the state is a major producer of cashew and coconut. Value-addition and export promotion can increase farmer income and agro-processing industries. These innovations can help farmers in Odisha adopt climate-resilient and precision agriculture practices.

The impact of the Union agriculture budget is amplified through state programmes such as: CM- Kisan Scheme providing additional financial

assistance to farmers, Samrudha Krushak Yojana ensuring higher procurement prices for paddy and Krushak Vidyanidhi Scheme supporting education of farmers' children. Together, these central and state initiatives contribute to higher income security and agricultural development in Odisha. Jagatsinghpur Parliamentary Constituency is an important coastal agricultural region of Odisha, where the majority of rural households depend on agriculture and allied activities for livelihood. Paddy, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables and betel vine, horticulture crops like Coconut, banana and vegetables. Significant coastal and brackish water fisheries are major livelihood for the farmers.

The Union Budget 2026-27 initiatives in agriculture are therefore particularly relevant for income stability, climate resilience and diversification of rural livelihoods in Jagatsinghpur. A significant proportion of Jagatsinghpur's farmers are small and marginal farmers, making them primary beneficiaries. Farmers can obtain short-term crop loans at subsidised interest rates. Farmers in Jagatsinghpur Constituency are highly vulnerable to cyclones, floods and erratic rainfall. The crop insurance scheme helps farmers by providing compensation for crop losses due to natural calamities and will protecting farmers' income against climate shocks. The Union Agriculture Budget 2026-27 will contribute to the development of the Jagatsinghpur constituency by providing direct income support to farmers through PM-KISAN, ensuring affordable agricultural credit and crop insurance. Strengthening agricultural infrastructure and value chains and supporting horticulture, plantation crops and aquaculture as well as promoting technology-driven and climate-resilient

agriculture.

***श्री भाऊसाहेब राजाराम वाकचौरे (शिर्डी) :** सर्वप्रथम, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत 2026-27 के कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के बजट पर विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। मैं इस बजट की आलोचना करने के लिए यहाँ हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि यह बजट किसानों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण द्वारा प्रस्तुत कृषि एवं किसान मंत्रालय के बजट का मैं अपनी और अपनी शिव सेना पार्टी की ओर से विरोध प्रकट करता हूँ। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का यह बजट न केवल हमारे देश के आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने में विफल है, बल्कि यह किसानों के लिए भी यह बजट कोई राहत नहीं देता है।

मैं इस सदन में कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा के दौरान देश के करोड़ों किसानों की स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की जड़ें गांवों और खेतों में हैं। आज भी देश की लगभग 55 से 60 प्रतिशत आबादी सीधे या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर है।

हम सब जानते हैं कि किसान दिन-रात मेहनत करके पूरे देश का पेट भरता है। वह मौसम की कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी खेत में काम करता है। लेकिन यह भी एक सच्चाई है कि जिस किसान को हम अन्नदाता कहते हैं, वह आज भी कई आर्थिक और सामाजिक चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है।

1. किसान केवल अन्नदाता ही नहीं, बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की असली ताकत है।
2. यदि किसान मजबूत होगा तो गांव मजबूत होगा और गांव मजबूत होगा तो भारत मजबूत होगा। फिएक प्रकार जागा कामा
3. आज किसान मेहनत तो बहुत कर रहा है, लेकिन उसकी मेहनत का पूरा मूल्य उसे नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

4. देश के किसान को दया नहीं, बल्कि न्याय और सम्मान की आवश्यकता है।
5. खेती की लागत लगातार बढ़ रही है, लेकिन किसानों की आय उसी गति से नहीं बढ़ पा रही है।
6. महाराष्ट्र सहित देश के कई हिस्सों में किसान आज भी कर्ज और अनिश्चितता के बोझ से जूझ रहा है।
7. किसान को उसकी फसल का उचित मूल्य मिलना ही सबसे बड़ा किसान सम्मान है।
8. यदि गांव की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होगी तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था भी स्वाभाविक रूप से मजबूत होगी।
9. किसान का पसीना खेत में गिरता है, लेकिन उसका लाभ अक्सर बाजार की व्यवस्था में कहीं खो जाता है।
10. यह समय है कि हम किसान को केवल योजनाओं का लाभार्थी नहीं बल्कि विकास का केंद्र बनाएं। किसानों की आय और बढ़ती लागत

देश में लगभग 14 से 15 करोड़ किसान परिवार हैं। इनमें से लगभग 85 प्रतिशत छोटे और सीमांत किसान हैं। इन किसानों के पास खेती के लिए बहुत सीमित भूमि होती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में खेती की लागत लगातार बढ़ी है। उदाहरण के लिए-

- बीज की कीमत बढ़ी है
- उर्वरक और कीटनाशक महंगे हुए हैं
- डीजल और बिजली की लागत बढ़ी है
- मजदूरी भी बढ़ी है

लेकिन दूसरी ओर किसानों को अपनी फसल का मूल्य कई बार अपेक्षित स्तर पर नहीं मिल पाता। इससे किसान की आय और खर्च के बीच असंतुलन पैदा हो जाता है।

महाराष्ट्र के कई जिले ऐसे हैं जहाँ किसान आज भी अनेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं।

उदाहरण के लिए-

- Ahilyanagar - यह क्षेत्र कृषि के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन सिंचाई और बाजार व्यवस्था को और मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।
- Nashik यहाँ देश का सबसे बड़ा प्याज उत्पादन होता है. लेकिन किसानों को कई बार उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता।
- Yavatmal – यह जिला लंबे समय से किसानों की आत्महत्या के कारण चर्चा में रहा है।

Beed - यहाँ सूखा और पानी की कमी किसानों के लिए बड़ी चुनौती है।

Osmanabad - यहाँ के किसान भी मौसम की अनिश्चितता और बाजार की समस्या से प्रभावित होते हैं।

इन जिलों के उदाहरण से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किसानों की समस्याएँ केवल किसी एक क्षेत्र तक सीमित नहीं हैं। किसानों की आत्महत्या - एक गंभीर चिंता

किसानों की कठिन परिस्थितियों का सबसे दुखद पहलू है किसानों की आत्महत्या। विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र में यह समस्या काफी गंभीर रही है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार-

- महाराष्ट्र में हर वर्ष लगभग 2500 से 3000 किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं
- पिछले कई वर्षों से यह संख्या चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है

इन घटनाओं के पीछे कई कारण हैं-

- कर्ज का बोझ
- फसल का कम मूल्य
- प्राकृतिक आपदाएं
- समय पर आर्थिक सहायता न मिलना

जब एक किसान लगातार नुकसान झेलता है और उसे भविष्य में सुधार की उम्मीद कम दिखाई देती है, तब उसका मनोबल कमजोर पड़ जाता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम इस समस्या को

संवेदनशीलता के साथ समझें और उसका समाधान खोजें ।

फसल बीमा योजना की स्थिति

किसानों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana शुरू की है । इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई करना है । सरकार के अनुसार-

- इस योजना में 36 करोड़ से अधिक किसान पंजीकृत हैं
- अब तक 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का बीमा क्लेम भुगतान किया गया है ।

यह योजना महत्वपूर्ण है और इसके उद्देश्य भी सकारात्मक हैं । लेकिन कई किसानों से यह भी सुनने को मिलता है कि-

- क्लेम मिलने में काफी समय लग जाता है
- कई बार नुकसान के अनुसार पूरी राशि नहीं मिलती
- सर्वे प्रक्रिया में भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस योजना को और अधिक सरल, पारदर्शी और किसान-हितैषी बनाया जाए ।

किसान सम्मान निधि योजना

किसानों की आय में सहायता के लिए PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi योजना भी लागू है । इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को प्रति वर्ष 6000 रुपये की सहायता दी जाती है । यह एक सकारात्मक पहल है । लेकिन वर्तमान समय में खेती की लागत को देखते हुए यह राशि सीमित प्रतीत होती है । किसानों का कहना है कि केवल एक सीजन की खेती में ही इससे अधिक खर्च हो जाता है । इसलिए इस योजना को और मजबूत बनाने पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है ।

महाराष्ट्र के प्याज किसानों की समस्या

मैं विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र के प्याज किसानों की समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना

चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के अहिल्यानगर और नासिक जिले देश के प्रमुख प्याज उत्पादक क्षेत्र हैं।

भारत में कुल प्याज उत्पादन का लगभग 35 से 40 प्रतिशत उत्पादन महाराष्ट्र में होता है।

नासिक और आसपास के क्षेत्रों का इसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान है।

लेकिन कई बार ऐसी स्थिति बनती है कि-

- किसान को 2 से 4 रुपये प्रति किलो तक कीमत मिलती है
- जबकि शहरों में वही प्याज 50 से 60 रुपये प्रति किलो बिकता है

इससे किसानों को बहुत निराशा होती है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि-

- भंडारण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाए
- प्रसंस्करण उद्योग विकसित किए जाएँ
- किसानों को उचित बाजार उपलब्ध कराया जाए

तिलहन और अन्य फसलों की समस्या

सोयाबीन, मूंगफली, सूरजमुखी और कपास जैसी फसलों के किसानों की स्थिति भी इसी प्रकार की है। कई बार किसानों को अपनी उपज न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कम कीमत पर बेचनी पड़ती है।

यदि किसानों को उनकी लागत के अनुसार उचित मूल्य मिले तो उनकी आय में स्थिरता आएगी और खेती अधिक टिकाऊ बन सकेगी।

अहमदनगर जिला (अहिल्यानगर), जिसमें शिरडी संसदीय क्षेत्र भी आता है. महाराष्ट्र का एक प्रमुख कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है, जहाँ मुख्य रूप से गन्ना, प्याज (प्याज बेल्ट), और कपास जैसी नकदी फसलें उगाई जाती हैं। इसके अलावा, ज्वार, बाजरा, गेहूं, सोयाबीन और मक्का भी प्रमुखता से बोए जाते हैं। बागवानी में अनार, अंगूर और नींबू के साथ-साथ फूलों की खेती भी लोकप्रिय है।

अहिल्यानगर में होने वाली प्रमुख खेती:

- नकदी फसलें (Cash Crops): गन्ना (Sugar Cane) और प्याज सबसे प्रमुख हैं। कपास और सोयाबीन की भी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती होती है।
- अनाज (Food Grains): खरीफ में बाजरा और रबी में ज्वार व गेहूं का उत्पादन प्रमुख है।
- बागवानी (Horticulture): जिला अनार उत्पादन के लिए जाना जाता है, विशेषकर अंगूर, पपीता, संतरा और नींबू की भी अच्छी खेती होती है।
- फूलों की खेती: पॉली हाउस के माध्यम से फूलों (जैसे जरबेरा) की खेती से किसान अच्छी आय कमा रहे हैं।
- अन्य: तिलहन और दालों की खेती भी की जाती है।

अहिल्यानगर जिले की अधिकांश आबादी खेती पर निर्भर है, लेकिन किसानों को आधुनिक तकनीक, उन्नत बीज, उचित बाजार और प्रशिक्षण की कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसे में कृषि को अधिक लाभकारी और टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर ठोस पहल आवश्यक है।

अहिल्यानगर में एक "समग्र कृषि विकास केंद्र" स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। इस केंद्र के माध्यम से किसानों को आधुनिक खेती के तरीके, जैविक खेती, फसल विविधीकरण और ड्रिप इरिगेशन जैसी जल-संरक्षण तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए। साथ ही मृदा परीक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए, ताकि किसान अपनी जमीन के अनुसार सही फसल और खाद का उपयोग कर सकें।

किसानों को सस्ते और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज व खाद समय पर उपलब्ध कराई जाए। फसल भंडारण और प्रसंस्करण की व्यवस्था मजबूत की जाए, जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिल सके। युवाओं को कृषि आधारित स्टार्टअप और एग्री-बिजनेस के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।

सरकार की विभिन्न कृषि योजनाएं पहले से संचालित हैं, लेकिन अहिल्यानगर जैसे जिलों में विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। केंद्र और राज्य सरकार मिलकर समन्वित योजना बनाएं, ताकि किसानों की आय बढ़े और जिला आत्मनिर्भर कृषि मॉडल के रूप में विकसित हो सके।

खेतीहर श्रमिकों की कठिनाई

खेती से जुड़े एक और वर्ग की स्थिति भी बहुत कठिन है। यह वर्ग है खेतीहर श्रमिकों का।

देश में करोड़ों ऐसे श्रमिक हैं जिन्हें केवल-

- बुवाई के समय
- कटाई के समय ही काम मिलता है।

बाकी समय उन्हें रोजगार के लिए अन्य स्थानों पर जाना पड़ता है। उनकी आय बहुत सीमित होती है और कई बार उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई भी प्रभावित होती है।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि

- भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूर कल्याण बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए। यह बोर्ड मजदूरों का पंजीकरण करे, उनकी समस्याएँ सुने और सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ उन्हें सीधे दिलाने की व्यवस्था करे।
- खेतिहर मजदूरों को साल भर काम नहीं मिलता। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा प्रति माह 10,000 रुपये सहायता राशि देने का प्रावधान किया जाए ताकि उनका परिवार सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन जी सके।
- मजदूरों का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पंजीकरण और पहचान पत्र बनाया जाए। इससे उन्हें सरकारी योजनाओं, बीमा, पेंशन और अन्य सुविधाएँ आसानी से मिल सकेंगी।
- मजदूरों के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाए। स्कूल फीस, किताबें, यूनिफॉर्म और छात्रवृत्ति सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई जाए।
- खेतिहर मजदूरों के बच्चों को छात्रावास और कोचिंग सहायता दी जाए ताकि वे पढ़ाई में आगे बढ़ सकें और बेहतर रोजगार प्राप्त कर सकें।
- मजदूर परिवारों के लिए निःशुल्क स्वास्थ्य बीमा और नियमित स्वास्थ्य जांच की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए ताकि बीमारी के समय आर्थिक बोझ कम हो सके।

- खाली समय में मजदूरों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण (स्किल ट्रेनिंग) दिया जाए ताकि वे खेती के अलावा अन्य काम भी सीख सकें और साल भर आय प्राप्त कर सकें।
- मजदूरों के लिए आवास योजना के तहत पक्का घर उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि वे सुरक्षित और सम्मानजनक जीवन जी सकें।
- महिलाओं के लिए स्वयं सहायता समूह और छोटे रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ाए जाएँ ताकि परिवार की आय में वृद्धि हो सके।
- मजदूरों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा जैसे पेंशन, दुर्घटना बीमा और मातृत्व लाभ प्रदान किए जाएँ ताकि कठिन परिस्थितियों में उन्हें सहारा मिल सके।
- ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मनरेगा जैसे कार्यों का विस्तार किया जाए ताकि खेतिहर मजदूरों को साल भर अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर मिल सकें।
- सरकार, पंचायत और संबंधित विभाग मिलकर भूमिहीन खेतिहर मजदूरों के उत्थान के लिए विशेष नीति बनाएँ ताकि उनका जीवन स्तर सुधरे और भविष्य सुरक्षित हो सके।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष पैकेज

महाराष्ट्र के कई जिले आज भी विकास में पीछे हैं। विशेष रूप से अहिल्यानगर और आसपास के क्षेत्र में सिंचाई और कृषि अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

यदि इन क्षेत्रों में-

- सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को गति दी जाए
- भंडारण सुविधाएं विकसित की जाएँ
- कृषि प्रसंस्करण उद्योग स्थापित किए जाएँ

तो किसानों की आय में काफी सुधार हो सकता है।

- भारत का किसान अत्यंत परिश्रमी, धैर्यवान और देशभक्त है। वह कठिन से कठिन

परिस्थितियों में भी खेत में मेहनत करता है ताकि देश का कोई भी

- नागरिक भूखा न रहे। इसलिए हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम उसकी समस्याओं को गंभीरता से समझें और उनके समाधान के लिए मिलकर काम करें।
- मैं सरकार से विनम्र आग्रह करता हूँ कि किसानों को उनकी फसल का उचित मूल्य दिलाने, बीमा योजनाओं को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने, महाराष्ट्र सहित पिछड़े कृषि क्षेत्रों के विकास और खेतीहर श्रमिकों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएँ।
- इसके अलावा, मैं इस बजट में किसानों के लिए शुरू की गई योजनाओं पर ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ। इनमें से कुछ प्रमुख योजनाएँ हैं:
- प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना: इस योजना के तहत किसानों को फसल की खराबी के कारण होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई की जाएगी। लेकिन, मुझे लगता है कि यह योजना किसानों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में विफल रही है।
- प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि: इस योजना के तहत किसानों को हर साल 6,000 रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। लेकिन, मुझे लगता है कि यह राशि किसानों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
- इन योजनाओं से किसानों को अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने में मदद मिलेगी, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। किसानों को अधिक समर्थन की आवश्यकता है, और यह बजट उस समर्थन को प्रदान करने में विफल रहा है।
- सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, लेकिन इन योजनाओं का कोई फायदा नहीं होगा अगर किसानों को उनकी फसलों का सही दाम नहीं मिलता है। सरकार ने किसानों के लिए फसल बीमा योजना का विस्तार किया है, लेकिन यह योजना केवल उन किसानों के लिए फायदेमंद होगी जो पहले से ही इस योजना का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। सरकार ने किसानों के लिए जो बजट आवंटित किया है, यह राशि केवल कागज पर ही

अच्छी लगती है, क्योंकि इसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा अगर किसानों को उनकी फसलों का सही दाम नहीं मिलता है।

- यह बजट न केवल हमारे देश के आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ावा देने में विफल है, बल्कि यह मध्यम वर्ग और गरीब तबके के लिए भी कोई राहत नहीं देता है। सरकार ने इस बजट में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए हैं। देश में एक बड़ी संख्या में लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने उनके लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किया है।
- यह सर्वविदित है कि किसान फसल बीमा योजना एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य किसानों को फसल की खराबी से होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई करना है। लेकिन, मुझे दुःख के साथ लिखना पड़ रहा है कि इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना का पूरा लाभ किसानों को सुचारु रूप से नहीं मिल पा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से किसान काफी परेशानी में है। यह भी अत्यधिक दुःखद है कि इस योजना में बीमा कंपनियां भ्रष्टाचार के रूप में एक बड़ी समस्या बनी हुई है।
- किसान फसल बीमा योजना के तहत किसान अपनी फसल का बीमा करवाते हैं और अगर फसल खराब होती है तो बीमा कंपनी उन्हें मुआवजा देती है। लेकिन, अधिकतर मामलों में किसानों को यह मुआवजा नहीं मिल पाता है, क्योंकि बीमा कंपनियां अपने हितों को ध्यान में रखती हैं और किसानों के दावों को खारिज कर देती हैं।
- इसके अलावा, बीमा कंपनियों का इस योजना में भ्रष्टाचार भी एक बड़ी और गंभीर समस्या है। कई बार बीमा कंपनियां किसानों से अधिक प्रीमियम वसूलती हैं और फिर भी उन्हें मुआवजा नहीं देती हैं। इससे किसानों को आर्थिक नुकसान होता है और वे अपनी फसल की देखभाल करने में असमर्थ होते हैं।
- अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि किसान फसल बीमा योजना का पूरा लाभ किसानों को मिले,

इसके लिए सख्त कदम उठाकर बीमा कंपनियों की गतिविधियों पर केन्द्रीय स्तर पर निगरानी रखकर उनके भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करवाने एवं किसान फसल बीमा योजना की शर्तों को और अधिक सरल बनाए जाने हेतु निर्देश प्रदान करें, ताकि किसान आसानी से अपना दावा सरलता से कर सकें और उन्हें किसान फसल बीमा योजना के तहत मिलने वाला लाभसरलता से सुलभ हो सके ।

- मेरा यह भी अनुरोध है कि मेरे शिरडी संसदीय के किसानों के हित में हेतु केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय स्तर पर स्थानीय सांसद की उपस्थिति में एक विस्तृत सर्वे करवाकर किसानों को किसान फसल बीमा योजना का पूरा लाभ सुनिश्चित करवाए जाने हेतु भी निर्देश प्रदान करने का कष्ट करेंगे ।
- आज यही स्थिति प्याज उत्पादकों की भी है । प्याज की खेती की लागत बहुत अधिक है, लेकिन किसानों को इसका सही दाम नहीं मिलता है, जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक तंगी का सामना करना पड़ता है । सरकार द्वारा प्याज के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य न तय किए जाने की वजह से भी उनको उनकी फसल का सही दाम नहीं मिल पाता है ।
- केन्द्र सरकार किसानों को उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाए जाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है तथा इस निमित्त किसानों को गन्ना एवं अन्य फसलों की वाजिब कीमत भी दिलाया जाना सुनिश्चित किया हुआ है । यदि दुग्ध और प्याज उत्पादकों को उनका वाजिब मूल्य नहीं मिलता है तो यह उनके साथ अन्याय होगा ।
- अतः ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस प्रकार से गन्ने एवं अन्य फसलों के लिए गारंटी कीमत किसानों को मुहैया करायी जाती है, उसी प्रकार से दुग्ध और प्याज उत्पादक किसानों को भी गारंटीकृत कीमत दिए जाने हेतु निर्देश प्रदान करने का कष्ट करें ।

यह वास्तविकता है कि देश के किसान हमारे समाज की रीढ़ हैं । वे किसान ही हैं, जो हमें वह सभी भोजन प्रदान करते हैं, जो हम खाते हैं । देश की पूरी आबादी ही किसानों पर निर्भर है ।

किसानों का भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में लगभग 17 प्रतिशत योगदान होता है, जो सब चीजों के अलावा सबसे ज्यादा है। लेकिन निराशाजनक बात यह है कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में किसानों का इतना ज्यादा योगदान होने के बावजूद भी देश का किसान समाज की हर सुख सुविधा से वंचित है।

देश के ज्यादातर किसानों के पास कृषि में निवेश के लिये पूँजी का अभाव है। आज भी देश के ज्यादातर किसानों को व्यावहारिक रूप में संस्थागत ऋण सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। किसानों के पास इतनी पूँजी भी नहीं होती कि वे बीज, खाद, सिंचाई जैसी बुनियादी चीजों का प्रबंध कर सकें।

देश के अधिकांश हिस्सों में आज भी सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी है तथा किसानों को उनकी उपज की पर्याप्त कीमत नहीं मिलती है, इसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि वे अपनी फसलों को विभिन्न कारणों से जैसे ऋण चुकाने के लिये न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (डैच) से कम कीमतों पर ही बेच देते हैं। जिसके कारण उन्हें काफी हानि का सामना करना पड़ता है। कुछ अन्य कारणों में कृषि में आधुनिक उपकरणों और तकनीकों का प्रयोग न कर पाना, परिवहन सुविधाओं की कमी, भंडारण सुविधाओं में कमी, अन्य आधारभूत सुविधाओं का अभाव तथा मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता में कमी के कारण उपज में आती कमी, सूखा तथा भारी वर्षा ओलोवृष्टि इत्यादि अनेक समस्याएँ शामिल हैं, जिस कारण किसानों की स्थिति अत्यन्त ही दयनीय एवं गंभीर है और वे आत्म हत्या कर रहे हैं।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि देश के किसानों की उपरोक्त सभी समस्याओं के निदान हेतु निर्देश प्रदान करेंगे।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शिरडी और पूरे महाराष्ट्र राज्य में किसान कृषि के साथ-साथ दुग्ध व्यवसाय के रूप में बड़े पैमाने पर डेयरी व्यवसाय में लगे हुए हैं। विगत कुछ Years से दूध का कारोबार किसानों के लिए काफी नुकसानदेह साबित हो रहा है।

इसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि दूध की कीमत कम और उत्पाद शुल्क में निरंतर वृद्धि हो रही है। आज एक लीटर दूध के उत्पादन में 27 रुपये का खर्च आता है तथा वहीं दुग्ध उत्पादक

किसान को एक लीटर दूध की कीमत मात्र 18 से 22 रुपये मिलती है तथा शरूआती दिनों में जहां गाय अच्छी मात्रा में दूध देती है, वहीं कुछ महीनों बाद दूध कम हो जाता है और 6 या 7 Years बाद गाय पूरी तरह से दूध देना बंद कर देती है, जिस कारण उन्हें आर्थिक तंगी का सामना करना पड़ता है।

केन्द्र सरकार किसानों को उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य दिलाए जाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है तथा इस निमित्त किसानों को गन्ना एवं अन्य फसलों की वाजिब कीमत भी दिलाया जाना सुनिश्चित किया हुआ है। यदि गाय दुग्ध उत्पादकों को दुग्ध का वाजिब मूल्य नहीं मिलता है कि यह उनके साथ न्याय नहीं होगा।

अतः ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस प्रकार से गन्ने एवं अन्य फसलों के लिए गारंटी कीमत किसानों को मुहैया करायी जाती है, उसी प्रकार से दुग्ध उत्पादक किसानों को भी गाय के दूध के लिए 32 रु0 प्रति लीटर की गारंटीकृत कीमत दिए जाने हेतु निर्देश प्रदान करने का कष्ट करेंगे।

कीटनाशक कम्पनियों द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार एवं सेंट्रल इंसेंटिसाइड बोर्ड से अनुमति के बाद ही किसी भी कीटनाशक का उत्पादन किया जाता है और कीटनाशक अधिनियम के अनुसार उसे पूरे देश में व्यापार करने की अनुमति मिलती है। कंपनी की के मूल पैकिंग का नमूना जब किसी विक्रेता के यहां से लिया जाता है तो उसका सैंपल फेल होने पर सर्वप्रथम लाइसेंसिंग अधिकारी द्वारा संबंधित कंपनी की बजाए विक्रेता का लाइसेंस निलंबित या निरस्त किए जाने हेतु नोटिस दिया जाता है। जबकि दोष उस निर्माता कंपनी का होता है।

दूसरे, देश में खाद एवं कीटनाशक के अधिनियम में कंप्यूटर के स्टॉक रजिस्टर को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। लेकिन बीज अधिनियम में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। अतः बीज अधिनियम में कंप्यूटराइज्ड स्टॉक रजिस्टर को मान्यता प्रदान किए जाने हेतु संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए और साथ ही बीज की गुणवत्ता के लिए संपूर्ण जवाबदेही बीज उत्पादक कंपनी एवं निर्माताओं की होनी चाहिए न कि छोटे डीलर या निजी विक्रेता की।

देश में केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों की विभिन्न जन कल्याणकारी योजनाएं संचालित हैं। लेकिन, मुझे बड़े ही दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इन योजनाओं का समुचित लाभ दबे-कुचले वर्ग को पूरी तरह से नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों की योजनाओं की नियमावली की पूरी जानकारी निचले स्तर पर न पहुंचने की वजह से लाभार्थी इन योजनाओं से अनभिज्ञ रहता है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि गरीब और वंचित वर्ग के लोगों को आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड इत्यादि बनवाने में बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। ये लोग सरकारी कार्यालयों के चक्कर काटकर न केवल अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाने का समय बरबाद करते हैं, बल्कि सरकारी कर्मचारी और अधिकारी उनको सही जानकारी न देकर गुमराह करते हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ये लोग आज भी सरकारी सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह सरकारी योजनाओं के संचालन और इनका पूरा लाभ दलित व गरीब परिवार के सभी पात्र लोगों को मिल सके, इसके लिए एक ऐसी नियमावली बनाए, जिससे उन्हें सरकारी कार्यालयों के चक्कर न काटने पड़े तथा सरकार इसके संचालन की पूरी जिम्मेवारी सरकारी अधिकारियों के प्रति सुनिश्चित करें।

अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट किसानों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार को किसानों के लिए अधिक समर्थन प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है, और यह बजट उस समर्थन को प्रदान करने में विफल रहा है। अतः अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से वित्त मंत्री महोदया द्वारा लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत वर्ष 2026-2027 के कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के बजट का पूरजोर विरोध करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार किसानों के हित में आवश्यक कदम अवश्य उठाएगी।

***एडवोकेट प्रिया सरोज (मछलीशहर) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए अपने देश के किसानों की वास्तविक स्थिति की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित

* Speech was laid on the Table.

करना चाहती हूँ।

आज हम सब गर्व से कहते हैं कि देश में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुँचा है, 357.73 million tonnes। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या इस रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन का लाभ हमारे किसानों तक पहुँचा है? सच्चाई यह है कि किसान की आय अब भी बहुत कम है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक औसत किसान परिवार की मासिक आय केवल 8,061 रुपये है, जिसमें से खेती से सिर्फ 3,798 रुपये आते हैं। यानी किसान मेहनत करता है, लेकिन उसका फल उसे नहीं मिल रहा।

स्थिति और गंभीर तब हो जाती है, जब हम देखते हैं कि लगभग 42 प्रतिशत किसान कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं, और हर परिवार पर औसतन 51,000 रुपये से अधिक का कर्ज है। यह सिर्फ आंकड़े नहीं हैं, यह हमारे किसानों की पीड़ा की कहानी है।

आज खेती की लागत लगातार बढ़ रही है। उर्वरक महंगे हो रहे हैं और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों का सीधा असर भारत के किसानों पर पड़ रहा है। गैस की कमी के कारण यूरिया उत्पादन प्रभावित है और कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। ऐसे समय में अगर बुवाई के वक्त उर्वरक की कमी हो गई, तो इसका सीधा असर उत्पादन और किसान दोनों पर पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ ही, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार समझौतों के कारण कृषि उत्पादों पर आयात शुल्क कम किए जा रहे हैं। अमेरिका जैसे देशों में किसानों को लाखों रुपये की सीधी सहायता मिलती है, जबकि हमारे किसान को सिर्फ 6,000 रुपये सालाना मिलते हैं। ऐसी असमान प्रतिस्पर्धा में हमारा किसान कैसे टिक पाएगा?

MSP की बात करें तो देश के लगभग 14 करोड़ किसान परिवारों में से केवल 1.84 करोड़ किसानों को ही इसका लाभ मिलता है। बाकी किसान खुले बाजार में मजबूरी में अपनी फसल कम दाम पर बेचते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि MSP को कानूनी गारंटी दी जाए, ताकि किसानों को उनकी फसल का उचित मूल्य मिल सके और उन्हें घाटे में बेचने की मजबूरी न हो।

गन्ना किसानों की स्थिति भी बहुत चिंताजनक है। बीमारी, बाढ़ और जलभराव से फसलें बर्बाद हुई हैं और 1,600 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का बकाया भुगतान अभी तक नहीं मिला है। जब

किसान को उसकी मेहनत का पैसा समय पर नहीं मिलता, तो उसकी पूरी आर्थिक व्यवस्था टूट जाती है।

किसानों को कर्ज देने की योजनाएँ हैं, लेकिन ज़मीन पर आज भी लगभग 30 प्रतिशत किसान साहूकारों पर निर्भर हैं। बिजली की कमी, खराब ट्रांसफार्मर और महंगे डीज़ल के कारण खेती की लागत और बढ़ रही है। बीज की गुणवत्ता का मुद्दा भी गंभीर है आज भी 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा किसान अपने बचाए हुए बीज इस्तेमाल करते हैं और बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर लक्ष्य से काफी कम है।

नई योजनाओं की बात करें, जैसे 'नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना' इसका बजट तो रखा गया, लेकिन उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हुआ। ग्रामीण स्तर पर न तो प्रशिक्षण है, न इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है। ऐसे में योजनाएँ कागज पर ही रह जाती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में आलू किसानों की हालत भी खराब है। कीमत 1,250 रुपये से गिरकर 300 रुपये तक पहुँच गई, जबकि कोल्ड स्टोरेज का खर्च बढ़ गया। यानी किसान उत्पादन भी करता है और नुकसान भी उसी का होता है। सबसे चिंताजनक बात है, भूजल का लगातार गिरता स्तर। 90 प्रतिशत पानी सिंचाई में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है और कई जिले गंभीर स्थिति में पहुँच चुके हैं। इसके बावजूद माइक्रो-इरिगेशन का विस्तार 2 प्रतिशत से भी कम है।

मैं सरकार से कुछ स्पष्ट मांग रखना चाहती हूँ। MSP को कानूनी गारंटी दी जाए, उर्वरक और बीज की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए, गन्ना किसानों का बकाया तुरंत भुगतान कराया जाए, छोटे किसानों के लिए कर्ज व्यवस्था मजबूत की जाए, सिंचाई और जल संरक्षण पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए तथा कृषि योजनाओं का ज़मीन पर प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था आधार हमारा किसान है। अगर किसान मजबूत होगा, तभी देश मजबूत होगा।

***प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ (मुम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) :** आज मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। लेकिन, मैं यहाँ केवल एक सांसद के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि उन करोड़ों किसानों, खेत मजदूरों और विशेषकर मेरी उन महिला किसानों की आवाज़ बनकर खड़ी हूँ, जिन्हें इस सरकार की निर्मम नीतियों ने पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों में हाशिए पर धकेल दिया है।

- जब सत्ता पक्ष के मंत्री यहाँ खड़े होकर अपनी उपलब्धियों के कसीदे पढ़ रहे थे, तो मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा था कि क्या वे उसी देश की बात कर रहे हैं जहाँ का किसान आज कर्ज, मौसम और सरकार की क्रूर नीतियों की तिहरी मार से टूट चुका है"
- पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों से इस देश की कृषि व्यवस्था को नीतियों से नहीं, बल्कि भाषणों, खोखले नारों और झूठे विज्ञापनों से चलाया जा रहा है। सरकार के भाषणों में भले ही अमृत काल चल रहा हो, लेकिन मेरे महाराष्ट्र और इस देश के किसानों के खेतों में आज भी भारी संकट और अंधकार का काल चल रहा है।
- सबसे पहले मैं इस सरकार के उस बजटीय मायाजाल का पर्दाफाश करना चाहती हूँ, जिसे ये लोग ऐतिहासिक बता रहे हैं।
- वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग को 1,30,561 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है। सुनने में यह आंकड़ा बहुत बड़ा लगता है, लेकिन ज़रा इसका सच सुनिए। वर्ष 2024-25 में इसी विभाग का वास्तविक खर्च 1,29,933 करोड़ रुपये था।
- यानी पिछले दो वर्षों में इस सरकार ने कृषि बजट में मात्र 627 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि की है। यह वृद्धि मात्र 0.5 प्रतिशत है।
- अगर हम इन दो सालों की महंगाई दर को इसमें जोड़ लें, तो यह वृद्धि नहीं, बल्कि कृषि बजट में एक बहुत बड़ी और शर्मनाक कटौती है। और जो पैसा ये आवंटित करते हैं, उसे

खर्च करने की इनकी नीयत ही नहीं है।

- 31 जनवरी 2026 तक, चालू वित्त वर्ष के लिए निधियों का वास्तविक उपयोग मात्र 79,233 करोड़ रुपये है, जो संशोधित अनुमान का केवल 64 प्रतिशत है। पैसा देते हैं, खर्च नहीं करते, और फिर उसे वापस ले लेते हैं। यही इनका असली किसान प्रेम है।
- यह सरकार कृषि को कैसे हाशिए पर धकेल रही है, यह केंद्रीय योजना परिव्यय में कृषि विभाग की लगातार घटती हिस्सेदारी से साबित होता है।
- वर्ष 2022-23 में कुल बजट में कृषि की हिस्सेदारी 3.14 प्रतिशत थी, जो 2023-24 में गिरकर 2.57 प्रतिशत हुई. 2024-25 में 2.54 प्रतिशत, 2025-26 में 2.51 प्रतिशत और अब 2026-27 के इस तथाकथित ऐतिहासिक बजट में गिरकर मात्र 2.44 प्रतिशत रह गई है।
- इस देश की 46.1 प्रतिशत आबादी आज भी कृषि और संबद्ध गतिविधियों पर निर्भर है। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय आय में उनका हिस्सा मात्र 16 प्रतिशत रह गया है।
- यह आंकड़ा इस बात का प्रमाण दे रहा है कि देश की आधी आबादी को इस सरकार ने जानबूझकर कम उत्पादकता की गहरी खाई में धकेल दिया है। पूंजी निर्माण की दर जो 2020-21 में 22.8 प्रतिशत थी, वह 2023-24 में मात्र 9.6 प्रतिशत रह गई है। क्या यही आपका विकास है?
- इस सरकार के सबसे बड़े वादों में से एक था 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करना। 2022 बीत गया, आज हम 2026 में बैठे हैं। ज़मीनी हकीकत क्या है? नाबार्ड के अखिल भारतीय ग्रामीण वित्तीय समावेशन सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, एक कृषक परिवार की औसत मासिक आय मात्र 13,661 रुपये है। और इसमें से खेती से होने वाली आय कितनी है? मात्र 4,476 रुपये प्रति माह।
- यानी एक किसान खेती से दिन का सिर्फ 150 रुपये कमा रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 150

रुपये में तो दिल्ली में बैठे इन सत्ताधारी लोगों का एक वक्त का नाश्ता नहीं आता, और ये उम्मीद करते हैं कि देश का किसान इतने में अपने पूरे परिवार का पेट पाले, बच्चों को पढ़ाए और खेती का खर्च भी निकाले?

- खेतिहर मज़दूरों की औसत दिहाड़ी पुरुषों के लिए मात्र 414 रुपये और महिलाओं के लिए मात्र 329 रुपये है। यह कोई आमदनी नहीं है, यह एक ऐसा धीमा जहर है जो हमारे ग्रामीण भारत को मार रहा है।
- 2014 के अपने चुनाव घोषणापत्र में वादा किया था कि वे एम एस स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करेंगे और किसानों को सी टू प्लस पचास प्रतिशत के फॉर्मूले पर न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य देंगे। आज ग्यारह साल हो गए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ, कहाँ है वह वादा?
- यह सरकार न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को एक बड़े कवच की तरह प्रचारित करती है, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि यह महज़ एक कागज़ी ढाल है। सरकार 23 फसलों के लिए समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करती है, लेकिन 2024-25 में इसका लाभ केवल 1.84 करोड़ किसानों तक पहुँचा है।
- देश में लगभग 14 करोड़ किसान परिवार हैं, यानी 85 प्रतिशत से अधिक किसानों को इसका कोई लाभ ही नहीं मिलता। सरकारी खरीद मुख्य रूप से केवल गेहूँ और धान तक सीमित है। महाराष्ट्र का किसान जो दालें और तिलहन उगाता है, वह आज भी समर्थन मूल्य से बहुत नीचे औने-पौने दामों पर अपनी फसल बेचने को मजबूर है।
- जब नीतियां इतनी क्रूर हों, तो उसका परिणाम सिर्फ गरीबी नहीं होता, बल्कि जीवन का अंत होता है। आज भारत में हर दिन औसतन 31 किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।
- राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के दिल दहला देने वाले आंकड़े बताते हैं कि 2015 से 2023 के बीच इस देश में 98,921 किसानों और खेतिहर मज़दूरों ने आत्महत्या की है। अकेले

वर्ष 2023 में 10,786 लोगों ने मौत को गले लगाया ।

- मैं महाराष्ट्र से आती हूँ, जहाँ किसान आत्महत्याओं का सबसे दर्दनाक मंजर देखने को मिलता है । और यह सरकार क्या कर रही है? आज देश के 52 प्रतिशत कृषक परिवार कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं ।
- नाबार्ड के अनुसार, 24.6 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार आज भी साहूकारों और गैर-संस्थागत स्रोतों से भारी ब्याज पर कर्ज लेने को मजबूर हैं । किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का जो ढिंढोरा पीटा जाता है, उसका सच यह है कि इसके फंसे हुए कर्ज मार्च 2021 के 68,547 करोड़ रुपये से 42 प्रतिशत बढ़कर दिसंबर 2024 तक 97,543 करोड़ रुपये हो गए हैं ।
- किसान जानबूझकर कर्ज नहीं डुबा रहा है महोदय, खेती उसे इस कदर बर्बाद कर चुकी है कि वह कर्ज चुकाने की स्थिति में ही नहीं है ।
- अब ज़रा इस सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं को देखिए । एक तरफ मेरा किसान पचास हजार के कर्ज के लिए अपनी जान दे रहा है, और दूसरी तरफ इस सरकार ने पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों में अपने चहेते चंद पूंजीपतियों का 16.11 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कॉरपोरेट कर्ज माफ़ कर दिया है ।
- क्या इस देश का खज़ाना सिर्फ बड़े उद्योगपतियों के लिए खुला है? क्या मिट्टी में पसीना बहाने वाले उस किसान का इस खज़ाने पर कोई हक़ नहीं है? प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आज तक किसानों के लिए कोई ऋण राहत योजना क्यों शुरू नहीं की?
- एक महिला सांसद होने के नाते मेरा दिल रोता है जब मैं कृषि में महिलाओं की स्थिति देखती हूँ । देश की खेती का सबसे बड़ा बोझ आज महिला किसान उठा रही हैं । लेकिन सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ लेने के लिए ज़मीन के कागज़ात चाहिए होते हैं ।
- देश में केवल 13 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि महिलाओं के नाम पर है । इसका सीधा अर्थ यह है कि हमारी नीतियां जानबूझकर महिला किसानों को मूल्य समर्थन और सरकारी योजनाओं के

लाभ से बाहर रखती हैं।

- पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना, जिसका ये लोग हर चुनाव में खूब प्रचार करते हैं, उसकी हकीकत भी सदन को जाननी चाहिए। इस योजना से लगातार लाभार्थियों को काटा जा रहा है।
- अप्रैल 2022 में इसके लाभार्थी 10.48 करोड़ थे, जो अगस्त 2022 में गिरकर 8.7 करोड़ रह गए। अभी 21वीं किस्त में इन्होंने 70 लाख और किसानों के नाम काट दिए, जिससे सरकार ने सीधे तौर पर 2,500 करोड़ रुपये बचा लिए। अकेले पंजाब में पांच सालों के भीतर 49 प्रतिशत लाभार्थी कम कर दिए गए।
- और जो राशि दी जा रही है वह 6000 रुपये सालाना है। यानी मात्र 500 रुपये महीना। आज के समय में खाद, बीज, डीज़ल और बिजली के दाम कहाँ पहुँच गए हैं? लेकिन यह सहायता राशि आज भी वहीं रुकी हुई है।
- इतना ही नहीं, इस योजना से देश के करोड़ों भूमिहीन मज़दूरों और बटाईदार किसानों को पूरी तरह बाहर रखा गया है। 2001 में देश में भूमिहीन खेतिहर मज़दूरों की संख्या 10.67 करोड़ थी, जो 2011 में बढ़कर 14.43 करोड़ हो गई।
- कृषि जनगणना के अनुसार देश में 5.31 करोड़ बटाईदार जोत हैं। जो लोग असल में ज़मीन जोत रहे हैं, उन्हें इस सरकार ने हर योजना के लाभ से बेदखल कर दिया है।
- आज भारतीय कृषि का सबसे बड़ा सच जलवायु जोखिम है। सूखा, बाढ़ और बेमौसम बारिश अब कोई अपवाद नहीं रहे, ये हर मौसम की खौफनाक सच्चाई बन गए हैं।
- वर्ष 2025 में अत्यधिक खराब मौसम के कारण देश में 17.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर फसल पूरी तरह बर्बाद हो गई। यह 2022 के नुकसान की तुलना में लगभग नौ गुना अधिक है।
- ऐसी भयानक आपदा के समय सरकार को किसान के साथ खड़ा होना चाहिए था। लेकिन इस सरकार ने क्या किया? 2025-26 के केंद्रीय बजट में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना

के आवंटन में सीधे 23 प्रतिशत की कटौती कर दी और इसे सात साल के सबसे निचले स्तर 12,242 करोड़ रुपये पर ला दिया।

- एक तरफ फसलें बर्बाद हो रही हैं. और दूसरी तरफ सरकार बीमा का पैसा काट रही है। इस सरकार ने आत्मनिर्भरता के नाम पर किसानों को उनके हाल पर छोड़ दिया है।
- जब किसान की फसल डूबती है, तो उसे महीनों तक मुआवज़ा नहीं मिलता, बीमा कंपनियाँ तकनीकी पेंच फंसाकर भाग जाती हैं, और किसान को वापस उसी क्रूर साहूकार के दरवाज़े पर जाकर ऊंचे ब्याज पर कर्ज लेना पड़ता है।
- ये सरकार आधुनिकीकरण और विकास की बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करती है। लेकिन सरकारी डेटा ही इनकी पोल खोल रहा है। आज भी केवल 9.1 प्रतिशत कृषक परिवारों के पास अपना ट्रैक्टर है, 2.3 प्रतिशत के पास पावर टिलर है, और मात्र 0.5 प्रतिशत के पास हार्वेस्टर है। पानी बचाने वाली तकनीकों का उपयोग बेहद सीमित है।
- कृषि मंडियों को जोड़ने के लिए जो राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार का गुब्बारा फुलाया गया था, वह भी अब फूट चुका है। अंतर-राज्यीय व्यापार 2024 में 78 प्रतिशत गिर गया। यह 18,005 टन से गिरकर मात्र 3,935 टन रह गया, और 2025-26 तक तो मात्र 472 टन दर्ज किया गया।
- ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि ज़मीन पर न तो बुनियादी ढांचा है, न खरीदारों में भरोसा है, और राज्यों के व्यापार प्रतिबंध आज भी जस के तस लागू हैं।
- हाल ही में पेश किए गए आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2025-26 ने इस सरकार की अदूरदर्शी नीतियों की कलाई खोल दी है। भारत दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा कृषि उत्पादक देश है, लेकिन वैश्विक कृषि व्यापार में हमारी हिस्सेदारी मात्र 2.2 प्रतिशत है।
- जब 2022 से 2024 के बीच वैश्विक कृषि निर्यात 23 ट्रिलियन डॉलर से बढ़कर 2.4 ट्रिलियन डॉलर हो गया, तब भारत का कृषि निर्यात स्थिर हो गया। क्यों? क्योंकि इस

सरकार की नीतियां पूरी तरह अस्थिर हैं।

- जब किसान की फसल बाज़ार में आती है, तो ये महंगाई कम करने के नाम पर अचानक निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगा देते हैं या न्यूनतम निर्यात मूल्य थोप देते हैं।
- मेरे महाराष्ट्र का प्याज किसान खून के आंसू रो रहा है। जब प्याज का दाम बढ़ने लगता है, तो आप रातों-रात निर्यात पर रोक लगा देते हैं।
- आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण ने स्पष्ट रूप से चेतावनी दी है कि ये तदर्थ निर्यात प्रतिबंध हमारी सप्लाई चेन को तबाह कर रहे हैं। विदेशी खरीदारों का भारत से भरोसा उठ रहा है और हम अपने बाज़ार हमेशा के लिए दूसरे देशों को सौंप रहे हैं।
- हमारे मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार खुद मानते हैं कि अपर्याप्त प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएं, बुनियादी ढांचे की कमी और विनियामक बाधाएं हमारे निर्यात को रोक रही हैं। भारत में कृषि निर्यात को अगले चार वर्षों में 100 बिलियन डॉलर तक पहुँचाने की क्षमता है, लेकिन इस सरकार के पास कोई ठोस और स्थिर नीति ही नहीं है।
- मैं अपनी बात को समेटते हुए यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहती हूँ कि 2014 के बाद से भारतीय कृषि को ठोस नीतियों से नहीं, बल्कि केवल नारों और भाषणों से चलाया जा रहा है।
- सत्ता पक्ष बार-बार किसानों के सम्मान की बात करता है, सही कीमत का वादा करता है, लेकिन एक दशक बाद हमारी ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पूरी तरह चरमरा चुकी है।
- आपकी नीतियां भाषणों में आसमान छूती हैं, लेकिन ज़मीन पर मेरा किसान आज भी आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर है।
- मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से, विपक्ष की एक ज़िम्मेदार जन-प्रतिनिधि होने के नाते, सरकार से निम्नलिखित स्पष्ट और ठोस मांगें करती हूँ:
- पहला, जब आप कॉर्पोरेट्स का 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये माफ़ कर सकते हैं, तो देश के सभी छोटे, सीमांत और भूमिहीन किसानों का संपूर्ण कर्ज़ तत्काल प्रभाव से माफ़ किया जाए।

- दूसरा, एम एस स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सी टू प्लस पचास प्रतिशत के फॉर्मूले पर न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की तत्काल कानूनी गारंटी दी जाए, और इसे सभी 23 फसलों पर समान रूप से लागू किया जाए।
- तीसरा, पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि की राशि को 6000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर महंगाई दर के हिसाब से कम से कम 12,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष किया जाए, और इसमें महिला किसानों, भूमिहीन मज़दूरों और बटाईदार किसानों को तुरंत शामिल किया जाए।
- चौथा, प्याज, कपास, सोयाबीन और अन्य कृषि उत्पादों पर मनमाने ढंग से निर्यात प्रतिबंध लगाना तुरंत बंद किया जाए ताकि किसानों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार का लाभ मिल सके।
- पांचवा, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के बजट में की गई 23 प्रतिशत की कटौती को तुरंत वापस लिया जाए, और जलवायु परिवर्तन से बर्बाद होने वाली फसलों के लिए एक अलग राष्ट्रीय जलवायु कृषि राहत कोष बनाया जाए।
- बहुत हो चुके ये खोखले वादे। अब देश का किसान इस छलावे को समझ चुका है।
- अगर आपने खेती और किसान को बचाने के लिए तुरंत ठोस नीतियां नहीं बनाईं, तो याद रखिए, जो हाथ खेतों में हल चलाना जानते हैं, वे अपने हकों के लिए एक बड़ा राजनीतिक बदलाव लाना भी बहुत अच्छी तरह जानते हैं।

जय हिंद। जय महाराष्ट्र।

***SHRI YADUVEER WADIYAR (MYSORE):** I commend the Government's commitment to the agricultural sector in the Union Budget 2025-26. The ₹1.37 lakh crore allocation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare reflects a vital focus on productivity and infrastructure. Flagship initiatives like PM-KISAN, the Digital Agriculture Mission, and the National Food Security Mission

* Speech was laid on the Table.

have already laid a robust foundation for rural economic security and data-driven farming.

Despite these national efforts, Mysuru district faces specific developmental hurdles. While ragi is cultivated across significant acreage, the adoption of watershed management and soil conservation lags behind state averages. Groundwater stress from over-extraction and a lack of custom hiring centers—currently covering less than 25% of needy cultivators—hinder sustainable yields. Furthermore, infrastructure gaps in check dams and soil testing capacity, alongside perishable crop losses of 15-25%, remain significant bottlenecks.

To address these challenges, I respectfully propose an allocation of ₹50 crore under the Supplementary Demands for Grants for a Mysuru Watershed and Farm Mechanisation Cluster. This initiative, falling under the Watershed Development Component and the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation would:

Construct 200 farm ponds and check dams for water security.

Establish 20 custom hiring center equipped with laser levellers and seed drills. Deploy 2 mobile soil testing labs linked to 100 FPOs for precision advisories

This targeted intervention would mechanise 15,000 hectares, create thousands of agriculture-aligned jobs, and increase yields for ragi and allied crops by 20-30%. I request the Hon'ble Minister to consider this proposal to empower Mysuru's farmers under the vision of Viksit Bharat.

***SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI (UTTARA KANNADA):** Thank you for giving me opportunity to present my views on agricultural and farmers welfare ministry demand for grants, 26-27. After Shri Narendra Modi ji take as a prime minister of India Major achievements of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare since 2014-2026 Unprecedented enhancement in budget allocation

In the year 2013-14 the budget allocation of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was only 21,933.50 crore. This has increased by more than 5.59 times to Rs. 1,27,290.16 Crore (BE) in 2025-26. Fixing of MSP at one-and-a half times the cost of production - the government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19.

Income support to farmers through PM KISAN:

Launch of PM-KISAN in 2019 - An income support scheme for cultivable landholding farmers providing Rs. 6000 per year in 3 equal installments. So far, more than Rs.4.09 lakh Cr. has been disbursed through 21 installments to the eligible farmers across the country. During the 21st instalment release, more than 9.35 Crore farmers received benefits. Pradhan Manti Kisan Mandhan Yojana is a central sector scheme, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of Rs.3000/- monthly pension on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to

* Speech was laid on the Table.

exclusion criteria. Since the inception of the scheme, over 24.94 lacs small and marginal farmers have joined the PM KMY scheme. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY): PMFBY was launched in 2016 for providing financial protection to farmers against natural and climatic risks. In 2024-25, more than 4 Crore farmers were insured under the scheme across 24 States & UTs of the country. In the past 9 Years of implementation Rs.1,93,230 Crores have been paid to approx. 11 Crore farmers against Rs.36,013 Crores paid by farmers as their share of premium. Thus for every 100 rupees of premium paid by farmers, they have received nearly Rs. 536 as claims. Digi Claim for Claim Settlement- For transparency in calculation and payment of claims, Claim Payment Module for payment of claims directly to the farmer's account through National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) using PFMS platform has been launched for implementation from Kharif 2022 season claims onwards. All the claims are now being paid by the Insurance Companies directly to farmers in their bank accounts through DigiClaim. Since its launch till date a claim worth Rs. 44,934 Crores to 2.89 Crores farmers have been released successfully through DBT using the platform.

At the same time, I urge the hon'ble minister to in my parliamentary constituency PMFBY during the 2024-25 till pending due to state government and insurance company tussle with blaming each other's hence I urge the hon'ble minister to intervene the subject short out issues as early as possible. So, unless farmers should not panic who paid premium on time. And many things to do for this government to farmers like below mention. Soil Health and

Fertility Scheme Promotion of FPOs: The National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) Per Drop More Crop (PDMC). Thank you for giving me an opportunity.

***श्री मितेश पटेल (बकाभाई) (आणंद) :** मैं आज इस सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान की मांग पर चर्चा करते हुए अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। माननीय प्रधानसेवक श्री नरेंद्र मोदी साहेब चार जातियों महिला, युवा, गरीब और किसान के कल्याण और जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए लगातार प्रयासरत हैं। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। आज भी हमारे देश की बड़ी आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर है। इसलिए माननीय मोदी साहब की सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र को मजबूत करने, किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और उन्हें आधुनिक तकनीक, बाजार और वित्तीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम से लक्ष्य प्राप्ति की कोशिश कर रही है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सरकार ने किसानों के कल्याण के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार की प्राथमिकता स्पष्ट है-किसानों की आय बढ़ाना, कृषि को लाभकारी बनाना और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना।

सबसे पहले मैं किसानों को सीधे आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने वाली योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। इस योजना के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, जिससे उनकी खेती की लागत में सहायता मिलती है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होती है। इसके साथ ही सरकार ने फसल बीमा के माध्यम से किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को प्रभावी बनाया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन और अनिश्चित मौसम के इस दौर में यह योजना किसानों के लिए एक सुरक्षा कवच के रूप में कार्य कर रही है।

कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसी उद्देश्य से

* Speech was laid on the Table.

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के माध्यम से हर खेत को पानी" का लक्ष्य लेकर काम किया जा रहा है। इससे जल संसाधनों का बेहतर उपयोग और सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार संभव हुआ है।

इसी प्रकार, मृदा की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को उनकी जमीन की उर्वरता की जानकारी दी जा रही है, ताकि वे संतुलित उर्वरकों का उपयोग कर सकें और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें।

कृषि को आधुनिक और डिजिटल बनाने की दिशा में भी सरकार लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म ई-नाम (राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार) के माध्यम से किसानों को देश भर के बाजारों से जोड़ने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। इससे किसानों को अपनी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिलता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि में तकनीक और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ड्रोन तकनीक, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और प्रिसिजन फार्मिंग जैसी नई तकनीकों को अपनाने पर भी जोर दिया जा रहा है। इससे उत्पादन लागत कम होगी और उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी।

आज विश्व स्तर पर भी कृषि क्षेत्र तेजी से बदल रहा है। जलवायु परिवर्तन, भूमि की सीमितता और बढ़ती जनसंख्या की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए हमारी सरकार कृषि को अधिक टिकाऊ और आधुनिक बनाने पर जोर दे रही है।

भारत के किसान मेहनती और समर्पित हैं। यदि उन्हें सही नीतिगत समर्थन, आधुनिक तकनीक और उचित बाजार उपलब्ध कराया जाए, तो वे न केवल देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करेंगे बल्कि कृषि को आर्थिक विकास का मजबूत आधार भी बना सकते हैं।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कृषि केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति, परंपरा और जीवन का आधार है। इसलिए हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि हमारे किसान समृद्ध हों, सुरक्षित हों और सम्मान के साथ जीवन जी सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान दान की मांग 2026-27 का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*** श्री रविन्द्र दत्ताराम वायकर (मुम्बई उत्तर-पश्चिम) :**

- मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के वर्ष 2026-27 के अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए, देश के अन्नदाताओं को सशक्त बनाने वाली हमारी सरकार की किसान हितैषी नीतियों पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ।
- भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र अब केवल खेतों में अन्न उगाने तक सीमित नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि यह वैश्विक व्यापार का एक अत्यंत प्रमुख अंग बन चुका है। हमारी कृषि निर्यात आप, जो वित्त वर्ष 2020 में 34.5 बिलियन डॉलर थी, वह वित्त वर्ष 2025 में 8.2 प्रतिशत की शानदार प्रोथ रेट के साथ बढ़कर 51.1 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई है।
- सबसे बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात यह है कि प्रोसेस्ड फूड निर्यात की हिस्सेदारी 14.9 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 20.4 प्रतिशत हो गई है। यह प्रगतिशील बदलाव दर्शाता है कि हमारा किसान अब कच्चे माल की जगह वैल्यू एडिशन की ताकत को समझ रहा है।
- माननीय मंत्री जी, हमारी सरकार ने अपने प्रगतिशील कदमों और मजबूत वित्तीय समर्थन से देश के अन्नदाताओं को सशक्त बनाने का संकल्प कभी नहीं छोड़ा है।
- केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के लिए ₹ 2,32,561.38 करोड़ तथा कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग (ICAR) के लिए 9,967.40 करोड़ ₹ का प्रावधान किया गया है।
- 2008 की ₹70,000 करोड़ की कृषि ऋण माफी योजना ने बैंकों का पुराना बकाया तो माफ किया, परंतु न तो नई परिसंपत्तियाँ बनीं और न ही उत्पादकता में कोई स्थायी वृद्धि हुई।
- इसके विपरीत, हमारी सरकार ने 'प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि' (PM-Kisan) के माध्यम से 11 करोड़ किसान परिवारों को 3.7 लाख करोड़ ₹ से अधिक की राशि सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में पहुँचाई है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

- कृषि बुनियादी ढांचे में जो काम पिछले 10 वर्षों में हुआ है, वह अद्वितीय है। 'एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड' (AIF) के। लाख करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान के तहत, अकेले वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में 42,864 प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए 21,379 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- इनमें 12,550 कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर, 8,015 प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट और 668 कोल्ड स्टोरेज शामिल हैं, जिससे फसल कटाई के बाद होने वाले भारी नुकसान पर रोक लगी है।
- फसल बीमा और आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) से किसानों को मानसून की अनिश्चितताओं से सुरक्षा मिल रही है।
- बजट 2026-27 में फसल बीमा सब्सिडी के लिए ₹12,200 करोड़ से अधिक का प्रावधान है। वर्ष 2024-25 में 4.19 करोड़ किसानों ने इसमें पंजीकरण कराया है।
- दावों का भुगतान अब आंशिक नहीं होता, बल्कि सैटेलाइट और मोबाइल ऐप के माध्यम से कुछ ही सप्ताहों में सीधे खातों में पहुँच रहा है।
- सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में "हर खेत को पानी" का नारा सार्थक हो रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत 2026-27 में 8,000 करोड़ ₹0 का आवंटन किया गया है। 2015 से अब तक 96.97 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र सूक्ष्म सिंचाई से आच्छादित हो चुका है, जिससे पैदावार में 30 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि हुई है।
- इसके साथ ही, 10,000 'किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPO) का मिशन पूरा कर लिया गया है, जिनसे लगभग 30 लाख किसान जुड़े हैं और इनमें 40 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ हैं।
- प्राकृतिक खेती और मोटे अनाज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बजट 2026-27 में राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन के लिए 750 करोड़ ₹0 तथा 1,000 बायो-विलेज विकसित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।
- 'मिलेट्स प्रोत्साहन कोष' के रूप में ₹500 करोड़ दिए गए हैं और 25 करोड़ से अधिक मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड किसानों तक पहुँच चुके हैं।

- यह बजट 'हाई वैल्यू एग्रीकल्चर' (उच्च मूल्य वाली कृषि) और 'नीली क्रांति' पर एक बहुत बड़ा फोकस लेकर आया है। तटीय क्षेत्रों के लिए काजू, कोको और चंदन को बढ़ावा देने के विशेष प्रावधान हैं।
- 'कोकोनट प्रमोशन स्कीम' के जरिए अनुत्पादक पेड़ों को बदलकर नए पौधे लगाए जाएंगे। नीली क्रांति के तहत भारत आज दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मछली उत्पादक (8% ग्लोबल शेयर) बन गया है।
- हमारा मछली उत्पादन 95.79 लाख टन से बढ़कर 184.02 लाख टन हो गया है। मत्स्य पालन के लिए अब तक का सबसे बड़ा 2,761.80 करोड़ ₹0 का बजट आवंटित किया गया है। साथ ही, ग्रामीण महिलाओं को एंटरप्रेन्योर बनाने के लिए 'लखपति दीदी' की तर्ज पर 'शी-मार्ट (SHE-Mart)' की शानदार पहल की गई है।
- महाराष्ट्र का कोंकण क्षेत्र एक विशाल तटीय रेखा रखता है। हाई वैल्यू एग्रीकल्चर का यह बजट कोंकण के किसानों के लिए किसी वरदान से कम नहीं है।
- काजू और नारियल की खेती करने वाले हमारे किसान अब ग्लोबल ब्रांड्स के रूप में स्थापित होंगे। मेगा फूड पार्क के माध्यम से कोंकण के विश्व प्रसिद्ध हापुस आम, काजू और कटहल सीधे दुनिया के कोने-कोने तक पहुँचेंगे।
- माननीय मंत्री जी, इन सब उपलब्धियों के बावजूद मैं कोंकण के विशेष उत्पादकों की पीड़ा को भी यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ। इस वर्ष कोंकण के आंबा (आम) बागायतदारों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। अतः मैं आपसे दृढ़तापूर्वक आग्रह करता हूँ:
 1. कोंकण आंबा उत्पादकों के लिए तुरंत 500 करोड़ ₹0 का विशेष आपदा राहत पैकेज घोषित करें।
 2. आंबा आयात पर अस्थायी प्रतिबंध लगाएँ तथा निर्यात पर 100 प्रतिशत प्रीमियम सब्सिडी दें।
 3. कोंकण आंबा FPO को मार्केटिंग एवं कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिए अतिरिक्त ₹100 करोड़ का फंड

प्रदान करें।

इसी प्रकार, काजू और नारळ (नारियल) उत्पादकों की समृद्धि के लिए केंद्र सरकार से मेरी मांग है:

1. काजू प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स के लिए 50 प्रतिशत सब्सिडी दें तथा 5,000 नए FPO गठित करें।
2. नारळ के मूल्यवर्धित उत्पादों (तेल, कोयर, पानी) पर 30 प्रतिशत निर्यात प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए।
3. काजू और नारळ के लिए विशेष फसल बीमा योजना प्रारंभ हो, जिसमें प्रीमियम मात्र। प्रतिशत हो।
4. ICAR के अंतर्गत कोंकण की जलवायु पर केंद्रित उच्च उपज वाली नई किस्मों का विशेष अनुसंधान मिशन शुरू किया जाए।

मैं इस दूरदर्शी बजट का पूर्णतः समर्थन करते हुए कोंकण और देश के तटीय विकास के लिए अपने सुझाव प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:

- 1. मरीन एक्सपोर्ट कॉरिडोर:** महाराष्ट्र के प्रमुख बंदरगाहों के पास विशेष फिशरीज एक्सपोर्ट कॉरिडोर बनाए जाएं, जहाँ प्रोसेसिंग, कालिटी टेस्टिंग और कस्टम्स क्लीयरेंस की सुविधा एक ही छत के नीचे हो।
- 2. ब्लॉकचेन फॉर हापुस एंड काजू:** कोंकण के हापुस आम और काजू की असली पहचान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'भारत-विस्तार' के माध्यम से ब्लॉकचेन तकनीक लागू की जाए, जिससे किसानों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रीमियम दाम मिल सके।
- 3. डीप सी फिशिंग सब्सिडी:** छोटे मछुआरों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों की खरीद पर सब्सिडी को 50 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 75 प्रतिशत किया जाए।
- 4. कोस्टल क्लाइमेट फंड:** समुद्री तूफानों और जलवायु परिवर्तन से नारियल और काजू बागानों को होने वाले अचानक नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए एक अलग 'कोस्टल क्लाइमेट रेजिलिएंस फंड' स्थापित हो।
- 5. सीवीड फार्मिंग इंक्यूबेशन:** कोंकण तट पर समुद्री शैवाल (Seaweed) की खेती की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। 'एग्री-श्योर' फंड के तहत युवाओं और महिलाओं को इसके स्टार्टअप्स के लिए

विशेष अनुदान दिया जाए।

6. स्मार्ट कोल्ड चेन: एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड का उपयोग करते हुए रेफ्रिजरेटेड ट्रकों का एक बड़ा फ्लीट तैयार किया जाए, जिसे मछुआरे और किसान सब्सिडी रेट पर किराए पर ले सकें।

7. शी-मार्ट डिजिटलाइजेशन: प्रस्तावित 'शी-मार्ट' को केवल स्थानीय रिटेल आउटलेट न रखकर उन्हें डिजिटल कॉमर्स नेटवर्क (ONDC आदि) से जोड़ा जाए, ताकि ग्रामीण महिलाओं के उत्पाद हर मेट्रो शहर तक तुरंत पहुँचें।

8. जीरो वेस्ट प्रोसेसिंग: काजू के छिलके का औद्योगिक उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिए कोंकण में विशेष बायो-प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट लगाई जाएं, जिससे कचरे से भी किसानों को आमदनी हो।

9. एग्री-एक्का टूरिज्म: मत्स्य पालन और तटीय कृषि को पर्यटन से जोड़ते हुए नया मॉडल बढ़ावा दिया जाए, ताकि किसानों को आय का एक अतिरिक्त साधन मिल सके।

10. लोकलाइज्ड वेदर सिस्टम: 'भारत-विस्तार' एआई सिस्टम में तटीय क्षेत्रों के लिए एक विशेष 'माइक्रो क्लाइमेट' मौसम पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली विकसित की जाए, जो मछुआरों को समुद्र में जाने से पहले सटीक अलर्ट दे सके।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मोदी सरकार की इन किसान-हितैषी नीतियों के साथ यदि ये अतिरिक्त कदम उठा लिए जाएं, तो कोंकण सहित पूरे देश के किसानों को सच्चा न्याय मिलेगा और उनकी आय दोगुनी करने का सपना ज़मीन पर पूरी तरह साकार होगा।

जय किसान! जय भारत!

***श्री हंसमुखभाई सोमाभाई पटेल (अहमदाबाद पूर्व) :** मैं आज इस सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान की मांग पर चर्चा करते हुए अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। आज भी हमारे देश की बड़ी आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर है, इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम कृषि क्षेत्र को मजबूत बनाएं, किसानों की आय बढ़ाएं और उन्हें आधुनिक तकनीक, बाजार और वित्तीय सुरक्षा प्रदान करें।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सरकार ने किसानों के कल्याण के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। सरकार की प्राथमिकता स्पष्ट है - किसानों की आय बढ़ाना, कृषि को लाभकारी बनाना और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना।

सबसे पहले मैं किसानों को सीधे आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने वाली योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। इस योजना के तहत करोड़ों किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है, जिससे उनको खेती की लागत में सहायता मिलती है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत होती है। इसके साथ ही सरकार ने फसल बीमा के माध्यम से किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को प्रभावी बनाया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन और अनिश्चित मौसम के इस दौर में यह योजना किसानों के लिए एक सुरक्षा कवच के रूप में कार्य कर रही है।

कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसी उद्देश्य से प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के माध्यम से 'हर खेत को पानी' का लक्ष्य लेकर काम किया जा रहा है। इससे जल संसाधनों का बेहतर उपयोग और सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार संभव हुआ है। इसी प्रकार मृदा की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को उनकी जमीन की उर्वरता की जानकारी दी जा रही है, ताकि वे संतुलित उर्वरकों का उपयोग कर सकें और उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें।

कृषि को आधुनिक और डिजिटल बनाने की दिशा में भी सरकार लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म ई-नाम (राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार) के माध्यम से किसानों को देशभर के बाजारों से जोड़ने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। इससे किसानों को अपनी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि में तकनीक और नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ड्रोन तकनीक, आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और प्रिसिजन फार्मिंग जैसी नई तकनीकों को अपनाने पर भी जोर दिया जा रहा है। इससे उत्पादन लागत कम होगी और उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी।

हालांकि कृषि क्षेत्र में कई सकारात्मक पहल हुई हैं, फिर भी कुछ चुनौतियाँ अभी भी मौजूद

हैं। किसानों को आज भी कई समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, जैसे- खेती की बढ़ती लागत, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं, बाजार में मूल्य की अनिश्चितता, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की आर्थिक कमजोरी। इन चुनौतियों को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि अनुदान की मांगों के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र में निवेश बढ़ाया जाए।

आज विश्व स्तर पर भी कृषि क्षेत्र तेजी से बदल रहा है। जलवायु परिवर्तन, भूमि की सीमितता और बढ़ती जनसंख्या की खाद्य आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए हमें कृषि को अधिक टिकाऊ और आधुनिक बनाना होगा। भारत के किसान मेहनती और समर्पित हैं। यदि उन्हें सही नीतिगत समर्थन, आधुनिक तकनीक और उचित बाजार उपलब्ध कराया जाए, तो वे न केवल देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करेंगे बल्कि कृषि को आर्थिक विकास का मजबूत आधार भी बना सकते हैं।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कृषि केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे देश की संस्कृति, परंपरा और जीवन का आधार है। इसलिए हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि हमारे किसान समृद्ध हों, सुरक्षित हों और सम्मान के साथ जीवन जी सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांग 2026-27 का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

***श्री नरेश गणपत म्हरके (ठाणे) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए प्रस्तुत डिमांड फॉर ग्रंट्स का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। भारत का agriculture sector हमारी ग्रामीण आजीविका को बनाए रखने, आर्थिक मजबूती सुनिश्चित करने और राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा की रक्षा करने में एक बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभाता है।

- आज जब पूरी दुनिया आर्थिक और जलवायु संकटों से जूझ रही है, तब हमारी कृषि और allied activities देश के ग्रॉस वैल्यू एडेड का लगभग 20 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मजबूती से संभाल रही हैं। यह क्षेत्र 46.1 प्रतिशत वर्कफोर्स को रोजगार देता है और लगभग 55

* Speech was laid on the Table.

प्रतिशत आबादी का भरण-पोषण करता है।

- पिछले पांच वर्षों में स्थिर मूल्यों पर 4.4 प्रतिशत की औसत वार्षिक विकास दर कोई संयोग नहीं है। यह हमारी सरकार द्वारा उन्नत कृषि पद्धतियों, तकनीकी एकीकरण और मजबूत उत्पादन प्रणालियों को जमीन पर उतारने का सीधा परिणाम है।
- मैं आज गर्व से कह सकता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का नजरिया बीज से बाजार तक की फिलॉसफी पर आधारित है, जिसने किसान को अब एक लाचार व्यक्ति से बदलकर देश की प्रगति का मुख्य स्टेकहोल्डर बना दिया है। किसान का पसीना ही इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का सबसे असली ईंधन है।
- अगर हम उपलब्धियों की बात करें, तो आंकड़े स्वयं गवाही देते हैं। कृषि वर्ष 2024-25 में भारत ने 357.73 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन का अभूतपूर्व खाद्यान्न उत्पादन दर्ज किया है, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 25.43 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन अधिक है।
- आज हम 150.18 मिलियन टन चावल और 117.94 मिलियन टन गेहूं उगाकर दुनिया के दूसरे सबसे बड़े उत्पादक बन चुके हैं। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर हमारी सरकार का काम ऐतिहासिक है।
- 2014-15 से 2024-25 के दौरान 14 खरीफ फसलों की खरीद 7,871 लाख मीट्रिक टन रही, जबकि यूपीए काल के दौरान यह मात्र 4,679 लाख मीट्रिक टन थी।
- महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के लिए सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि दलहन की खरीद में 7,350 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और तिलहन की खरीद 1500 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ी है।
- किसान को मौसम की मार और जोखिम से बचाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत अब तक 19.91 करोड़ किसानों को लगभग 1.75 लाख करोड़ रुपये का इश्योरेंस क्लेम दिया जा चुका है।
- इसके साथ ही बीज सुधार के मोर्चे पर सब-मिशन ऑन सीड्स के तहत 6.85 लाख सीड

विलेज बनाए गए हैं, जिससे गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की उपलब्धता 2014-15 के 351 लाख किटल से बढ़कर 531 लाख किटल हो गई है।

- इस वर्ष का बजट अमृत काल में कृषि के कायाकल्प का सबसे मजबूत दस्तावेज है। कृषि विभाग के लिए बजट एस्टीमेट्स में लगभग पांच गुना वृद्धि हुई है। 2013-14 के 27,663 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर आज यह 1,40,528 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।
- ग्लोबल मार्केट में उर्वरकों के दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किसान पर बोझ नहीं पड़ने दिया।
- इस बजट में 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये की फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसके अलावा 9,967 करोड़ रुपये एग्रीकल्चर एजुकेशन और रिसर्च के लिए आवंटित किए गए हैं।
- डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन के लिए 2,500 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए हैं, जिसके तहत 11 करोड़ किसानों की डिजिटल आईडी बनाई जाएंगी। तकनीक को खेत तक ले जाने के लिए भारत-विस्तार नामक एआई टूल के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, जो किसानों को उनकी अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में सटीक जानकारी देगा।
- मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ, जो कपास, सोयाबीन, दलहन और गन्ने का प्रमुख उत्पादक है। 2025-26 के लिए एमएसपी में की गई वृद्धि ने महाराष्ट्र के किसानों में नई ऊर्जा भर दी है।
- मीडियम स्टेपल कपास की एमएसपी 108 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर 7710 रुपये प्रति किटल और लॉन्ग स्टेपल की 103 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर 8110 रुपये प्रति किटल कर दी गई है। सोयाबीन की एमएसपी 108 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर 5328 रुपये प्रति किटल कर दी गई है।
- महाराष्ट्र का विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र दशकों से सूखे की मार झेलता रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंबाई योजना के तहत आवंटित 93,000 करोड़ रुपये और पीएम कुसुम योजना से हमारे किसानों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी।

- देशभर में लगे 10.74 लाख सोलर पंपों में एक बड़ी संख्या महाराष्ट्र की है। इसके अतिरिक्त इथेनॉल ब्लेंडिंग प्रोग्राम से महाराष्ट्र के गन्ना किसानों का जीवन बदल गया है। 2025-26 तक 20 प्रतिशत ब्लेंडिंग का लक्ष्य है और 2023-24 में गन्ना किसानों को 1,11,703 करोड़ रुपये का रिकॉर्ड भुगतान किया गया है।
- यह बजट निर्वाह कृषि को ग्रामीण उद्यमिता में बदलने का एक सफल महायज्ञ है। मैं इस बजट का पूर्ण समर्थन करते हुए महाराष्ट्र और देश की कृषि के लिए 10 सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ:
- वाटर मैनेजमेंट ग्रिड: महाराष्ट्र के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भारत-विस्तार एआई सिस्टम के तहत एक वाटर ग्रिड बनाया जाए, जो मिट्टी की नमी के सेंसर डेटा का उपयोग करके किसानों को सिंचाई की सटीक सलाह दे।
- कॉटन वैल्यू एडिशन हब: वन डिस्ट्रिक्ट वन प्रोडक्ट के तहत विदर्भ में खेत से कपड़े तक के विजन को साकार करने के लिए मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क बनाए जाएं ताकि कच्चा माल सस्ते में निर्यात होने के बजाय हमारे ही राज्य में प्रोसेस हो।
- डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड सोलर कोल्ड स्टोरेज: एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड का उपयोग करते हुए, मराठवाड़ा के हर गांव में 5 से 10 मीट्रिक टन क्षमता के सोलर पावर वाले कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए जाएं, ताकि प्याज और सब्जियों की बर्बादी पूरी तरह रुके।
- कार्बन क्रेडिट लिंकेज: जो किसान पीएम कुसुम या प्राकृतिक खेती अपना रहे हैं, उन्हें कार्बन क्रेडिट के वैश्विक बाजार से जोड़ा जाए, जिससे उन्हें प्रति एकड़ अतिरिक्त आय मिल सके और पर्यावरण भी बचे।
- इथेनॉल डायवर्सिफिकेशन: गन्ने के अलावा मक्का और खराब हो चुके अनाज से इथेनॉल बनाने के लिए महाराष्ट्र में विशेष डिस्टिलरीज को एग्री श्योर फंड से बिना किसी ब्याज के लोन दिया जाए।

- सोयाबीन एक्सपोर्ट जोन: सोयाबीन के मूल्यवर्धन के लिए सोया मिल्क, टोफू और सोया प्रोटीन प्लांट लगाने वाली किसान उत्पादक कंपनियों को 50 प्रतिशत कैपिटल सब्सिडी दी जाए।
- क्लाइमेट रेजिलिएंट सीड बैंक: हर तालुका में एक ऐसा सीड बैंक स्थापित किया जाए, जो बाढ़ और सूखे दोनों को सहने वाली उन्नत किस्में किसानों को मुफ्त या भारी सब्सिडी पर उपलब्ध कराए।
- ड्रोन एज ए सर्विस मॉडल: नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना का विस्तार करते हुए पंचायत स्तर पर एक ऐसा सर्विस मॉडल लाया जाए जहाँ किराए पर ड्रोन उपलब्ध हों और इसका सीधा नियंत्रण महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों के पास हो।
- डायरेक्ट एक्सपोर्ट लिंकेज: महाराष्ट्र के अरहर और चना उगाने वाले किसानों को सीधे खाड़ी देशों में निर्यात करने के लिए ई-नाम प्लेटफार्म पर एक विशेष एक्सपोर्ट गेटवे जोड़ा जाए।
- फास्ट ट्रैक इंश्योरेंस पेआउट: फसल बीमा योजना में सैटेलाइट और ड्रोन इमेजिंग को अनिवार्य किया जाए, ताकि फसल कटाई प्रयोग में लगने वाले महीनों के समय को कम करके 15 दिनों के भीतर क्लेम का ऑटोमैटिक भुगतान हो सके।

***DR. NAMDEO KIRSAN (GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR):** I rise to oppose the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. At the outset, let me state that my opposition is not to the intent of supporting our farmers, but to the inadequacy, direction, and implementation of the allocations proposed. Agriculture remains the backbone of our nation, yet the reality on the ground tells a story of distress, uncertainty,

* Speech was laid on the Table.

and neglect. Farmers continue to struggle with rising input costs, volatile market prices, indebtedness, and the growing impact of climate change. Unfortunately, the present Demand for Grants does not adequately respond to these pressing challenges.

The first concern is the stagnation in farmers' incomes. Despite repeated assurances, there has been little tangible improvement in real income levels for small and marginal farmers. The allocations do not reflect serious commitment to ensuring remunerative prices or strengthening procurement mechanisms, especially in remote, tribal, and underserved regions.

Second, inadequate investment in irrigation and water security continues to plague the sector. A majority of farmers are still dependent on erratic monsoons. The budgetary provisions for micro-irrigation, watershed development, and drought-proofing are not commensurate with the scale of the challenge.

Third, rising input costs including seeds, fertilizers, diesel, and electricity-are severely impacting farm viability. However, the current proposals do not provide sufficient relief or targeted subsidies to ease this burden on farmers.

Fourth, crop insurance schemes have failed to inspire confidence among farmers. Delayed claim settlements, lack of transparency, and limited coverage continue to undermine their effectiveness. Yet, there is no clear roadmap in these allocations to address these structural deficiencies.

Fifth, research, extension services, and innovation remain underfunded. In an era of climate change, we need a robust push towards climate-resilient

agriculture, but the current allocations fall short of what is required to equip our farmers for the future.

Sixth, the neglect of allied sectors such as animal husbandry, fisheries, and horticulture is evident. These sectors hold immense potential for enhancing farmers' incomes, yet they have not received the focused attention and investment they deserve.

I would also like to highlight the deep regional imbalance in the implementation of schemes. Farmers in tribal, aspirational, and left-wing extremism-affected districts continue to be left behind. Without targeted and enhanced support for these vulnerable regions, inclusive agricultural growth will remain a distant goal.

Equally concerning is the issue of implementation gaps. Announcements and allocations often do not translate into outcomes on the ground. There is a pressing need for accountability, transparency, and better coordination between the Centre and the States.

In its current form, this Demand for Grants does not inspire confidence that it will address the structural issues facing Indian agriculture. It falls short of the transformative vision that our farmers deserve.

Therefore, I urge the Government to reconsider these allocations, engage more deeply with stakeholders, and bring forward a more comprehensive, farmer-centric, and region-sensitive approach.

With these observations, I oppose the Demand for Grants under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

***DR. RANI SRIKUMAR (TENKASI):** Thank you for allowing me to express my views on the demands for grants related to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the year 2026-27 as a representative of the people of Tenkasi and as a member of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).

At the outset, I would like to emphasise that agriculture is not merely an economic activity it is the backbone of rural livelihoods and the primary source of income for millions of farmers. Therefore, any discussion on agriculture must focus on farmer income, resilience, sustainability and market access.

While the Government has announced various schemes and allocations, the real question before this House is whether these measures are adequate to address the ground realities faced by farmers in regions like Tenkasi. There is a clear gap between policy announcements and field-level impact

As the Member representing Tenkasi, I wish to highlight the serious challenges faced by farmers in my constituency. Tenkasi is known for acid lime, paddy, black gram and maize cultivation, yet farmers are struggling to sustain their livelihoods.

First, climate vulnerability has become extremely severe. Tenkasi faces both drought and floods due to its rain-shadow location and changing rainfall patterns.

In December 2023, floods destroyed nearly 18,000 hectares of crops, for the Government this may be data-but for farmers it is debt, distress and uncertainty.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Farmers are not receiving compensation that reflects the true extent of their losses, and crop insurance mechanisms often fail to provide timely relief. Second, pest and disease attacks are severely affecting acid lime cultivation. Diseases such as Phytophthora root rot and pests like rust mites are damaging crops and reducing income.

But the question is why are farmers still left without timely scientific intervention? Even today, many farmers lack access to proper extension services, training in pruning techniques and guidance on micronutrient management.

Third, post-harvest losses remain a major issue. In Tenkasi, farmers lack cold storage facilities, grading centres and organised marketing systems. As a result, they are forced to sell their produce immediately after harvest at low prices.

What is the benefit of production if farmers cannot realise fair value for their produce?

Although around ₹59 crore has been allocated for infrastructure, the real concern is whether these facilities are being established at the block and village level where farmers actually need them.

Fourth, farmers face severe price fluctuations, especially for acid lime. There is no effective mechanism to stabilise prices.

Let me say this clearly without price stability, farmer income will always remain uncertain.

Fifth, rising input costs and labour shortages are making agriculture

unviable. The cost of fertilisers, seeds and labour has increased significantly. Farmers are asking a basic question: how can they continue farming when costs are rising and returns are unpredictable?

Sixth, water management is a critical concern. While floods destroy crops in one season, groundwater depletion creates scarcity in another. This clearly shows the absence of integrated water management planning tailored to regions like Tenkasi.

These challenges show that agriculture today is not just about production it is about risk management and survival. At a broader level, I would like to raise a few concerns:

- (a) Crop insurance must be time-bound and realistic. Delayed compensation defeats its purpose.
- (b) MSP must be expanded and made effective, especially for crops beyond paddy and wheat.
- (c) There is an urgent need to focus on horticulture crops like acid lime. which currently lack adequate price support.

I would like to place the following region-specific and actionable suggestions:

1. Establish dedicated cold storage and pack houses for acid lime in Tenkasi district at cluster level to reduce post-harvest losses.
2. Set up a disease management and horticulture research support centre focused on acid lime, including solutions for Phytophthora and pest control.
3. Introduce a price stabilisation fund or procurement mechanism for

horticultural crops like acid lime, similar to MSP support systems.

4. Expand micro-irrigation schemes (drip irrigation) in drought-prone blocks of Tenkasi to address water scarcity.
5. Implement integrated flood management and drainage systems in vulnerable areas to prevent crop loss during heavy rains.
6. Strengthen agricultural extension services at the village level, including mobile advisory units and field demonstrations.
7. Promote farmer producer organisations (FPOs) in Tenkasi to improve collective marketing and bargaining power.
8. Encourage small-scale agro-processing units for lime-based products to ensure value addition and better income.

Let me conclude with a few words. Farmers in Tenkasi are not asking for schemes they are asking for solutions. They are not asking for announcements they are asking for implementation. If agriculture continues to remain uncertain, rural livelihoods will weaken. And if rural livelihoods weaken, the broader economy cannot remain strong.

Therefore, I urge the Government to move from policy declarations to field-level delivery, especially in vulnerable regions like Tenkasi.

With these observations, I conclude my remarks on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare for the year 2026-27.

Vanakkam Nandri

***SHRI RAMASAHAYAM RAGHURAM REDDY (KHAMMAM):** I rise to draw the attention of this august House to critical issues concerning agricultural development and farmer welfare in Telangana, along with broader structural concerns affecting the agricultural sector nationally.

First, the establishment of a Regional Coconut Development Board Office in Telangana is essential. With coconut cultivation over 3.300 acres and production of about 137 lakh tender coconuts-largely concentrated in Bhadradi Kothagudem and Khammam districts-a dedicated office at Aswaraopeta or Dammipeta will provide technical guidance, ensure quality seedlings, and promote value-added enterprises. It is pertinent that such an office earlier existed in Hyderabad prior to bifurcation and must now be restored.

Second, Telangana's 14 Special Food Processing Zones, spread across 7,150 acres, should be recognized on par with Mega Food Parks. Extending benefits under PMKSY, including CEFPPC, will strengthen agro-processing, boost investments, and enhance rural employment.

Third, maize farmers in Telangana are facing distress due to prices falling below MSP of 2,400 per quintal. With production of 16.85 lakh metric tonnes, the State has undertaken procurement at MSP, incurring fiscal burden. It is requested that NAFED procure maize, including State-procured stocks, for ethanol industries to stabilize markets.

Fourth, Telangana's progress under the National Mission on Edible Oils -

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Oil Palm, covering 97,400 hectares and benefiting over 64,000 farmers, is commendable. However, the 10% reduction in import duty on crude palm oil may adversely impact price realization and discourage farmers. This policy requires reconsideration.

Fifth, uninterrupted gas supply to Ramagundam Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited is critical for ensuring adequate urea production ahead of Kharif. Enhanced allocation and timely supply of gas, including imports, must be ensured.

The concerns must be seen in the context of declining priority to agriculture. The share of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Union Budget has reduced from 3.47% (2021-22) to 2.63% (2026-27), even as total population depending on agriculture, the sector contributes only about expenditure increased significantly. Despite nearly 46.1% of the 16% to GDP, reflecting persistent underinvestment.

Farmer support mechanisms remain inadequate. MSP procurement is linked to land ownership, excluding a large number of women farmers, as only about 13% of landholdings are in their names. Crop insurance allocation stands reduced at 12,200 crore, with over 14,100 crore claims pending, even as extreme weather damaged 17.4 million hectares in 2025. PM-KISAN continues to be limited and exclusionary. The allocation remains stagnant at ₹63,500 crore, with nearly 70 lakh beneficiaries removed. Tenant farmers and landless labourers remain outside its ambit, while the ₹6,000 annual support is not inflation-indexed.

There is an urgent need to enhance public investment, ensure inclusive MSP and income support, strengthen crop insurance, and extend targeted support to Telangana for sustainable agricultural growth.

*** श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा चंदू बारणे (मावल) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ और मैं अपनी पार्टी शिवसेना की ओर से इन अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था, संस्कृति और ग्रामीण जीवन का मूल आधार कृषि है। आज भी देश की लगभग 46 प्रतिशत कार्यबल कृषि और उससे जुड़े कार्यों पर निर्भर है, जबकि सकल मूल्य वर्धन में इसका योगदान लगभग 18 प्रतिशत है। यह स्थिति हमें यह सोचने के लिए प्रेरित करती है कि कृषि पर निर्भर लोगों की संख्या अधिक है, लेकिन उनकी आय और उत्पादकता अपेक्षाकृत कम है। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने की नहीं, बल्कि कृषि को अधिक लाभकारी, टिकाऊ और तकनीक आधारित बनाने की है, ताकि हमारे किसानों की आय बढ़ सके और उनका जीवन स्तर बेहतर हो सके।

वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय को 1 लाख 40 हजार 529 करोड़ रुपये का बजट आवंटित किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान से लगभग 5.4 प्रतिशत अधिक है। इस बजट में से 1 लाख 30 हजार 561 करोड़ रुपये कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के लिए तथा 9 हजार 967 करोड़ रुपये कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग के लिए निर्धारित किए गए हैं। यह स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है कि सरकार कृषि विकास के साथ-साथ अनुसंधान, नवाचार और तकनीक को भी समान महत्व दे रही है।

किसानों के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजना प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक किसान परिवार को प्रतिवर्ष 6 हजार रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता दी जाती है। वर्ष 2026-27 में इसके लिए 63 हजार 500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मंत्रालय के कुल बजट का लगभग 45 प्रतिशत है। अब तक लगभग 11 करोड़ किसानों को 4.09 लाख करोड़ रुपये सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में हस्तांतरित किए जा चुके हैं। यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता योजनाओं में से एक है, जिसने करोड़ों किसानों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान की है।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा प्रदान कर रही है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को खरीफ फसलों के लिए केवल 2 प्रतिशत, रबी फसलों के लिए 1.5 प्रतिशत और वाणिज्यिक एवं बागवानी फसलों के लिए अधिकतम 5 प्रतिशत प्रीमियम देना पड़ता है, जबकि शेष प्रीमियम केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें वहन करती हैं। कई राज्यों में तो किसानों को केवल एक रुपये का प्रतीकात्मक प्रीमियम देना पड़ता है। यह योजना किसानों के लिए जोखिम प्रबंधन का एक मजबूत सुरक्षा कवच बन चुकी है।

किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए संशोधित ब्याज सबवेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत 22 हजार 600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त कृषोन्नति योजना, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना और पीएम-आशा जैसी योजनाएँ कृषि उत्पादन, विपणन और किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही हैं। साथ ही "नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना" के माध्यम से महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ड्रोन तकनीक से जोड़ने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जिससे कृषि में आधुनिक तकनीक और सटीक खेती को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

इस बजट में आधुनिक तकनीक और डिजिटल कृषि को भी विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। भारत VISTAAR प्लेटफॉर्म एक बहुभाषी आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म होगा, जो AgriStack और ICAR के कृषि ज्ञान को एकीकृत करेगा। इससे किसानों को उनकी अपनी भाषा में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी जानकारी उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

मैं महाराष्ट्र के मावल लोकसभा क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। सह्याद्री पर्वत श्रृंखला के निकट स्थित इस क्षेत्र में धान, बाजरा, सब्जियाँ, फूलों की खेती, डेयरी व्यवसाय और इंद्रायणी

चावल जैसे कृषि उत्पाद किसानों की आजीविका का महत्वपूर्ण आधार हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र के किसान मेहनती और प्रगतिशील हैं, लेकिन उन्हें भारी वर्षा, जलवायु परिवर्तन, बाजार तक सीमित पहुंच और भंडारण सुविधाओं की कमी जैसी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मावल और पुणे क्षेत्र में कोल्ड चेन, फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट, भंडारण और निर्यात सुविधाओं को और मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। यदि इन सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जाए तो यहां के किसानों की आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हो सकती है।

इन सकारात्मक प्रयासों के बावजूद कृषि क्षेत्र के सामने कुछ गंभीर चुनौतियाँ भी हैं। भारत में कई फसलों की उत्पादकता अभी भी वैश्विक स्तर से कम है। उदाहरण के लिए भारत में धान की उत्पादकता लगभग 4229 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर है, जबकि चीन में लगभग 7076 किलोग्राम है। इसी प्रकार गेहूं की उत्पादकता भारत में लगभग 3537 किलोग्राम है, जबकि चीन में 5855 किलोग्राम है। वहीं मक्का की उत्पादकता भारत में लगभग 3387 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर है, जबकि अमेरिका में यह लगभग 10880 किलोग्राम है। यह अंतर हमें बताता है कि हमें बेहतर बीज, आधुनिक तकनीक, सिंचाई और कृषि अनुसंधान पर और अधिक ध्यान देना होगा।

आज भारत में लगभग 68 प्रतिशत किसान सीमांत किसान हैं, जिनके पास एक हेक्टेयर से भी कम भूमि है। छोटे और बिखरे हुए भूमि जोत के कारण यंत्रीकरण और आधुनिक तकनीक का उपयोग सीमित हो जाता है। इसलिए किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) को मजबूत करना और सामूहिक खेती को बढ़ावा देना समय की आवश्यकता है।

कटाई के बाद होने वाला नुकसान भी एक गंभीर समस्या है। वर्ष 2020-21 में लगभग 68.9 मिलियन टन कृषि उत्पादन नष्ट हो गया, जिससे लगभग 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ। इसका मुख्य कारण कोल्ड स्टोरेज, परिवहन और प्रोसेसिंग अवसंरचना की कमी है। यदि हम कृषि अवसंरचना, कोल्ड चेन और फूड प्रोसेसिंग उद्योग को मजबूत करते हैं, तो किसानों की आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि संभव है।

कृषि विपणन के क्षेत्र में भी सुधार की आवश्यकता है। देश में वर्तमान में लगभग 7 हजार

APMC मंडियाँ हैं, जबकि आवश्यकता लगभग 41 हजार मंडियों की है। e-NAM प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से 1500 से अधिक मंडियों को राष्ट्रीय बाजार से जोड़ा गया है, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य मिलने की संभावना बढ़ी है। इसे और व्यापक बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

मिट्टी की उर्वरता भी एक महत्वपूर्ण चिंता का विषय बनती जा रही है। उर्वरकों के उपयोग का आदर्श अनुपात 4:2:1 माना जाता है, लेकिन वर्तमान में नाइट्रोजन का अत्यधिक उपयोग हो रहा है, जिससे मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। इसलिए संतुलित उर्वरक उपयोग, मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड और जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देना अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि भारत का किसान केवल अन्नदाता नहीं है, बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है।

यदि किसान मजबूत होगा तो गांव मजबूत होंगे, और यदि गांव मजबूत होंगे तो भारत का विकास भी मजबूत होगा।

इसी भावना के साथ मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार के ये प्रयास देश के किसानों के जीवन में समृद्धि स्थिरता और सम्मान लेकर आएंगे।

माननीय सभापति: श्रीमति प्रतिमा मंडल।

SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR): Sir, on behalf of All India Trinamool Congress, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, 2026-27.

“The future belongs to nations with grains and not guns.” These are the words of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, the father of India's Green Revolution, who gave this nation food self-sufficiency, and then spent the rest of his life warning us not to squander it.

I rise today to ask this Government, are you listening? Sir, this

Government brought three anti-farmer laws and forced hundreds of thousands of farmers to sit on *dharna* at Delhi's borders for over a year. What followed was the single largest protest in recorded human history, a fact acknowledged world over.

Farmers braved freezing winters, scorching summers and raging pandemics. Many died from cold, and many died from heat. Some in despair took their own lives.

Before the violence came the warning. The then Minister of State for Home Affairs, Ajay Mishra Teni, addressed the protesting farmers with this word - "सुधर जाओ, नहीं तो हम सुधार देंगे, दो मिनट में ।" "Two minutes", that is how this Government spoke to the farmers of India. What followed was not reform, it was a murder.

On October 3rd, 2021 in Tikunia, Lakhimpur Kheri, farmers were walking peacefully on the road when a speeding Mahindra Thar, the first vehicle in the ministerial convoy, drove into them from behind. Before they could rise from the ground, the SUV and two other vehicles that followed, ran over the injured and fallen farmers. Gunshots were also fired. Eight people died in the violence. Four were farmers - Gurvinder Singh (19 years old), Lovepreet Singh (20 years old), Daljit Singh (35 years old), and Nachhattar Singh (65 years old). The fifth victim was journalist Raman Kashyap (28 years old).

Ten more farmers were injured. I say these names not merely as a record. I say them because I went to their homes along with two Trinamool Congress, Rajya Sabha MP, Ms. Dola Sen and Shri Abir Biswas, under the

leadership of our leader, Shrimati Mamata Banerjee. I visited each of those families. I stood before their bodies. I met their parents. I saw what grief looks like when the State has killed your child and called it an accident.

Sir, the Minister who said he would reform farmers in two minutes remained in Cabinet for months after this massacre. Sir, his son, Ashish Mishra, the prime accused, is today on bail as per the orders of the Supreme Court. As of March, 2026, only 36 of 121 witnesses have been examined. The witnesses before the Supreme Court are being intimidated. There is no conviction and accountability. The Samyukta Kisan Morcha called it free India's Jallianwala Bagh.

Sir, the three farm laws were repealed on November 19, 2021, not out of conscience, but out of electoral calculation with Punjab and Uttar Pradesh polls approaching. The 702 families whose breadwinners never came home, these are more than arithmetic. I asked this House directly: how can this Government call itself farmer-friendly? They are not anti-nationals. They are not agitators. They are the people who feed this nation. This Government did not reform the farmers. It killed them and the country knows it.

Sir, this Government runs over 30 agriculture-related schemes, many of which the average farmer across the country has never heard of. The real question is: what is the outcome of these schemes? The Department of Agriculture Research and Education received just Rs. 9,941 crore in Budget 2024-2025. It is only eight per cent of the Agriculture Ministry's total allocation. India's agriculture research intensity has fallen from 0.75 per cent of

agri-GDP in 2008-2009 to just 0.43 per cent today. The Government's own *Economic Survey* in 2024 tells us that every rupee invested in agricultural research returns Rs. 13.85. Yet this Government keeps pouring money into fertiliser subsidies instead of knowledge and science. Sir, Swaminathan Sir said explicitly, "revolution cannot be brought in by scientists, only kisan can take this message forward". Kisans need institutions, investment and knowledge to do so.

In West Bengal, there is no central agricultural university. The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya is one of the vital agricultural institutions in Eastern India. Sir, we demand that Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya be granted central agricultural university status with commensurate national funding. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras, which are the last-mile connectors between science and field, be properly funded.

Sir, this Government speaks about a self-reliant India and then imports over 60 per cent of its edible oil needs – 16.4 million tonnes worth 20.8 billion dollar in 2024-2025. Pulse imports hit a record 5.5 billion dollar in the same year. The ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have already disrupted supply chains, increased fertiliser and fuel prices and created uncertainty in the global food market.

Similarly, the return of Donald Trump's unpredictable trade policies has once again raised the risk of tariff disputes and certain restrictions on agricultural exports.

Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that how does the

Government justify reducing the allocation for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana from Rs. 12,267 crore to Rs. 12,200 crore when actual expenditure in 2024-2025 was Rs. 14,473 crore and crop damage has surged to 94.7 lakh hectares in 2025, reflecting a 400 per cent rise since 2020-2022.

Sir, West Bengal's Krishak Bandhu Scheme, launched before PM-KISAN, provides up to Rs. 10,000 per acre per year with proportional support for marginal farmers and critically Rs. 2 lakh to the family of any farmer who dies between the age of 18 and 60. West Bengal introduced a better model first and has been rewarded with delayed and politicised fund rate transfers. We object not to being imitated; we object to being denied.

13.00 hrs

Sir, 75 of India's 104 jute mills are in Bengal, yet in 2020 for 25 only 6.24 lakh of 70 lakh bales produced were procured at MSP, less than nine per cent. The mandatory jute packaging directives are flouted. Sugar industry compliance was just seven per cent GST taxes jute at 12 per cent while plastic seeds at five per cent, a policy that incentivises ecological harm. We demand MSP enforcement, mandatory packaging compliance and GST parity.

Sir, Mallick Ghat in Kolkata is one of the Asia's largest flower markets since 1855 with over 22,000 vendors and international export reaching Amsterdam, Dubai and beyond. There is no national export infrastructure, no cold chain investment, and no dedicated research. India holds less than 0.31 per cent of the global cut flower export market. We demand a national floriculture export hub at Mallick Ghat and a directorate of floriculture research

under ICAR.

Decades of indiscriminate chemical fertiliser use has degraded our soil, disrupted the NPK balance, depleted groundwater and caused documented public health crisis in agricultural districts. Biofertiliser receives negligible support. The Sundarbans, one of the world's richest ecosystems, must be declared a chemical-free zone and a national pilot for sustainable natural fertiliser-based agriculture should be started.

The West Bengal Government, without Central support, built a world-class apiculture model in the Sundarbans, managed and protected apiarists, the Maulis, who previously risked their lives from tiger attacks for harvesting wild honey. As a result, Sundarini Naturals, a GI-tag product, is now on national retail shelves. This model deserves national recognition and replication. The Centre has contributed nothing.

Sir, when Cyclone Amphan struck on 20th May, 2020, causing Rs. 1 lakh crore of damage, destroying 2.9 million houses and 1.7 million hectares of cropland, the Sundarbans lost over 28 per cent of its forest cover in a single event. The Central Government response was an immediate relief package of Rs. 1,000 crore, less than one per cent of the damage. At that time, the Centre already owed Bengal Rs. 12,623 crore. For tax devolution, Amphan was never declared a national disaster. Bengal farmers are still waiting.

Swaminathan ji said, "If agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right". The farmer is the foundation of this republic, and foundations, when neglected, do not simply weaken, they lead to collapse. We

demand sustained research and development investment, Central University status for Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, a Directorate of Floriculture Research under ICAR, proper Amphan compensation, national support for the Sundarban apiculture model, justice for jute workers, accountability for Lakhimpur Kheri, and a statutory MSP guarantee. This Government has a choice: Honour India's farmers or answer to history.

Sir, today, the Opposition's voice is 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan'.

***SHRI BALWANT BASWANT WANKHEDE (AMRAVATI):** Saint Tukaram Maharaj once said, "He who embraces the weary and the oppressed as his own..." Today, the farmers of this country are weary; they are oppressed. And it is the responsibility of this government to embrace them and make them feel their own.

I have come here to voice the concerns of those millions of farmers. Farmers whose every single drop of sweat renders this land fertile. We are about to discuss dry statistics here, but please remember that behind these figures stand a farmer, his family, his dreams and the shattered remnants of those very dreams, crushed by government policies.

Amravati District is situated in the northeastern region of Maharashtra. Out of the total geographical area of the state of Maharashtra, Amravati District covers an area of 12,212 square kilometers—constituting a mere 3.97 percent of the state's total landmass. Yet, within this relatively small tract of land, the diversity is immense. To the north lie the Satpura mountain ranges, while to

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

the south stretches the fertile basin of the Purna River. The geographical topography of this district is, indeed, remarkably diverse.

Of the district's total area, approximately 3,577 square kilometers consist of forest cover, while the land currently under cultivation spans roughly 7,407 square kilometers. This implies that the vast majority of the district's population and economy remain dependent on agriculture. However, farming here is no easy task; the very geological composition of the district poses a formidable challenge to agricultural endeavors.

The Purna River basin encompasses a total area of 3,053 square kilometers. Of this, a staggering 1,562 square kilometers is designated as a "Saline Zone." This signifies that the groundwater in this region is not only unsuitable for agricultural purposes but also, in many locations, is unfit even for human consumption. Can we imagine a scenario where a farmer spends his entire life's earnings on water, only to receive saline water in return—water that ultimately destroys his crops?

Honorable Minister, this is not merely a report. Farmers across the talukas of Daryapur, Bhatkuli, Anjangaon Surji, and Chandur Bazar are battling this reality on a daily basis. The water drawn from their wells is saline to the taste. Consequently, the yields of crops cultivated using this water—such as cotton, sorghum (jowar), and chickpeas (gram)—have declined. A farmer digs a well and spends lakhs of rupees, yet instead of water, he receives only salt. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has conducted an in-depth study of this entire region. This study is of paramount importance, as it has

revealed the precise nature of this problem.

Where do these salts originate? According to the IAEA report, the formation of saline groundwater in this region is the result of a complex process. The area is characterized by a thick layer of clay soil, which impedes proper water drainage. The average annual rainfall in this region ranges between 700 and 800 millimeters. The combination of low rainfall and poor drainage causes water to stagnate within the soil for extended periods. During this time, salts present in the underlying rock formations dissolve into the water. Furthermore, evaporation occurring as the water percolates through the soil also contributes to an increase in salinity levels. The longer this water remains within the soil, the more saline it becomes. In scientific terminology, this phenomenon is referred to as "longer residence time."

The study also brought to light another significant point. The GSDA had implemented an "Induced Recharge" project in this region. Under this initiative, an attempt was made to mitigate the salinity in the wells by channeling fresh river water into the ground. Approximately 72 percent of the wells covered under this project yielded successful results, demonstrating a reduction in their water's salinity levels. This implies that—as suggested by scientists—if proper planning is undertaken, the issue of salinity in the water of this region can be effectively overcome. A farmer digs a well and spends lakhs of rupees, only to find salt instead of water. Given that 72 percent of the wells in this region have proven successful, a solution clearly exists; it simply needs to be implemented on a broader scale.

Now, in the areas adjacent to this very saline belt—specifically the Morshi and Warud talukas—Amravati's renowned orange crop is cultivated. The groundwater levels in this region are depleting rapidly. According to official statistics from the GSDA, this situation is extremely critical.

Honorable Minister, Amravati is synonymous with its oranges; indeed, the world-renowned Amravati orange is currently facing a crisis. There are two primary reasons for this. First, the groundwater level is depleting rapidly. According to a report submitted by the GSDA, one can clearly observe the extent to which water levels have dropped across various talukas. Agriculture without water is akin to moonlight without the sky.

In Achalpur taluka, compared to the figures from the last five years, the water level recorded in March has dropped from 15.3 meters to 18.06 meters—a decline of approximately 2.76 meters. In Anjangaon Surji, this level has fallen from 15.74 meters to 18.33 meters—a drop of 2.59 meters. In Chandur Bazar, it has gone down from 14.82 meters to 15.43 meters—a decline of 0.61 meters. Furthermore, water levels have receded from 6.47 meters to 7.11 meters in Dhamangaon Railway, from 5.91 meters to 7.10 meters in Nandgaon Khandeshwar, and from 6.37 meters to 7.02 meters in the Tivsa taluka. This implies that farmers are now compelled to dig deeper wells and install more powerful pumps, thereby incurring increased costs. Yet, despite undertaking these measures, there is no guarantee that they will secure an adequate water supply.

The orange orchards in this region are withering away. Data recorded at

the Dhanora hydrograph station in Morshi taluka clearly demonstrates that groundwater levels in this area are in a state of continuous decline. The second—and most critical—factor is the affliction known as 'Waiwar' that has struck the orange crop; this poses a grave challenge for the orange growers of Amravati district. Due to this disorder, the oranges develop an oblong shape and consequently fetch no market value. The trees themselves become rendered useless. With what words can a farmer possibly tell his family that there will be no harvest this year? The plow has broken, the bullock has died; the farmer stands alone, holding nothing but a whip in his hand.

When—oh, when—will this government finally take notice of these yearning eyes?

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, too, clearly articulated that the true development of society is impossible without economic and social justice. "So, where is the justice for farmers in today's agricultural budget?"

Now, let me address the Central Government's schemes. The Central Government has implemented the "Silk Samagra-2" scheme for the development of the sericulture sector. This scheme has an allocated fund of ₹4,679.87 crore and covers the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. The government claims that, so far, central assistance amounting to ₹1,075.58 crore has been disbursed to various states under this scheme, benefiting approximately 78,000 individuals; however—where exactly have these funds gone? The Amravati region is exceptionally well-suited for sericulture; mulberry cultivation can be undertaken here with great success. Yet, does the

government lack the necessary funds for this purpose? Or is it, perhaps, the government's deliberate policy to neglect Amravati?

The report regarding this very scheme states that sericulture has generated employment for 80.90 lakh people across the country. Of these, 71.2 lakh individuals have secured direct employment, while 9.7 lakh have found indirect employment. The unemployed youth of Amravati could potentially generate self-employment opportunities through this scheme; however, the government must take the necessary initiative to facilitate this.

Furthermore, under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGDWM), a detailed hydrological and geological survey of the Amravati district has been conducted. This information is readily available. However, there is no effective mechanism in place to disseminate this information to the grassroots level. If farmers wish to identify a suitable location for digging a well on their land, they are required to submit an application to the GSDA and pay a prescribed fee. Given such exorbitant fees, how often can a poor farmer realistically afford to apply?

Honorable Minister, I shall now present my key demands. These demands are not merely political in nature; rather, they have been formulated based on a scientific perspective, taking into account the unique geography of Amravati and keeping the humanitarian needs of the farmers firmly in mind.

Sir, I rise before you today presenting demands befitting the current situation, with the hope that this government—which appears to be turning a deaf ear to the people—will finally listen.

This region, spanning 1,562 square kilometers, has been woefully neglected. A report by the IAEA has acknowledged the success of the 'Induced Recharge' project implemented by the GSDA; indeed, 72 percent of the wells covered under this initiative have proven successful.

This project must be implemented across the entire saline belt region. To this end, the central government should provide special financial assistance. Furthermore, in areas where the groundwater is unfit for human consumption, adequate provisions for drinking water must be established.

Water levels are rapidly depleting in the talukas of Achalpur, Anjangaon Surji, Chandur Bazar, Morshi, and Warud. Consequently, the adoption of drip irrigation must be made mandatory in these areas. Farmers should be provided with a 90 percent subsidy to facilitate this transition. The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) should actively visit farmers' fields to provide on-site guidance and technical assistance. Soil testing should be made mandatory. A Regional Fruit Research Center should be established right here in Amravati, ensuring that farmers do not have to undertake long journeys to access research facilities.

"One must earn one's bread through toil, nurtured by the sweat of one's brow.

One must forge a deep bond with the soil—only then will the earth yield gold..."

The Central Government currently administers schemes such as "Silk Samagra-2"; however, Maharashtra is not receiving any funding through this

initiative. In those parts of Amravati where traditional agriculture is no longer viable, sericulture (silk farming) should be actively promoted. The central government should provide direct financial assistance for mulberry cultivation, the construction of silk-rearing houses, and the development of irrigation infrastructure for this sector. Such measures would generate employment opportunities for unemployed youth and provide farmers with a viable alternative source of livelihood.

In many parts of Amravati, there is a severe lack of paved roads for transporting agricultural produce. Frequently, when it rains, these roads turn into muddy quagmires, preventing produce from reaching the market on time. Consequently, the harvested produce often spoils. The central government must provide financial assistance to construct and improve these roads, thereby ensuring that the journey from farm to market becomes smooth and hassle-free. Honorable Minister, I appeal to you once again: do not view the farmers of Amravati merely as a matter of statistics.

This farmer is no beggar; he is the 'Baliraja'—the King of the Soil. His land holds saline water, yet his eyes are filled with tears. His orange orchards are being devastated by the vagaries of nature, yet his dreams have not yet died. He seeks only one thing: an opportunity. An opportunity for scientific farming; an opportunity for fair market prices; and an opportunity for the support of the government machinery.

A saline belt spanning 1,562 square kilometers, a district covering 12,212 square kilometers, a cultivable area of 7,407 square kilometers, the

Purna River basin extending over 3,053 square kilometers, and groundwater levels that have plummeted by 2.76 meters—these are not merely statistics. Each one of these figures tells the story of a farmer. It speaks of a mother's tears, of a daughter's yearning for affection, and of a father's suicide.

This opportunity must be granted. Rather than settling for mere verbal assurances, we must step onto the ground and resolve this issue through concrete actions. We stand firmly with our farmers and are prepared to wage any battle necessary to safeguard their interests. This struggle is not confined to a single constituency; it is a battle for the self-respect and dignity of farmers across the entire nation.

As Gadima aptly puts it:

"The path of life is strewn predominantly with thorns,
Yet, the farmer walks through them with a smile..."

Thank you. Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan.

***SHRI G. SELVAM (KANCHIPURAM):** Thank you for allowing me to present my views on the demands for grants related to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, for the year 2026-27 as a representative of the people of Kanchipuram and as a member of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).

At the outset, I would like to emphasise that agriculture in India is not just a sector—it is the foundation of rural livelihoods and the backbone of our economy. Millions of farmers, agricultural labourers and allied workers depend on it for survival. Therefore, any budgetary allocation for agriculture must be

* Speech was laid on the Table.

judged not by its size, but by its impact on farmers' income, resilience and dignity.

The Government has presented a series of schemes, programmes and allocations. However, I must state very clearly there is a growing disconnect between policy announcements and ground realities. Farmers across the country, including in Tamil Nadu, continue to face rising costs, unstable incomes and increasing risks due to climate change.

As the Member representing Kanchipuram district, I wish to draw the attention of this House to the specific challenges faced by farmers in my constituency. Kanchipuram, though known for its rich cultural heritage, also has a significant agricultural base with crops such as paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, vegetables and floriculture. The district also has a mix of peri-urban and rural agricultural systems, making it particularly vulnerable to both climate stress and urban expansion pressures.

First, the issue of water stress and climate variability is becoming increasingly severe. Farmers in Kanchipuram depend on monsoon rains, tanks and groundwater for irrigation. However, erratic rainfall patterns, delayed monsoons and frequent dry spells have disrupted cropping cycles.

At the same time, when rainfall does occur, it is often intense and unseasonal, leading to waterlogging and crop damage.

This dual challenge of drought and flood clearly indicates that there is no comprehensive climate adaptation strategy tailored to local conditions.

I would like to ask the Government how long will farmers be expected to

face climate risks without adequate protection or compensation?

Second, the issue of crop insurance continues to be a major concern. While schemes exist on paper, farmers often face delays in claim settlement, lack of transparency in assessment and inadequate compensation.

Insurance, instead of providing security, has become a source of frustration.

If farmers do not receive timely compensation after crop loss, what is the purpose of insurance? Third, input costs have risen sharply over the past few years. The prices of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and diesel have increased significantly.

At the same time, farm-gate prices have not kept pace with rising costs. This creates a situation where farmers are investing more but earning less. Let me state this clearly this is not just an economic issue; it is a question of survival for farmers.

Fourth, the issue of market access and price realisation remains unresolved. Farmers in Kanchipuram often depend on middlemen to sell their produce. There is limited access to direct markets, storage facilities and processing units.

As a result, farmers are forced to sell at low prices, especially during peak harvest seasons. Without assured and remunerative prices, agricultural growth will remain incomplete.

Fifth, there is a growing concern regarding the declining effectiveness of the MSP system. While MSP exists for certain crops, many farmers cultivating

vegetables, pulses and horticultural crops remain outside its ambit.

The demand for a legal guarantee for MSP has been raised repeatedly by farmers across the country. Ignoring this demand only deepens uncertainty and distress in the agricultural sector.

Sixth, agricultural labour shortages are becoming increasingly evident in districts like Kanchipuram due to urbanisation and migration. Labour costs have risen, making farming less viable, particularly for small and marginal farmers.

Seventh, post-harvest infrastructure remains inadequate. There is a lack of cold storage facilities, warehousing, grading units and food processing industries.

This leads to significant losses, especially in perishable commodities such as vegetables and flowers.

What is the use of increasing production if farmers cannot store or process their produce?

Eighth, the issue of land fragmentation and shrinking agricultural land due to urban expansion is a serious concern in Kanchipuram. Farmers are gradually moving away from agriculture due to declining profitability.

At a broader level, I would like to highlight certain policy concerns.

There is a growing perception that the Government is focusing more on headline schemes rather than strengthening the core agricultural ecosystem. Farmers do not need publicity-they need predictable income, stable policies and reliable support systems.

There is also a need for greater decentralisation in agricultural planning. A one-size-fits-all approach cannot address the diverse challenges faced by different regions.

Agricultural research and extension services must be strengthened. Farmers need access to climate-resilient crop varieties, modern farming techniques and real-time advisory services.

However, the current extension system is not adequately reaching farmers at the grassroots level. Digital agriculture and e-markets have potential, but digital solutions cannot replace physical infrastructure and institutional support.

I would now like to place some specific and actionable suggestions, particularly relevant to districts like Kanchipuram:

1. Strengthen tank irrigation systems and water conservation structures in Kanchipuram to address water scarcity and improve irrigation efficiency.
2. Expand micro-irrigation schemes such as drip and sprinkler irrigation to reduce dependence on groundwater.
3. Establish modern cold storage and warehousing facilities at the block level for perishable crops.
4. Promote food processing and agro-based industries to enable value addition and increase farmer income.
5. Provide direct market access platforms and strengthen farmer producer organisations (FPOs) to reduce dependence on middlemen.
6. Ensure time-bound settlement of crop insurance claims with greater

transparency.

7. Introduce price stabilisation mechanisms for vegetables and horticultural crops.

8. Address rising input costs through targeted subsidies and support mechanisms.

9. Strengthen agricultural extension services through field-level officers and digital advisory support.

10. Develop a region-specific climate adaptation strategy for districts facing both drought and flood conditions.

Let me conclude with a few strong observations. Farmers in Kanchipuram are not asking for promises-they are asking for policy certainty. They are not asking for temporary relief-they are asking for sustainable livelihoods.

If agriculture continues to remain unviable, it will not only affect farmers but also food security and rural stability. Therefore, I urge the Government to move beyond announcements and focus on implementation, accountability and region-specific solutions.

With these observations, I conclude my remarks on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare for the year 2026-27.

Vanakkam Nandri

***SHRI MURASOLI S. (THANJAVUR):** Vanakkam. I wholeheartedly thank our Party Supremo and the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for this opportunity

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

to take part in the discussion on Demands for Grants pertaining to Agriculture as I belong to an agricultural family of Thanjavur.

I also thank the leaders of my Party for this opportunity. Agriculture is an important sector and which is the backbone of our country. Similarly Tamil Nadu is an agricultural State in the southern part of India. When *Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaignar* was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, and as soon his government assumed charge in Tamil Nadu in the year 1989, he introduced a Scheme for providing free electricity to farmers in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is a pioneering State in this regard. I wish to state that our *Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaignar* was instrumental in introducing the Scheme of providing free electricity to farmers. Not only that, his Government continue to remain as a farmer-friendly Government.

For the first time in India, farmers were provided interest-free loans through Agricultural Co-operative Banks in Tamil Nadu and Dr. Kalaignar was instrumental in implementing that Scheme as well. In such a way Government led by Dr. Kalaignar protected farmers by bringing and implementing several welfare Schemes aimed for their development. Without any middlemen, farmers can sell their produce by taking them to *Uzhavar Santhai* –Farmers' Market, a Scheme that was introduced by the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar. In the footsteps of *Muthamizh Aringnar Dr. Kalaignar*, our hero of Dravidian Model of Government and the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. M.K. Stalin has introduced a separate Budget for Agriculture. Tamil Nadu remains a progressive State and a role model for the entire

country under the leadership of hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I thank hon. Chief Minister at this point of time.

After NDA came to power, particularly, since the year 2015, there were continuous agitations being held by the farming community. Particularly in the year 2017, farmers from Tamil Nadu have held agitations in Delhi. More than 200 farmer groups held demonstration in Delhi during the year 2017. I wish to state in this august House that this Government since the time they assumed charge, for the last 10 years or so, continued to remain least bothered about farmers and farming. Good water management, better quality seeds, modern technology, and marketing for their produce are the important needs of our farming community as of now. Particularly the crop insurance and remunerative price for the farm produce are the needs of this hour for agriculture. Similarly, the remunerative price should be provided to farm products. Paddy, sugarcane, millets, pulses, oilseeds and horticultural crops should be encouraged by this Union Government. Thereafter, the remunerative price should be provided by this Government.

Similarly, the infrastructure for farming is important. This Government should set up cold storage systems to address and reduce post-harvest losses besides setting up value addition centres. Export opportunities for cash crops such as cotton, coconut, turmeric and banana should be enhanced. It is the need of the hour. There is an issue of water shortage faced by farmers. Climate change, increasing farm loans, non-availability of market opportunities are some of the issues faced by farmers today. Micro-irrigation, crop insurance,

encouraging natural farming, cooperative marketing remain as solutions to these problems.

All these initiatives are being implemented by our Tamil Nadu Government in an effective way. I urge that the Union Government should allocate and distribute more funds to Tamil Nadu Government which is doing great work in the field of Agriculture. Similarly, farmers face economic crisis. Agricultural input cost is on the rise. Similarly, there are issues faced by the farmers in getting the Minimum Support Price, MSP. The farmers become debt-ridden due to this. In order to find a solution to this issue, I urge that the Union Government should implement a Comprehensive Agricultural Development Programme.

Similarly, Tamil Nadu Government has been encouraging the cultivation of mango, coconut and millets by implementing several Schemes providing enough subsidy to the farmers. I request that the Union Government should allocate adequate funds to Tamil Nadu for implementing this Scheme. There are two Departments under the Ministry of Agriculture such as Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and Agricultural Education and Research. Prime Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi, Crop Insurance Scheme and several other Schemes are being implemented by this Department. You say that the Prime Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme is more important. After the Government led by BJP came to power, from the year 2016 to 2022, you assured to double the income of farmers. But you did not do that. I place this as an accusation against this Government in this House.

Similarly, in the year 2019, you introduced this Prime Minister Kisan Samman Nidhi. Through this Scheme farmers are provided Rs.6000 in three instalments. Whether it was given properly? No, it was not. C&AG and Audit Department have given this report. Out of the beneficiaries of this Programme, 35 percent are ineligible. This was the report of CAG. Funds given in such a wrong manner have been taken back at some places. I will expose you. You are giving this Kisan Samman Nidhi of Rs 6000 to farmers who own lands. As per the data of 2011, approximately 5.37 crore landless farmers have not been able to get benefits under this Scheme. About 2.4 crore tenant farmers are unable to get benefits under this Scheme. This is the painful state of affairs. There has been no survey on the landless farmers and their count. This Government admits the fact that they do not have this number or data. If this is the situation, how can you claim that the Kisan Samman Nidhi is a successful programme?

There are 5.37 crore landless farmers. Kisan Credit Card Scheme is being provided by this Government. By giving this Credit Card, if you say you are improving upon the lives of farmers, it won't happen. Similarly, there is another deficiency. The implementation of Agricultural Crop Insurance Scheme. As per the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Parliament on Agriculture, after assessing the impact of climate change, more funds should be provided. But this Union Government failed to do so.

When Tamil Nadu demanded for flood relief, the Union Government with a step motherly attitude denied to release relief funds which is really a matter

of great concern. Union Government has been continuously refusing to accept the demands relating to agriculture of Tamil Nadu. I urge that the allocation of Wheat to Tamil Nadu should be increased. Kerosene is being provided to Tamil Nadu and its allocation too needs enhancement. In a situation prevailing in India due to Iran-Israel war, there is LPG shortage in our country.

If I list the achievements of this BJP Government it would show its true colours. After this Government came to power, they introduced demonetization and people were forced to stand in queues in front of banks and ATMs on streets as it was announced that Rs 500 and Rs 1000 denominations will become invalid. This initiative they claimed for abolishing black money from India. People were facing severe issues. This was the first achievement of the BJP Government. Then at the time of Corona pandemic, at the time of bringing vaccines, our Prime Minister Shri Modiji wanted all the people to clap their hands and light a lamp in their houses to ward off Corona from our lives. People were even standing in queues on streets for vaccines. This was the painful period of the recent past.

Today as the third achievement, this Government has made our people to stand in queues on roads for want of LPG cylinders due to Iran war. Not only LPG, even there is fertilizer shortage. The Scheme of providing 100 days of employment in areas of farming is very important. You changed the name of this programme. You had not even provided 100 days of employment under this Scheme. This Government is not for the welfare of poor and farmers. You changed the funding pattern as 60:40 per cent between the Union and the

States. I condemn this Union Government for increasing the financial burden on States.

Thank you for this opportunity.

***DR. T. SUMATHY THANGAPANDIAN ALIAS THAMIZHACHI (CHENNAI SOUTH):** The Union Budget for 2026-27 allocates ₹1,40,529 crore to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the largest component of the agriculture budget is PM-KISAN, which receives 263,500 crore, accounting for about 45 percent of the ministry's total budget. Under this scheme, landholding farmer families receive 26,000 annually in three instalments. While income support is certainly helpful, the amount has remained unchanged since the scheme's introduction in 2018. In practical terms, 26,000 per year translates to 2500 per month, an amount that cannot meaningfully compensate farmers for rising input costs, climate volatility, or market price fluctuations.

“Pagadu puram tharunar baaram ombi

Kudi puram tharuguvai aayin nin

Adi puram tharuguvar adangathore”

The quotes of the sangam poem Purananuru honours farmers by emphasizing that "If the farmers are protected, they will in turn protect the entire community" The poem conveys the poet's advice to the King as, "If you reduce the burden and take care of the farmers who honour oxen and cultivate the land, your indomitable enemies will submit to you." Understanding this wisdom, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced the preparation of a

* Speech was laid on the Table.

dedicated budget for Agriculture focussing on Farmers' Welfare alongside Agriculture development, to support and elevate the noble profession of farming and the esteemed farming community.

Farmers, who toil relentlessly to cultivate crops, nourish the people, and sustain life across the planet, are akin to mothers. I firmly believe that the union government should take a leaf out of the Tamil Nadu State Government to present a separate Agriculture Budget to bring joy, growth, and prosperity to the lives of these invaluable guardians of our land.

Initially, farming was practiced solely for food and clothing. However, over time, farmers have adapted to various changes and embraced the crucial responsibility of cultivating agricultural produce to meet the growing needs of the society. As a result, agricultural growth has expanded significantly with the support of scientific advancements. Today, we have Precision Agriculture, Digital Agriculture, Agriculture powered by Artificial Intelligence and Internet-of-Things, imbibing numerous cutting-edge technologies. Yet, Agriculture continues to evolve further.

The Indian agriculture sector is one of the largest in the world and plays a crucial role in the country's economy. It contributes around 16-18% of India's GDP and employs nearly 45-50% of the workforce. Despite rapid industrialization and urbanization, agriculture remains the backbone of rural India. In earlier days agriculture technique was traditional and eco-friendly, but yielding low production. Anyhow, it was enough for those people so there was less population. Farmers and agriculture were considered gods. But, now the

condition is in contrast. Agriculture sector, farmers and agriculture allied work is considered as inferior and being neglected in all angles. Low productivity, delayed capital accessibility, lower price for agricultural produce, lack of

Under the dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thalapathy M.K. Stalin, the State Water Resource department has taken up twin massive projects worth more than Rs 5,000 crores to renovate and modernise the irrigation infrastructure of the Cauvery sub-basin to ensure hindrance-free water supply to the tail-end users. The projects have been designed to benefit over 5 lakh acres of ayacut in the Delta region.

The Rs 3,607 crore Cauvery sub-basin project has been designed and is being executed to benefit 3,54,147 acres in five districts in the delta region, while Rs 2,639 crore worth Grand Anicut Canal project taken up in 16 packages to renovate the British era canal to benefit 2,27,472 lakh acres in Thanjavur district and parts of Pudukottai districts. The projects, aimed at meeting modern-day concepts on safety and present-day demand of water for irrigation by improving the efficiency of the existing irrigation system in Cauvery Delta under the extension, renovation, and modernisation (ERM) of the Cauvery Basin Irrigation System.

The farmers in many parts, particularly in the far-off area of the Delta region, complain of a lack of water supply. So, these projects were developed to redress their grievances and improve farming activities across the region. Once the projects are completed, it will reduce the wastage of water in the Cauvery basin to a large extent and also guarantee quick supply to the nook

and corner of the region.

The rural economy contributes around 50 per cent of Indian gross domestic product and is already showing signs of strain as the government cuts the once-generous subsidies that shielded farmers and villagers. Agricultural income dropped due to drought. They borrowed loans from banks for seeds and fertilizer, but now they don't know how to repay the loan." This is the plight of farmers in India, particularly the micro, small and marginal farmers with very less landholdings. The Union Government should seriously consider uplifting the status and improve the livelihood of these poor farmers, whom the country depends a lot for food productivity.

The Union Government has to allocate more funds for the proper maintenance and use of existing dams and water reservoirs in the country. The deepening and de-silting of local water bodies and the lakes is crucial for growth of agriculture. The Union Government has to allocate more funds for the river restoration projects in the country and also to increase and enhance the water catchment capacity in the country. The development of social forestry and increase of green cover in the country is also part of the agro development activity only.

I would like to remind the words of Bharathiar

“Iniya pozhilgal nediya vayalgal ennarum perunadu

Kaniyum kizhangum dhaniyangalum kanakkindri tharum nadu”

In our Country, which is surrounded by pleasant groves and vast fields, blessed with natural resources, fruits, tubers and grains are available in

abundance.

"The future of the country lies in the hands of youth". Hence, to create interest among youth who aspire to contribute to Agricultural development, the "Making youth into Agri Entrepreneurs" scheme has been implemented since 2021-22, through which hundreds of youths have been assisted with a subsidy of one lakh rupees each to establish agri-businesses. These entrepreneurs contribute to agricultural growth in rural villages and also inspire fellow youth. "Kalaigharin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme" is being implemented by coordinating the schemes of the agriculture Farmers Welfare Department along with the schemes of other Departments. As a result of implementing this scheme in 10,187 Gram Panchayats over the past four years, 46,000 acres of fallow land have been brought under cultivation. In addition, over 2000 borewells and tubewells have been established to benefit farmers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Furthermore, 46 lakh coconut seedlings and 16 lakh fruit seedling kits have been distributed. Under this scheme, 50.71 lakh farmers have benefitted, at a total outlay of Rs.787 crore.

In the "Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kathu Mannuyir Kappom" scheme, which benefited 7 21.35 lakh farmers under various components such as distribution of 4,000 MT of green manure seeds, 23,000 vermi beds, 10 lakh neem seedlings, 50 lakh Adathoda and Nochi seedlings and 8.88 lakh nutritional fruit seedlings kits. To achieve inclusive growth, 60 to 70 percent subsidy is provided to small and marginal farmers of the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes to avail schemes such as Integrated Farming System, Poly Greenhouse and Agricultural Mechanization.

Over the past three years, Rs.61.12 crore has been allocated, which benefited 15,800 farmers of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories. Promotion of Micro Irrigation technology, creation of water harvesting structures such as farm ponds and check dams and the desilting of 'C' and 'D' channels in delta districts and desilting of water harvesting structures, have resulted in increased irrigation water use efficiency, augmentation of groundwater. These activities have led to a notable increase in the irrigated crop area in Tamil Nadu.

Enhancing the relief and assistance for Landless Agricultural Labourers under Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam In Tamil Nadu, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and their families are provided with benefits such as old age pension, maternity benefits, natural death assistance, accident relief, funeral assistance and educational assistance under the Chief Minister's Uzhavar Pathukappu Thittam The livelihood of Landless Agricultural Labourers solely depends on seasonal agricultural jobs. During crop damages caused by natural calamities, the livelihood of agricultural labourers is also affected along with that of the farmers. Considering this plight of landless agricultural labourers, i. Relief for death due to accidents will be enhanced from Rs.1 Lakh to Rs.2 Lakh and Relief for disability due to accidents will be enhanced from Rs.20,000 to Rs.1 Lakh. This enhancement of relief will protect the welfare of families of marginalized landless agricultural labourers.

Tamil Nadu Millet Mission

The Tamil Nadu Millet Mission' scheme was announced as a five-year programme from 2023-24 to 2027-28 and is being implemented by integrating all the agriculture and sister departments. This scheme will continue to be implemented during the year 2025-26 with key components like formation of farmer groups, crop production packages, and establishment of Custom Hiring Centres.

Historical experience of almost all economies shows that the share of the agriculture sector in the total employment and national income falls with the progress in economic development and growth over time.

However, this decline does not diminish the need to address various challenges facing the agriculture sector from time to time because of several reasons. The foremost is the dependence of human life on food for survival. This dependence goes beyond survival to adequate nutrition for an active and healthy life.

The other significant reasons for the continuing importance of agriculture is its role in: (i) supporting and improving rural livelihoods, (ii) maintaining agro ecological balance, (iii) mitigating climate change and global warming, and (iv) ensuring sustainable use of land, water and other natural resources. Much of the economic activities including industrial production and supply chains, trade and commerce start with raw material supplied by the agri-food sector. It is, thus, obvious that agriculture remains a core concern in all the countries, both developed and developing ones.

It is now recognised by the United Nations that Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 cannot be achieved without paying attention to agriculture, as 11 out of 17 SDGs are directly linked to agriculture. India's growth in the agriculture sector, though impressive in most products and states, has remained lower than the potential. Our productivity levels are lower than major agricultural countries. The sector is witnessing slow modernisation. The much-needed changes in technology, method of production and postharvest value addition are not visible on a large scale. Agricultural practices involving prolific use of inputs like broadcasting of fertilizer and flood irrigation are not showing any significant improvement. In most of the crops, increase in productivity has been accompanied by an increase in average cost of production, which necessitates an increase in output prices to keep incremental production profitable. The dependence of the agriculture sector on government support is rising. Because of this, the sector is losing its competitiveness. The role of incentives like output price support and subsidies, and non-price factors like irrigation, new seed, fertilizer, technology and institutional reforms in improving the growth of the agriculture sector is very well documented in the literature. While non-price factors create potential for growth, remunerative prices incentivise farmers to harness this potential. Thus, both sets of measures are crucial for growth and development of the agriculture sector.

***डॉ. शिवाजी बंडाप्पा कालगे (लातूर) :** मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2026-27 के कृषि बजट और अनुदान मांगों पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया। मैं उस लातूर की धरती से आता हूँ, जहाँ का किसान देश की थाली में दालें परोसता है, लेकिन आज खुद उस किसान की थाली खाली होने की कगार पर है।

सरकार बड़े-बड़े आंकड़े पेश कर रही है। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि लातूर की मंडियों में आज भी सोयाबीन और तुअर एमएसपी से नीचे बिक रहे हैं। सरकार कहती है कि हमने एमएसपी बढ़ाई है, लेकिन बिना कानूनी गारंटी के वह एमएसपी सिर्फ कागज का टुकड़ा है।

स्वामीनाथन आयोग की C2+50% फार्मूले वाली सिफारिश आज भी ठंडे बस्ते में है। हमारी मांग है कि किसान को उसकी लागत का डेढ़ गुना दाम कानूनी तौर पर सुनिश्चित किया जाए। लातूर और मराठवाड़ा का मुख्य आधार सोयाबीन है। सरकार की गलत आयात नीतियों के कारण पाम ऑयल और अन्य खाद्य तेल सस्ते में आयात किए जा रहे हैं। इसका सीधा असर हमारे सोयाबीन उत्पादकों पर पड़ रहा है। जब किसान के पास फसल आती है, तब दाम गिरा दिए जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सरकार विदेशी किसानों का भला चाहती है या भारतीय किसानों का?

लातूर ने वह दौर देखा है जब ट्रेन से पानी लाना पड़ा था। 2026-27 के इस बजट में मराठवाड़ा वाटर ग्रिड और लातूर की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए कोई ठोस प्रावधान नहीं दिख रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत लातूर के मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई प्रोजेक्ट्स पिछले कई वर्षों से लंबित हैं। बिना पानी के खेती कैसे होगी? सिर्फ ड्रिप इरिगेशन की बातें करने से प्यासी जमीन नहीं भरेगी।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना किसानों के लिए कम और प्राइवेट बीमा कंपनियों के लिए मुनाफे का धंधा बन गई है। लातूर के हजारों किसानों ने प्रीमियम भरा, लेकिन जब अतिवृष्टि हुई तो कंपनियों ने सर्वे के नाम पर हाथ खड़े कर दिए। पिछले सालों का करोड़ों का क्लेम आज भी

* Speech was laid on the Table.

बकाया है। मेरी मांग है कि बीमा वितरण का काम निजी कंपनियों के बजाय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों को दिया जाए। लातूर में दालों की बड़ी मिलें हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से वैल्यू एडिशन के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है। हमें लातूर में एक बड़े सोयाबीन रिसर्च सेंटर और फूड प्रोसेसिंग पार्क की जरूरत है ताकि हमारे युवाओं को रोजगार मिले और किसानों को बेहतर दाम।

अंत में मैं यही कहूँगा कि सरकार सबका साथ सबका विकास का नारा तो देती है लेकिन बजट में किसान के साथ केवल विश्वासघात दिखता है। 2022 तक आय दुप्पट करने का वादा किया गया था 2026 आ गया है लेकिन लागत दुप्पट हो गई है और कर्ज चौगुना !

जब तक आप किसान का कर्ज पूरी तरह माफ नहीं करते और उसे एमएसपी की कानूनी गारंटी नहीं देते, तब तक यह अनुदान मांगें सिर्फ आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी रहेंगी।

किसान नहीं बचेगा तो संविधान और देश कैसे बचेगा?

जय हिंद, जय महाराष्ट्र!

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO (CHITTOOR): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for 2026-27.

The total budget allocated to the Ministry is about Rs. 2.42 lakh crore, highlighting the Government's focus on empowering Indian farmers who are the backbone of our nation. Firstly, I would like to thank the Government for focusing on high-value agricultural crops such as cashew, coconut and cocoa. These crops provide increased income to farmers, and are therefore, essential for doubling farmers' income. The State of Andhra Pradesh has large areas under cultivation of such crops.

As per the estimates of 2024-25, cashew was cultivated across 1.3 lakh hectares, coconut across 1.08 lakh hectares, and cocoa across 35,261

hectares in Andhra Pradesh.

Secondly, the Government through PM-KISAN has served an essential support system for over 85 per cent of Indian farmers. This scheme has benefitted over 11 crore farmer families since launch, making PM-KISAN one of the world's largest DBT initiatives. To ensure that no farmer is left behind, a significant saturation drive was launched in November, 2023 under the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra to add over one crore eligible farmers to the scheme.

Thirdly, the Government is prioritising natural farming with the National Mission on Natural Farming seeing an increase of 21.75 per cent in its budget allocation. Nationally, 14.32 lakh farmers have been enrolled covering 5.45 lakh hectares to promote chemical-free farming. Under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu, Andhra Pradesh has also emerged as a leader in natural farming, through the Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming initiative. It is recognised as the world's largest agro-ecology programme, reaching over a million small farmers. To further support this initiative, I request the Government to sanction additional 20,000 natural farming clusters and declare Andhra Pradesh as a national resource State for natural farming.

Fourth, the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the strong leadership of our hon. Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu demonstrated its strong commitment to farmers' welfare by depositing Rs.7,000 each into the accounts of 47 lakh farmers in August, 2025 under the Annadata Sukhibhava Scheme. This flagship initiative provides 20,000 annual financial assistance

and fulfils a key 'Super Six' election promise of our Government, offering timely support and financial security to the farming community.

Fifth, the NDA alliance in Andhra Pradesh through its effective collaboration took decisive steps to protect farmers from price volatility by implementing the Price Deficiency Payment under the Market Intervention Scheme for Totapuri mango during the 2025-26 marketing season. This intervention greatly benefitted mango growers in Chittoor, Tirupati, and Annamayya districts, ensuring fair compensation despite market fluctuations and safeguarding farmers' incomes.

While the Government has taken several steps to support farmers, some challenges still remain. The Soil Health Card Scheme, for instance, currently focuses on a narrow set of 12 chemical parameters, such as micronutrients and pH levels. However, this approach does not fully capture the overall health and productivity of soil. Expanding the scope of soil testing to include parameters such as soil moisture, biomass composition, etc. would enable farmers better soil nutrient management.

In Andhra Pradesh, coconut growers face volatile conditions and often low prices due to the absence of organised tender coconut markets, inadequate processing capacity, and a rising incidence of pests and diseases.

Sir, I am the only speaker from the party. There is no second speaker. Hence, I request the Government to provide Central assistance for the State's Integrated Coconut Development programme to modernise market access.

Thirdly, Andhra Pradesh lacks a Central agricultural university. Our State

is primarily an agrarian economy and requires support for expanding its agricultural research infrastructure. In this context, our State Government has sent a proposal with an estimated cost of Rs.2,585 crore to the Government for the establishment of Central Agricultural University and I request the Central Government to expedite approval for the same.

While the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture scheme is yielding good results, farmers in Andhra Pradesh - the highest fruit producing State - are facing some key issues. At present, the guidelines of MIDH and the National Horticulture Board are mainly favourable to the large-scale greenhouse and polyhouse projects, making it difficult for small and marginal farmers to participate in these schemes. Therefore, I humbly request the Government to revise these guidelines so that small and marginal farmers can also benefit from these schemes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, please try to conclude.

SHRI DAGGUMALLA PRASADA RAO: Sir, Krishi Vigyan Kendras play a crucial role in providing training and technical support to the farmers. Although nine KVKs have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, their development has been somewhat slow. Hence, I urge the Central Government to expedite the construction and commissioning of these nine KVKs so that farmers in the State can quickly access modern agricultural practices and research-based support.

In conclusion, I would like to state that under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Agriculture Minister, and the visionary

leadership of our Chief Minister, tangible results have been delivered in strengthening agricultural productivity and improving the livelihood of farmers. This continued collaboration will enable us to move successfully towards the shared vision of doubling farmers' incomes and ensuring prosperity for our farming community.

माननीय सभापति : श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर जी ।

श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर (सीतामढ़ी) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे किसान और कृषि मंत्रालय की डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद ।

भारत सरकार के केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए 1,40,529 करोड़ रुपये का भव्य प्रावधान किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान से 5.4 प्रतिशत अधिक है । उर्वरक सब्सिडी के लिए 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये, मत्स्य पालन के लिए 2,761 करोड़ रुपये और पशुपालन एवं डेयरी क्षेत्र में लगभग 16 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गई है । ये आंकड़े सिर्फ संख्या नहीं, बल्कि हमारे अन्नदाताओं के प्रति सरकार की गहरी संवेदना और अटूट प्रतिबद्धता के प्रतीक हैं । भारत भौगोलिक रूप से अत्यंत विविध देश है, जहाँ समय-समय पर बाढ़, सूखा, चक्रवात और अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आती रहती हैं । ऐसे में फसल बीमा योजना किसानों को सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान करती है, जिससे वे विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी अपने जीवन और आजीविका को सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं । यह योजना केवल बीमा नहीं, बल्कि किसानों के आत्मविश्वास और साहस को बढ़ाने का साधन है । आज के समय में एक बड़ी चुनौती यह भी है कि खेतों में कीटनाशक और उर्वरक का सही मात्रा में उपयोग कैसे किया जाए? उर्वरक का अधिक या गलत प्रयोग न केवल फसल को नुकसान पहुँचाता है, बल्कि पर्यावरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य पर भी गंभीर प्रभाव डालता है । इसी के साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन का संकट भी हमारे सामने है, जो किसानों और समाज दोनों के लिए नई चुनौतियां खड़ा कर रहा है । इन परिस्थितियों में कृषि अनुसंधान और नवाचार का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है । सरकार ने इस दिशा में कई योजनाएं शुरू की हैं -

परम्परागत कृषि विकास योजना, भारतीय प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धति योजना, इंटीग्रेटेड पेस्ट्स मैनेजमेंट और नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट ऑन ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग। ये योजनाएं किसानों को टिकाऊ खेती, जैविक विकल्प और सही मात्रा में उर्वरक व कीटनाशक उपयोग के लिए प्रशिक्षण और सहायता प्रदान करती हैं। भारत के किसानों और ग्रामीण समाज को मजबूत करने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाना समय की मांग है। सबसे पहले सिंचाई सुविधाओं को पूर्ण करना प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए, ताकि किसानों को पानी की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके और खेती पर मौसम की अनिश्चितताओं का असर कम हो। इसके साथ ही गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना से किसानों को सीधा लाभ मिलेगा, उन्हें गन्ने का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त होगा और स्थानीय स्तर पर रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे। इसी क्रम में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों की स्थापना अत्यंत आवश्यक है, क्योंकि इससे किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होगी, कृषि उत्पादों का मूल्यवर्धन होगा और बर्बादी कम होगी। इनको लागू करने से ग्रामीण समाज में स्थिरता, रोजगार और आय के नए अवसर पैदा होंगे, जिससे भारत के कृषि क्षेत्र को दीर्घकालीन मजबूती मिलेगी। अनुमान है कि भारत में अनाज का 7-10 प्रतिशत तक पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट नुकसान होता है। कुछ रिपोर्ट्स में तो कुल फूडग्रेन का 22 प्रतिशत तक का नुकसान हो जाता है।

महोदय, यह सिर्फ आंकड़े नहीं हैं, यह उन किसान परिवारों की आंसुओं की कहानी है, जो दिन-रात एक कर देते हैं, लेकिन बाजार तक पहुंचने से पहले ही उनकी कमाई मिट्टी में मिल जाती है। अतः निदान के लिए हर जिला मुख्यालय के साथ ही ब्लॉक स्तर भी पर सरकारी भण्डारण एवं कोल्ड-स्टोरेज की स्थापना, किसानों की उपज को सुरक्षित रखने और उन्हें बेहतर मूल्य दिलाने में सहायक होगी। साथ ही सहकारी समितियां बनाई जाएं, जो किसानों के हित में काम करें, ताकि उन्हें आपने मेहनत का उचित लाभ मिल सके। आज के समय में जलवायु परिवर्तन और मौसम की अनिश्चितता किसानों के लिए बड़ी चुनौती है। मौसम के पूर्वानुमान के प्रति जागरूकता कार्यक्रम चलाये जाएं, ताकि किसान समय पर सही निर्णय ले सकें। साथ ही मौसम पूर्वानुमान की सटीक जानकारी ग्राम और ब्लॉक स्तर पर मौसम पूर्वानुमान उपकरण (वेदर फोरकास्टिंग टूल) स्थापित

किए जाएं, ताकि किसान सीधे अपने क्षेत्र की बारिश, तापमान, आंधी-तूफान और अन्य मौसमी परिस्थितियों की जानकारी ससमय प्राप्त कर सकें।

सर, मैं विशेष रूप से बिहार राज्य का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। बिहार एक कृषि प्रधान राज्य रहा है और यहाँ के अधिकांश किसान छोटे और सीमांत किसान हैं। उत्तर बिहार हर वर्ष नदियों की बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है, जिससे किसानों को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। यह जो बाढ़ आती है, वह नेपाल के पहाड़ों से आती है, तराई क्षेत्र से आती है, जिससे किसानों को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि बिहार के मैदानी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के विस्तार और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए विशेष योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। बाढ़ प्राकृतिक है, लेकिन हम इसे संरचनात्मक उपायों से नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे किसान भगवान के समान हैं, वे अन्न देते हैं, जीवन देते हैं। यदि उनकी फसल सुरक्षित रहेगी, तो देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा मजबूत होगी, किसान आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था फलेगी-फूलेगी और हमारा भारत विकसित भारत बनने की राह पर और तेजी से आगे बढ़ेगा। जो कृषि उत्पन्न बाजार समिति हैं, जो एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस मार्केट कमेटी हैं, उनमें भंडारण की ज्यादा व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है। इतना ही नहीं, कोल्ड-स्टोरेज को भी बहुत ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है, ताकि किसान अपने उत्पाद को वहां पर जमा कर सकें और उसे सुरक्षित रख सकें।

सभापति जी, आपने घंटी बजा दी है, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त ही करने वाला था। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा। मुझे याद आता है कि वर्ष 1965 की लड़ाई के बाद हम स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी को ऋद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए उनकी बातों को याद करते हैं। उन्होंने उस समय कहा था कि हमारे देश के दो स्तम्भ हैं - जो किसान हैं और फौज के जवान हैं। उन्होंने उस समय 'जय जवान, जय किसान' का नारा दिया था, जो मुझे याद आ रहा है।

सभापति जी, उन्होंने उस समय पूरे देश को किसानों और जवानों का महत्व बताया था। मैंने एक डेटा निकाला है, मैं इसे माननीय मंत्री जी को दूंगा, मैं इसे सदन में नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ।

यह मेरे बिहार का मामला है। बिहार के मामले में पिछले कई वर्षों में देखा गया कि पूरे हिंदुस्तान में हर मुद्दे पर, हर मद में, जैसे इस्टीमेटेड टोटल सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चरल सपोर्ट है, उसमें एमएसपी प्रोक्योरमेंट वैल्यू है, उसमें सब्सिडीज और स्कीम्स का शेयर है, उसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट, इरीगेशन स्टोरेज है।

माननीय सभापति : आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर : सर, मैं दो मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। ओवरऑल पोजिशन में, हर क्षेत्र में सबसे निचले पायदान पर हमारा बिहार रहा है। यह पुरानी सरकारों की देन है। इसलिए हमारे बिहार को विशेष मदद दी जाए। मैं इतना ही कहते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख (यवतमाल-वाशिम) : महोदय, मुझे कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं महाराष्ट्र के यवतमाल-वाशिम लोक सभा क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, जो विदर्भ में अत्यन्त संवेदनशील और किसान आत्महत्याओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र के किसान आज भी गम्भीर समस्याओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। उनके मुद्दे केवल आंकड़ों तक सीमित नहीं हैं, बल्कि हजारों परिवारों के जीवन, उनके अस्तित्व और भविष्य से जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं सबसे पहले यवतमाल जिले में हो रही किसान आत्महत्याओं के अत्यन्त गम्भीर मुद्दे को इस सदन के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह विषय पहले भी कई बार उठा चुका हूँ, लेकिन मुझे अत्यन्त दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अब तक सरकार की ओर से कोई ठोस और प्रभावी कार्रवाई देखने को नहीं मिली है।

महोदय, मेरे यवतमाल जिले में इस वर्ष केवल जनवरी महीने में 22 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। इन आंकड़ों के पीछे एक उजड़ा हुआ घर है, एक परिवार है, एक मां है, एक पत्नी है और अपना भविष्य खो चुके छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं। मैं स्वयं कई बार ऐसे परिवारों से मिला हूँ। जब कोई किसान आत्महत्या करता है तो उसके घर की स्थिति देखकर मन व्यथित हो जाता है। घर का कमाने वाला व्यक्ति अचानक चला जाता है, तो पूरे परिवार पर दुःखों का पहाड़ टूट पड़ता है,

महिलाओं की आंखों में आंसू होते हैं और बच्चों के चेहरे पर एक सवाल होता है कि अब आगे हमारा क्या होगा? इसका जवाब कौन देगा? जब किसान चला जाता है तो घर में सिर्फ सन्नाटा रह जाता है। मां की आंखों में आंसू और बच्चों के चेहरे पर एक ही सवाल रह जाता है। वे पूछते हैं कि पापा क्यों चले गए? इस सवाल का जवाब किसी के पास नहीं होता है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से स्पष्ट रूप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदर्भ के किसानों की जान इतनी सस्ती हो गई है। आज विदर्भ का किसान कर्ज, फसल की विफलता, बाजार की अस्थिर कीमतों और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण मानसिक तनाव में जी रहा है। केवल आंकड़ों का प्रस्तुतीकरण करने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। हर आत्महत्या के पीछे एक टूट चुका हुआ परिवार, एक विधवा और अनाथ बच्चे होते हैं। इस क्षेत्र में किसानों के लिए विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज, कर्ज माफी और आय की गारंटी जैसी ठोस व्यवस्था करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। जिस मिट्टी ने इस देश का पेट भरा, उसका किसान आज रो रहा है, जिन हाथों ने खेतों में सोना उगाया, वही हाथ आज कर्ज में डूब रहा है।

महोदय, मेरे यवतमाल-वाशिम क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2022 से वर्ष 2025 के बीच जंगली जानवरों के हमलों में 20 निर्दोष नागरिकों की मृत्यु हुई। इन घटनाओं में कई परिवारों ने अपने घर के कमाने वाले सदस्य को खो दिया। उनके सामने जीविका का गम्भीर संकट खड़ा हो गया।

लेकिन अत्यंत दुख की बात है कि इन बीस मामलों में से केवल सात मामलों में ही सरकारी सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है, जबकि 13 परिवार अब भी सहायता से वंचित हैं। यह अत्यंत अन्यायपूर्ण और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि जंगली जानवरों के हमले में घायल और स्थायी रूप से विकलांग हुए व्यक्ति के परिवार के बच्चे की शिक्षा का पूरा खर्च सरकार उठाए और अधिक से अधिक सहायता प्रदान की जाए। इसके साथ ही जिन किसानों की फसलें जंगली जानवरों के द्वारा नष्ट हुई हैं, उनको उचित राशि दी जाए। किसानों की फसल की सुरक्षा के लिए डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी जन-वन विकास योजना के तहत सीमा 15,000 रुपये

प्रति लाभार्थी से बढ़ाकर एक लाख रुपये प्रति लाभार्थी तक की जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आज सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को सिर्फ सहानुभूति नहीं, न्याय चाहिए। किसानों को सिर्फ आश्वासन नहीं समाधान चाहिए, क्योंकि जब किसान हँसता है, तो देश समृद्ध होता है और जब किसान रोता है, तो पूरा देश कमजोर होता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं चार पंक्तियाँ कहना चाहता हूँ।

‘माँ की खाँसी, घर की उदासी,
बिजली का बिल, जलता दिल,
बर्तन है खाली, भूख की गाली,
बेटी की शादी, शादी में दहेज,
नहीं मुझे इन बातों से परहेज,
मैं जानता हूँ कि यह सब करना है,
यह तो एक बाप का फर्ज है,
मगर क्या करूँ, मुझ पर आपका बाकी
पिछले साल का कर्ज है।’

“क’ से किसान, ‘क’ से कपास,
‘क’ से कर्जा और ‘क’ से कफन हो रहा है।
इस ‘क’ के खेल में विदर्भ का हर किसान
दफन हो रहा है।’

महोदय, हमारे विदर्भ के किसान कपास उगाते हैं। मैं चार पंक्तियाँ कहना चाहता हूँ।

‘मैं उगाता हूँ कपास,
तो सारी दुनिया कपड़े पहनती है।
फिर मेरी ही लाश क्यों आखिर,

एक कफन के लिए तरसती है।'

जय हिंद, जय महाराष्ट्र।

***डॉ. हेमंत विष्णु सवरा (पालघर) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मागों (Demand for Grants 2026-27) पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ। सबसे पहले, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व तथा माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी के सतत प्रयासों के लिए हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिनके कारण आज भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र नई ऊर्जा, नई दिशा और नए आत्मविश्वास के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और हमारे किसानों की समृद्धि ही राष्ट्र की समृद्धि का आधार है। आज जो परिवर्तन हम कृषि क्षेत्र में देख रहे हैं, वह केवल योजनाओं का परिणाम नहीं है, बल्कि एक स्पष्ट दृष्टि, मजबूत नीयत और प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन का परिणाम है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से वर्ष 2026-27 के बजट का विशेष उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। इस वर्ष कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए लगभग ₹1.40 लाख करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। यदि हम व्यापक कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों को देखें, तो यह राशि लगभग ₹1.60 लाख करोड़ से अधिक बैठती है। यह केवल एक बजट नहीं है, बल्कि यह किसानों के सशक्तिकरण, कृषि के आधुनिकीकरण और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के सुदृढीकरण का एक व्यापक रोडमैप है।

अगर हम UPA सरकार के समय की तुलना करें, तो 2013-14 में कृषि बजट लगभग ₹25-30 हजार करोड़ के आसपास था। आज वहीं बजट बढ़कर ₹1.40 लाख करोड़ से अधिक हो गया है। यह 4 से 5 गुना वृद्धि इस बात का प्रमाण है कि वर्तमान सरकार किसानों के कल्याण के प्रति कितनी प्रतिबद्ध है।

यह केवल आकड़ों का अंतर नहीं है, बल्कि सोच का अंतर है। UPA सरकार के समय किसानों को सीमित सहायता मिलती थी, जबकि आज प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से करोड़ों किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ उनके बैंक खातों में दिया जा रहा है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना ने किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा प्रदान की है। पहले फसल खराब होने पर किसान पूरी तरह असहाय हो जाता था, लेकिन आज उसे सुरक्षा कवच मिला है।

सरकार ने "वन नेशन, वन मार्केट" की दिशा में **e-NAM प्लेटफॉर्म** के माध्यम से किसानों को देशभर के बाजारों से जोड़ा है। इससे किसानों को अपनी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य मिल रहा है और बिचौलियों की भूमिका कम हुई है। इसके साथ ही, **एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड** के माध्यम से कोल्ड स्टोरेज, वेयरहाउसिंग और सप्लाय चेन को मजबूत किया गया है। यह किसानों की आय बढ़ाने की दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है।

आज कृषि क्षेत्र में तकनीक का व्यापक उपयोग हो रहा है। ड्रोन तकनीक, डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन, सैटेलाइट मैपिंग नये सभी पहल किसानों को आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक खेती की ओर ले जा रही है। पहले कृषि परंपरागत थी, आज कृषि 'स्मार्ट और टेक्नोलॉजी ड्रिवन' बन रही है।

मैं अपने राज्य महाराष्ट्र और विशेष रूप से अपने क्षेत्र पालघर जिले का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा, जो एक आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र है। लंबे समय तक यह क्षेत्र विकास से वंचित रहा, लेकिन आज केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं के प्रभाव से यहाँ सकारात्मक परिवर्तन दिखाई दे रहा है। पालघर जिले में सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार हुआ है। माइक्रो इरिगेशन, ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम को बढ़ावा दिया गया है, जिससे जल संरक्षण के साथ-साथ उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। यहाँ के आदिवासी किसानों को बागवानी, फलोत्पादन और जैविक खेती के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। सरकार द्वारा प्रशिक्षण, बीज, उर्वरक और तकनीकी सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, जिससे उनकी आय में वृद्धि हो रही है।

परिवहन और विपणन के क्षेत्र में भी उल्लेखनीय कार्य हुआ है। ग्रामीण सड़कों का निर्माण, कोल्ड चेन नेटवर्क का विस्तार और लॉजिस्टिक्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के विकास से अब पालघर जैसे क्षेत्रों के किसान अपनी उपज को बड़े बाजारों तक आसानी से पहुंचा पा रहे हैं। आज पालघर का

किसान केवल स्थानीय मंडी तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारी से जुड़ रहा है। कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार की नीतियों ने नए अवसर खोले हैं। इससे किसानों की आय में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ भारत की वैश्विक पहचान भी मजबूत हो रही है।

महाराष्ट्र राज्य के संदर्भ में भी केंद्र सरकार ने सिंचाई, जल संरक्षण, फसल विविधीकरण और कृषि अवसंरचना के लिए महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधान किए हैं। इससे राज्य के किसानों को स्थायी लाभ मिल रहा है। यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा कि आज कृषि केवल जीविका का साधन नहीं रही, बल्कि यह एक सशक्त आर्थिक गतिविधि बन चुकी है।

मैं विशेष रूप से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास की बात करना चाहूँगा। पालघर जैसे क्षेत्रों में कृषि आधारित आजीविका को मजबूत करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार ने अनेक योजनाएं चलाई हैं। इससे वहां के किसानों को आत्मनिर्भर बनने में सहायता मिल रही है। महिला किसानों और स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए भी सरकार ने महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। इससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को नई गति मिली है। आज का किसान केवल "अन्नदाता" नहीं है, बल्कि "आय सृजनकर्ता" और "निर्यातक" भी बन रहा है।

आज का बजट किसानों के लिए एक नई आशा, नया विश्वास और नई संभावनाएं लेकर आया है। यह बजट केवल अनुदान नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारत को कृषि क्षेत्र में वैश्विक नेतृत्व दिलाने की दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम है। अंत में, मैं पुनः कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार के प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूँ।

मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत का किसान और अधिक सशक्त होगा और देश को नई ऊंचाइयों पर ले जाएगा।

***SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH MOHITE-PATIL (MADHA):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, Saint Tukaram Maharaj used to say: "The world owes everything to the farmer; within every drop of his sweat lies pure gold."

I have come here to represent the voice of those millions of farmers—the very individuals whose drops of sweat are rendering this land fertile. We may be debating statistics, but behind these figures stand the farmers and their families. Farmers harbor dreams of their own, yet the government's policies have shattered those very dreams. The current reality is such that the government says one thing, while the actual situation on the ground is something entirely different. The government promises to double farmers' incomes and modernize agriculture; if that is truly the intent, then why does it not provide a legal guarantee for the Minimum Support Price (MSP)? Farmers are being forced to sell their produce at distressing prices, intermediaries continue to dominate the market, and farmers are subjected to an inadequate and erratic power supply. A perusal of this budget reveals that farmers are clearly not being accorded priority.

Sir, The budgetary allocation for the Agriculture Ministry for the years 2026–2027 stands at ₹130,000 crore; however, this figure appears substantial only on paper, while in reality, the actual support is woefully insufficient. Given that inflation has surged, fertilizer prices have skyrocketed, seeds have become more expensive, and the costs of fuel and agricultural inputs have risen—does this not constitute a grave injustice against the farmers? Today,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

50% of the country's population depends on agriculture for its livelihood; yet, when one examines the provisions made in this budget, it appears as though agriculture is merely a secondary concern for the government. The allocation for 'Crop Husbandry' has been drastically reduced—dropping from ₹91,000 crore to ₹66,000 crore. Is this not a stab in the back for the farmers? There is an urgent need to establish agricultural processing industries on a large scale; consequently, a significantly larger share of funds must be allocated for this purpose. I would like to highlight a few specific issues concerning the farmers of Maharashtra. To prevent massive financial losses for the state's farmers who cultivate export-quality bananas, the government must give serious consideration to immediately resuming banana exports.

Sir, Maharashtra is a leading producer of export-quality bananas, and this sector generates an annual turnover of approximately ₹20,000 crore. Consequently, the banana crop holds an extremely significant position within the agricultural economy. Exports benefit not only the farmers but also agricultural laborers, packing workers, cold storage operators, and traders; furthermore, thousands of families depend on this sector, making it vital for the rural economy. Since February 24, 2026, the export of bananas has been severely impacted due to the prevailing war-like conditions and the broader international situation. There is a consistent demand for Indian bananas in the Gulf region; last year alone, approximately 15,000 containers of bananas were exported from Solapur district. Prior to the outbreak of the conflict, the market rate ranged from ₹18 to ₹23 per kilogram; however, it has now plummeted to

between ₹8 and ₹10 per kilogram.

Sir, the cultivation of bananas entails an estimated cost of ₹200,000 per acre. Currently, over 1,000 containers belonging to exporters are stranded in cold storage facilities, while another 400 containers remain stuck at various ports. Shipping lines are levying exorbitant charges on these containers, including various other freight costs. The total charges being imposed exceed ₹200,000 per container—a figure that is more than ₹300,000 higher than the standard sea freight rates. We earnestly request the government to issue directives to the ports and shipping lines to reduce these excessive charges. Our leader, Honorable Sharad Pawar, has never allowed farmers to face distress. We humbly request the government to pay immediate attention to this critical matter.

Sir, my Lok Sabha constituency accounts for 60% of the total banana production in the region; I, therefore, request the government to establish a dedicated Banana Research Center in Karmala. Solapur district is a drought-prone region; we request that funds be allocated for irrigation projects within this area, as well as for the Krishna-Bhima project and for the desilting of the Ujani Dam.

Today, the farmer is in crisis—driven to the brink of suicide—yet the government continues to claim that everything is fine. The wind scatters the fragrance of flowers, but in the farmer's hands remains only an empty burden.

Thank you. Jai Shivray.

***श्री रमाशंकर विद्यार्थी राजभर (सलेमपुर) :** कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अधीन अनुदान मांगों पर आज मैं इस सदन में देश के करोड़ों किसानों की पीड़ा और पूर्वांचल के किसानों के गुस्से की आवाज व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। यह बेहद दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि एक तरफ सरकार रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन का दावा करती है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ किसान की आय लगातार घट रही है और उसका कर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है।

सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2024-25 में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन लगभग 357 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच गया, जो एक रिकॉर्ड है। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में औसत कृषि परिवार की मासिक आय केवल लगभग ₹8,000 के आसपास है, जो राष्ट्रीय औसत ₹10,000 से ज्यादा से काफी कम है।

इतना ही नहीं देश में लगभग 14 करोड़ किसान परिवार हैं, लेकिन MSP खरीद का लाभसिर्फ करीब 1.8-2 करोड़ किसानों तक ही सीमित है। यानी 80% से ज्यादा किसान आज भी अपनी फसल खुले बाजार में औने-पौने दाम पर बेचने को मजबूर हैं।

पूर्वांचल के देवरिया जिले की हालत बेहद गंभीर है।

- 1- यहां गन्ना किसानों का हजारों करोड़ रुपये का बकाया चीनी मिलों पर अटका रहता है।
- 2- खाद की किल्लत के कारण किसानों को कई-कई दिन लाइन में लगना पड़ता है।
- 3- बिजली आपूर्ति अनियमित है ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ट्रांसफॉर्मर खराब होने की दर राष्ट्रीय औसत से लगभग दोगुनी बताई जाती है।

खेती की लागत लगातार बढ़ रही है डीज़ल, खाद, बीज और मजदूरी सब महंगे हैं। ऐसे में किसान फसल उगाने से पहले ही घाटे में चला जाता है।

बलिया जिले की स्थिति और भी दर्दनाक है।

- 1- हर साल गंगा और घाघरा नदी की बाढ़ और कटान से हजारों हेक्टेयर जमीन प्रभावित होती है।
- 2- कई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार दसियों हजार परिवार हर वर्ष बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

3. जमीन कटान में चली जाने के बाद मुआवजा बेहद कम और देर से मिलता है, जिससे किसान पूरी तरह आर्थिक संकट में फंस जाता है।

धान और गेहूं की सरकारी खरीद केंद्रों की कमी के कारण बलिया के किसान MSP से कम दाम पर फसल बेचने को मजबूर हैं।

देश में लगभग 50% से ज्यादा कृषि परिवार कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं। औसतन प्रति किसान परिवार पर ₹50,000 से ज्यादा कर्ज होने की बात सामने आती है। उधर उर्वरक संकट भी गहरा रहा है। भारत अपनी करीब 50% यूरिया जरूरत आयात से पूरी करता है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कीमतें बढ़ने और आपूर्ति बाधित होने से किसानों की लागत और बढ़ जाती है। बीज की गुणवत्ता की स्थिति यह है कि केवल 60-65% किसान ही प्रमाणित बीज इस्तेमाल कर पा रहे हैं। जबकि लक्ष्य 80-85% है।

ये आंकड़े बताते हैं कि खेती आज लाभ का नहीं बल्कि जोखिम का काम बन चुकी है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से सदन के माध्यम से कड़े शब्दों में मांग करता हूँ-

- 1- MSP को कानूनी गारंटी दी जाए, ताकि हर किसान को न्यूनतम मूल्य सुनिश्चित हो।
- 2- देवरिया के गन्ना किसानों का पूरा बकाया तत्काल दिलाया जाए और दोषी मिलों पर सख्त कार्रवाई हो।
- 3- बलिया के लिए स्थायी बाढ़ कटान रोकथाम योजना और विशेष राहत पैकेज दिया जाए।
- 4- खाद, बिजली और सिंचाई की नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित कर खेती की लागत कम की जाए।
- 5- हर ब्लॉक स्तर पर सरकारी खरीद केंद्र खोले जाएं और छोटे किसानों को सस्ता ऋण व मजबूत फसल बीमा दिया जाए। 288 देश भविलम्प माफ किया जाये।

अगर आज किसान टूटेगा तो कल देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा भी खतरे में पड़ेगी। अब समय आ गया है कि किसानों को केवल आश्वासन नहीं, बल्कि न्याय, हक और सम्मान दिया जाए।

धन्यवाद।

श्री धैर्यशील संभाजीराव माणे (हातकणंगले) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे कृषि एवं कसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं शिवसेना पार्टी और एकनाथ शिंदे साहब की ओर से तहे दिल से आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे सदन में अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया।

एकनाथ शिंदे साहब स्वयं किसान के बेटे हैं और उन्होंने राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री के तौर पर कामकाज संभाला है। किसान के बेटे को सर्वोच्च पद पर ले जाने के लिए जनता ने उनको चुनकर भेजा। इन्होंने सीएम बनते ही जनता का ऋण उतारने के लिए 44278 करोड़ रुपये की ऐतिहासिक सहायता राशि किसानों को दी। मैं आज संसद में हूँ और संसद में शिवराज सिंह जी कृषि मंत्री हैं। मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूँ, वह शिव राज्य है, स्वराज्य है। शिवाजी महाराज जी ने किसानों के बलबूते पर स्वराज्य का निर्माण किया था और किसानों के सशक्तिकरण के लिए शिवराज जी आज भी लड़ रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनका तहे दिल से धन्यवाद करना चाहूँगा और उनका आभार प्रकट करना चाहूँगा। जीजा बाई शिवाजी महाराज की माताजी थीं, उन्होंने पुणे में सोने का हल चलाया था। उस समय अकाल की परिस्थिति थी और किसानों को हिम्मत दिलाने के लिए उन्होंने सोने का हल चलाया और नीतियां ऐसी बनाईं कि सोने जैसे दिन आम किसानों के नसीब में आए।

मैं जब छोटा था, तब एक गाना गाया जाता था -

‘मेरे देश की धरती सोना उगले,
उगले हीरे मोती, मेरे देश की धरती’।

आप देख सकते हैं कि असलियत में यूपीए सरकार के बाद मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार किसान को सही तरीके से न्याय देने का काम कर रही है। जिस सुनहरे इतिहास की कल्पना शिवाजी महाराज के समय में हुई थी, उसको साक्षात् दुनिया के सामने लाने का काम हमारी सरकार कर रही है। विपक्ष आज बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करता है, लेकिन किसानों के लिए उनका कुल बजट 27,000 करोड़ रुपये हुआ करता था। आज के दिन किसानों का बजट छह गुना बढ़ गया है। आज देश के किसानों के लिए 1,32,561 करोड़ रुपये का ऐतिहासिक बजट है।

13.40 hrs*(Shri Dilip Saikia in the Chair)*

महोदय, फर्टिलाइज़र्स खेती की आत्मा हैं, उनको भी नए तरीके से आगे ले जाने का काम यह सरकार कर रही है। किसानों पर बोझ न पड़े, इसलिए उन्होंने 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ खाद, फर्टिलाइज़र्स के लिए किसानों को सब्सिडी के रूप से देने का काम किया है। देश के किसानों को एक नया आयाम प्राप्त करने के लिए जो मंजिलें हासिल करनी हैं, उनके लिए शिवराज सिंह जी के माध्यम से एक प्लेटफॉर्म तैयार किया जा रहा है। उसके लिए इस सरकार ने सॉइल एग्जामिनेशन का भी एक नया प्रावधान किया है। इस देश में इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी आई, उसका उपयोग खेती में करने का काम भी इस सरकार ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से किया है। मैं निश्चित रूप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, वह कोऑपरेटिव का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। मेरे क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में गन्ना किसान हैं उनकी कुछ माँगों में सभागृह के सामने साझा करना चाहूंगा, जिससे उनकी कुछ मदद हो सके।

गन्ने के उत्पाद में किसानों की हिस्सेदारी होना बहुत ज़रूरी है। हम लोग किसानों को सिर्फ गन्ने का मूल्य देते हैं, लेकिन गन्ने से जो बाय-प्रोडक्ट्स बनते हैं, उन पर जो रेवेन्यू जेनरेट होता है, उसमें किसान का कोई हिस्सा नहीं होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से माँग करना चाहूंगा कि उनकी उपजीविका को और सक्षम बनाने के लिए जो भी किया जा सकता है, वह किया जाए। जो भी मोलासेस हो या ईंधन बनता है, क्योंकि आप इथेनॉल जैसी एक बड़ी प्रणाली देश में बना रहे हैं, जिसके माध्यम से यूपीए के समय पर दोनों में ब्लेंडिंग होती थी, आज अगर सबसे ज्यादा ब्लेंडिंग किसी सरकार ने की होगी, तो इथेनॉल की ब्लेंडिंग पेट्रोल और डीजल में करने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है, जिसकी वजह से किसान के खाते में ज्यादा पैसे जा रहे हैं।

सर, दुनिया भर में युद्धजन्य परिस्थिति बनी हुई है। हमारा जो फर्टिलाइज़र्स का रॉ मैटीरियल है, वो इजराइल और गल्फ कंट्रीज़ से आता है। लेकिन मैं शिवराज सिंह चौहान साहब का तहे दिल से आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा कि युद्ध के बावजूद भी आपने फर्टिलाइज़र्स की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी नहीं की है और किसानों पर कोई भार आने नहीं दिया है। हमारे देश के किसान को

मजबूती से खड़ा रखने के लिए इस कठिन परिस्थिति में उन्होंने ये कदम उठाए हैं।

वर्तमान में एफआरपी निर्धारित करने की जो औसत शुगर रेट रिकवरी है, उसके लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट कॉस्ट को आधार रखा जाता है, जिसके कारण किसानों की देय राशि में अनुचित कटौती हो सकती है। इस प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता का अभाव है। इस शुगर इंडस्ट्री में 5 करोड़ से अधिक किसान जुड़े हुए हैं। मेरी माँग है कि निष्पक्ष एवं एफआरपी भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 'व्हीकल-वाइज़ रिकवरी मेज़रमेंट्स को लागू किया जाए, जिसके माध्यम से ट्रांसपोर्ट कैलकुलेशन लागू किया जा सके।...(व्यवधान)

मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करने जा रहा हूँ। सर, मेरे क्षेत्र में जो गन्ने का किसान है, वहां जो शुगर बनती है, वो कॉर्पोरेट और डोमेस्टिक दोनों यूज़ के लिए जाती है। जो शुगर कॉर्पोरेट यूज़ के लिए कैडबरी, कोका-कोला जैसी कंपनियों में जाती है और वही शुगर किसानों और आम लोगों को डोमेस्टिक यूज़ के लिए जाती है। बड़ी कंपनियों एवं आम आदमियों को शुगर एक ही रेट में दी जाती है। अगर इनको डिफरेंशिएट किया जाए, जिसमें जो शुगर डोमेस्टिक यूज़ के लिए है, आम जनता के लिए है, उसको एक अलग तरीके के ब्रैकेट में रखा जाए और जो यूसेज कोका-कोला, कैडबरी जैसी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ में जाती है, अगर उनके लिए अलग और बढ़ा हुआ रेट रखा जाए, तो इससे गन्ना किसान को ज्यादा पैसे मिलेंगे। मैं ऐसी माँग करता हूँ कि इसके लिए यह सरकार ऐसा प्रावधान करे।

सुगरकेन कंट्रोल ऑर्डर को विधेयक का दर्जा देने की भी माँग करना चाहूंगा। इस सरकार ने केन सैम्पलर का एक अच्छा निर्णय लिया था। सरकार ने केन सैम्पलर की सुविधा देने का निर्णय किया था, लेकिन आज तक किसी भी क्षेत्र में उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। ऐसे बहुत कम शक्कर के कारखाने हैं, जिन्होंने यह प्रावधान किया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसे भी रिव्यू किया जाए और हर सुगरकेन इंडस्ट्री में केन सैम्पलर लगाने का प्रावधान किया जाए।

अंत में, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि वैसे तो मेरी बहुत-सी मांगें हैं, लेकिन मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ वह किसानों का क्षेत्र है। 23 दिसम्बर चौधरी चरण सिंह जी की जन्मतिथि है, उस दिन किसान

दिवस मनाया जाता है। मेरी जन्मतिथि भी 23 दिसम्बर की ही है। इसलिए कर्म-धर्म के सहयोग से किसान के बेटे और बेटियां इस सभा-गृह का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं। अगर वर्ष 2047 में इस देश को सशक्त भारत में रूपांतरित करना है, तो किसान ही उसको आगे ले जाएगा। इसका साक्ष्य देने के लिए यह बजट बहुत ही जरूरी था।

निश्चित रूप से, मैं श्री चौहान जी और माननीय मोदी जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इस बजट को हमारे मद्देनजर रखा है। हमने जो मांगें रखी हैं, उनको आप आगे ले जाने का काम करें। मैं आपसे यह विनती करता हूँ।

***श्रीमती शांभवी (समस्तीपुर) :** मैं समस्तीपुर की देवतुल्य जनता और देश की करोड़ों महिला किसानों की ओर से कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करती हूँ।

- एक महिला जनप्रतिनिधि होने के नाते, मुझे यह देखकर असीम गर्व होता है कि कैसे हमारी सरकार ने अपनी बीज से बाजार तक की नीतियों में मातृशक्ति को एकदम केंद्र में रखा है।
- आज भारत का एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर 357.73 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन के अभूतपूर्व खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के साथ आत्मनिर्भरता के शिखर पर गर्व से खड़ा है।
- हमारा कृषि क्षेत्र केवल 55 प्रतिशत आबादी का पेट नहीं भरता, बल्कि यह उस ग्रामीण महिला का स्वाभिमान भी है जो कड़ी धूप में, बारिश में और ठंड में खेतों में पसीना बहाती है।
- स्थिर मूल्यों पर 4.4 प्रतिशत की कृषि विकास दर यह साबित करती है कि भारत का किसान और विशेषकर हमारी किसान महिलाएं देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की सबसे मजबूत रीढ़ हैं जिन्हें पिछली सरकारों ने हमेशा हाशिए पर रखा था।
- हमारी सरकार ने महिला सशक्तिकरण को केवल भाषणों तक सीमित नहीं रखा बल्कि उसे

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सीधे कृषि से जोड़ा है। नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना इसका सबसे बड़ा और जीता जागता प्रमाण है।

- 2024-25 और 2025-26 के बीच 15,000 चुनिंदा महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ड्रोन दिए जा रहे हैं।
- इससे न केवल खेतों में उर्वरकों का सटीक और वैज्ञानिक छिड़काव हो रहा है, बल्कि हर महिला समूह को प्रति वर्ष 1 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त आय भी मिल रही है।
- इसके अलावा, पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत 3.7 लाख करोड़ रुपये का सीधा हस्तांतरण किया गया है, जिसका लाभ देश की करोड़ों महिला भूमि-मालिकों को भी मिला है जिससे उनके हाथ में सीधे पैसा आया है।
- दालों के मामले में भारत ने जो क्रांति की है, वह बेहद प्रशंसनीय है। एमएसपी पर दालों की खरीद में 7,350 प्रतिशत की जबरदस्त वृद्धि हुई है।
- यह बिहार जैसे राज्यों के लिए जीवनदायिनी है, जहां छोटी जोत वाले किसान और महिलाएं मुख्य रूप से दलहन की खेती पर निर्भर हैं।
- यह बजट ग्रामीण उद्यमिता का एक नया सवेरा लेकर आया है। 2013-14 में कृषि का बजट मात्र 27,663 करोड़ रुपये था, जो आज पांच गुना बढ़कर 1,40,528 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इस बजट की सबसे शानदार पहल शी-मार्ट की स्थापना है।
- इसके जरिए हमारी ग्रामीण महिलाएं केवल छोटे कर्ज लेने तक सीमित नहीं रहेंगी, बल्कि वे उद्यमी बनेंगी। भारत-विस्तार के लिए 150 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी कदम है।
- यह एआई एडवाइजरी सिस्टम महिलाओं और छोटे किसानों को उनकी अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा जैसे मैथिली या भोजपुरी में मौसम और बाजार की जानकारी देगा। इसके अलावा, 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये की फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी से खेती की बढ़ती लागत को सीधे तौर

पर कम किया गया है जिससे छोटे किसानों को राहत मिली है।

- मैं बिहार के समस्तीपुर का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हूँ। बजट में बिहार के लिए एक ऐतिहासिक घोषणा की गई है और वह है मखाना बोर्ड की स्थापना। मिथिलांचल और समस्तीपुर का मखाना आज अपने गुणों के कारण पूरी दुनिया में अपनी पहचान बना रहा है।
 - इस बोर्ड के बनने से उत्पादन, प्रोसेसिंग और मार्केटिंग को एक संस्थागत बल मिलेगा और हमारे मखाना उगाने वाले किसान सीधे ग्लोबल मार्केट से जुड़ेंगे।
 - मेरी एक विशेष और अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मांग है जो मेरे क्षेत्र से जुड़ी है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र समस्तीपुर में डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद केंद्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थित है जिसे हम पूसा के नाम से जानते हैं।
 - यह देश के कृषि अनुसंधान का एक ऐतिहासिक और गौरवशाली केंद्र रहा है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से पुरजोर मांग करती हूँ कि इस बजट में आवंटित 9,967 करोड़ रुपये के कृषि अनुसंधान फंड में से एक विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज पूसा संस्थान को दिया जाए।
 - पूसा को जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि और महिला स्टार्टअप इंक्यूबेशन का राष्ट्रीय हब बनाया जाए, ताकि बिहार की मिट्टी से निकली तकनीक पूरे देश का पेट भर सके।
 - यह बजट महिलाओं को केवल खेत मजदूर से निकालकर बिजनेस ओनर बना रहा है। मैं अपनी 10 सिफारिशें सदन के पटल पर रखती हूँ
1. पूसा विमेन एग्री हब: समस्तीपुर के पूसा विश्वविद्यालय में महिलाओं के लिए एक विशेष एग्री टेक इंक्यूबेशन सेंटर स्थापित किया जाए, जिसे सरकार के एग्री थ्योर फंड से सीधे जोड़ा जाए।
 2. मखाना प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर: मखाना बोर्ड के तहत समस्तीपुर और आस-पास के जिलों में महिलाओं द्वारा संचालित मखाना एक्सपोर्ट प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर बनाए जाएं जहां छंटाई और पैकेजिंग का काम महिलाएं करें।
 3. जेंडर फ्रेंडली मशीनरी: कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर्स में महिलाओं के शारीरिक अनुकूल और कम

वजन वाले कृषि यंत्रों को रखना अनिवार्य किया जाए और उन पर सब्सिडी बढ़ाई जाए।

4. ड्रोन दीदी एक्सटेंशन: नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना के तहत विहार के लिए कोटा बढ़ाया जाए और पूसा में इन महिलाओं के लिए एक रीजनल ड्रोन ट्रेनिंग एकेडमी खोली जाए।

5. शी-मार्ट डिजिटल इंटीग्रेशन: प्रस्तावित शी-मार्ट्स को डिजिटल कॉमर्स नेटवर्क से जोड़ा जाए, ताकि समस्तीपुर की महिला द्वारा बनाया गया कृषि उत्पाद देश के हर कोने में बिक सके।

6. एआई एडवाइजरी फॉर विमेन: भारत-विस्तार ऐप में एक विशेष महिला किसान मॉड्यूल हो, जो महिला किसानों को पोषण, किचन गार्डनिंग और सरकारी योजनाओं की जानकारी स्थानीय बोलियों में दे।

7. मैटरनिटी हेल्थ कवर: महिला किसानों को स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना से जुड़े परिवारों की महिला किसानों को विशेष मैटरनिटी हेल्थ कवर प्रदान किया जाए।

8. न्यूट्रिशन स्मार्ट विलेज मोटे अनाज को बढ़ावा देते हुए बिहार में महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले न्यूट्रिशन स्मार्ट विलेज विकसित किए जाएं, जहां आंगनवाड़ियों के लिए राशन सीधे इन महिला समूहों से खरीदा जाए।

9. फ्लड रेजिलिएंट रिसर्च: उत्तरी बिहार की बाढ़ की भीषण समस्या को देखते हुए पूसा विश्वविद्यालय को गहरे पानी का धान और बाढ़ सहने वाली दलहन किस्मों के शोध के लिए विशेष ग्रांट दी जाए।

10. फाइनेंसियल लिटरसी ड्राइव: शी-मार्ट चलाने वाली ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए नाबार्ड के माध्यम से एक बहुत ही व्यापक फाइनेंसियल और डिजिटल लिटरसी अभियान चलाया जाए।

***श्रीमती कमलेश जांगड़े (जांजगीर-चांपा) :** देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने में हमारे देश के किसान भाईयों की मेहनत का ही फल है कि आज देश कृषि के क्षेत्र में देश को आगे बढ़ाने में अपनी अहम भूमिका निभा रहे हैं ।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आज देश कृषि क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति कर रहा है किसानों के लिए नई प्रौद्योगिकी और तकनीकीय के माध्यम से किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने में काफी अहम हो रहा है ।

किसान सम्मान निधि -

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में किसानों को खाद-बीज की समस्या के समाधान के लिए तथा कृषि को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को प्रति वर्ष 6 हजार रुपये उनके खाते में सरकार के द्वारा भेज दिया जाता है । जो गरीब किसान के लिए बहुत ही मदद साबित हो रही है । ड्रोन का उपयोग करके किसान अपने खेतों में दवाईयों और खाद का छिड़काव कर रहे हैं ।

हमारी सरकार ने किसानों को सस्ते लोन के माध्यम से उनको कृषि कार्य से संबंधित उपकरण लेने के लिए कई योजनाएँ चला रही है । जिसका लाभ हमारे देश के किसानों को मिल रहा है ।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के द्वारा हमारी सरकार ने किसानों को फसल खराब होने पर सुरक्षा दी जाती है, जिसमें खरीफ फसल के लिए 2 प्रतिशत और रबी फसल के लिए 1.5 प्रतिशत प्रीमियम देना होता है । इसके साथ ही कृषक उन्नति योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को 19,257 रुपये प्रति एकड़ की दर से सहायता दी जा रही है ।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के माध्यम से पानी के बेहतर उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना है, जिसमें ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर जैसी आधुनिक सिंचाई प्रणालियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार कार्य कर रही है

हमारी सरकार ने परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना योजना चलाई है जिसके तहत जैविक

* Speech was laid on the Table.

खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जिसमें समूह आधारित खेती को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के कुशल मार्गदर्शन में किसानों के लिए कृषि अवसंरचना निधि इस योजना चलाई जाति है जिसके तहत, फसल कटाई के बाद की सुविधाओं जैसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज और गोदाम बनाने के लिए ऋण सुविधा दी जा रही है

***SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** In the 2026-27 Budget the Government has pivoted towards a more pragmatic strategy for agriculture by prioritising technological infusion to boost yields and emphasizing high-value sectors such as fisheries and cash crops, the proposals feel more grounded than in previous years. Notably by withholding funds from underperforming schemes, sending a clear message that last year's major announcements require actual implementation to earn continued investment.

The overall allocation of Department of Agriculture has increased from Rs 1.23 trillion to Rs 1.30 trillion. Out of this, Rs 600 billion is budgeted for PM-Kisan and Rs 635 billion is for PM Krishi Mandhan Yojana. The actual expenditure on interest subvention for infrastructure projects funded by banks under Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund is not reported separately in the expenditure budget. In any case agriculture infrastructure needs direct funding. For example, there is no APMC in India which meets global standards while there are several airports and roads which are of highest standards. The Azadpur APMC of Delhi can be provided direct budget support for modernisation.

The allocation for Department of Agricultural Research and Education

* Speech was laid on the Table.

has been decreased from Rs 109.8 billion to Rs 99.67 billion. There is a consensus that for higher productivity and climate resistant agriculture, much higher level of investment is needed in research. Finance Minister in her Budget speech has mentioned that the government will conduct a detailed review of the agricultural research set-up. It was promised that funding will be provided in challenge mode by giving an opportunity to private sector also. It must be noted that private companies have contributed enormously to high yielding seeds in horticulture crops and even maize etc. It is not clearly known if the proposal has been taken forward.

India's agriculture sector has shown robust growth in recent years. Given the large proportion supported by the sector and its crucial role in food security, sustained agricultural growth is imperative for strengthening economic resilience, promoting rural prosperity, and ensuring food security. Government initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Agricultural Fund (AIF) and Kisan Credit Card (KCC) have helped enhance agricultural productivity, encourage crop diversification and increase farm incomes.

While there have been notable advancements in Indian agriculture, challenges that impact productivity and incomes still need to be fully addressed. Fragmented landholdings, inadequate marketing and storage infrastructure, limited access to quality inputs, relatively low levels of investment, and uneven quality of extension services are among the prominent reasons for the low productivity level. These factors collectively affect

resilience and farmers' incomes. Income support through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), promotion of efficient input use and sustainable production practices through Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), encouragement towards use of alternative and organic fertilizers etc have supported the sector.

India's foodgrains production has witnessed a steady increase, despite certain challenges. India's foodgrain production is estimated to have reached 3,577.3 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, an increase of 254.3 lakh metric tonnes over the previous year. This growth has been driven by higher output of rice, wheat, maize and coarse cereals. The increase in production is attributed to the favourable monsoon across regions and the government's supportive policies. While food grain production has continued to expand, the horticulture sector, which accounts for approximately 33 percent of agricultural GVA has emerged as a bright spot in the country's agricultural growth trajectory.

While the average annual growth rate (AAGR) in agriculture and allied activities has shown improvement, exceeding the global average of 2.9 percent over the same period, there remains substantial potential to enhance agricultural productivity. Yields across several crops, including cereals, maize, soybeans, and pulses, continue to trail global averages. However, the yield of groundnuts is an exception. The adoption of improved varieties, the presence of two crop cycles in some areas, and sustained policy focus on oilseeds have contributed to notable productivity gains. The report of the Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) which compared yields per hectare

across kharif crop areas across states, found that many major rice-producing states such as West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had yields per hectare lower than the national average.

In line with the Doubling Farmers' Income Report 2016, the government has been implementing a wide range of measures to raise productivity and enhance farmers' Incomes. The DFS report had emphasised the need to improve crop and livestock yields, increase cropping intensity and promote high-value agriculture. Reflecting these priorities, several interventions have been undertaken through inputs, technology, income support, market-related and insurance support. Many of these priorities are being implemented through a mission-mode approach. Foodgrain production has increased from 265.05 million tons in 2013-14 to record 357.73 million tons in 2024-25.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has said "Increasing the income of the farmers, reducing the cost of farming, providing modern facilities to the farmers from seed to market is the top priority of our government." Under his leadership India's agricultural sector has undergone a profound transformation. From modern irrigation and credit access to digital marketplaces and agri-tech innovations, India is embracing smart farming and reviving traditional practices like millet cultivation and natural farming. Allied sectors such as dairy and fisheries are also flourishing, driving rural prosperity and climate-smart agriculture. Above all, the mindset has shifted, farmers are now recognized as key stakeholders and drivers of India's growth. As India enters Amrit Kaal, its

empowered farmers stand ready to lead the nation from food security to global food leadership.

Agriculture serves as the backbone of India's economy, playing a pivotal role in ensuring food security, providing employment and contributing to overall economic development. The budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare have seen remarkable growth, rising from Rs 27,663 crore in 2013-14 to Rs 1,37,664 crore in 2024-25, an increase of nearly five times over the period. During the period 2014-15 to 2024-25, procurement of 14 kharif crop was 7871 LMT while during the period 2004-05 to 2013-14, procurement was 4679 LMT. MSP for paddy increased from Rs 1316 per quintal in 2013-14 to Rs 2369 per quintal in 2025-26 benefiting millions of paddy farmers. During the period 2014-15 to 2024-25, procurement of paddy was 7608 LMT while during the period 2004-05 to 2013-14, procurement of paddy was 4590 LMT. During the period 2014-15 to 2024-25, MSP amount paid to paddy growing farmers was Rs 14.16 lakh crore while during the period 2004-05 to 2013-14, amount paid to farmers was Rs 4.44 lakh crores.

As of now over Rs 3.7 lakh crore transferred to more than 11 crore farmers for PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi. The PM-Kisan scheme, a central sector scheme, launched in February 2019, aims to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. It provides Rs 6000 per year in three equal instalments directly into Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts through Direct Benefit Transfers. That ensures timely assistance for small and marginal farmers to invest in quality inputs and increase yields.

श्री सुदामा प्रसाद (आरा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र की महान और संघर्षशील जनता का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे यहां भेजा। इसके साथ ही, पार्टी के महासचिव कॉमरेड दीपांकर भट्टाचार्य जी का भी आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझ पर भरोसा जताया।

महोदय, कृषि केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं है, बल्कि यह भारत की आत्मा है, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की जान है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां की 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। आज भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में जीडीपी का 18 प्रतिशत योगदान देता है। आज किसान कई चुनौतियों से जूझ रहा है। खेती की लागत बढ़ रही है, मौसम परिवर्तन के प्रभाव बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन फसलों के दाम स्थिर हैं। सिंचाई और भण्डारण की भी समस्याएं हैं। ऐसे समय में, यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि सरकार का कृषि बजट किसानों की समस्याओं का ठोस समाधान लेकर आए।

महोदय, वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए 1,40,000 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें से 45 परसेंट यानी लगभग 63 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसान सम्मान योजना के तहत दिये जाएंगे। जो बंटाईदार किसान हैं, विशेषकर बिहार में 70 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा बंटाई पर खेती होती है, उनको इस योजना का लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि उनके पास जमीन के कागज़ात नहीं हैं।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बंटाईदार किसानों का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया जाए और उनको भी जॉब कार्ड की तर्ज पर केसीसी कार्ड दिया जाए। सरकार इस योजना का लाभ जमीन के मालिक को ही देती है। हालांकि, अब तो जमीन के मालिक को भी यानी जो भू-धारी किसान हैं, उन्हें भी इस योजना का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनकी ज़मीन उनके बाप-दादा के नाम पर है और कहा जाता है कि फटबंदी कराकर लाइए। किसान अंचलों के चक्कर काटते रहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी फटबंदी नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए मैं गुज़ारिश करता हूँ कि फटबंदी हो, नहीं तो जिनके बाप-दादा के नाम पर ज़मीनें हैं, उन्हें भी किसान सम्मान योजना का

लाभ दिया जाए।

महोदय, वर्ष 2018 के बाद इस योजना की राशि में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है, इसलिए 6000 रुपये की राशि को बढ़ाया जाए। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना सरकार की दूसरी बड़ी योजना है। कई राज्यों में किसानों को समय पर मुआवज़ा नहीं मिलता है। बीमा कम्पनियों को हजारों करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होता है, लेकिन किसानों को क्लेम लेने के लिए महीनों तक इंतज़ार करना पड़ता है। यह स्थिति किसानों में असंतोष पैदा कर रही है।

महोदय, आज किसानों की सबसे बड़ी मांग एमएसपी की कानूनी गारंटी है। सरकार हर साल एमएसपी की घोषणा करती है, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि कई फसलों की खरीद एमएसपी पर नहीं होती है।

महोदय, मैं उदाहरण के लिए बताना चाहूंगा कि देश में केवल धान और गेहूं की ही बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी खरीद होती है, लेकिन दलहन, तिलहन, फल, सब्जी व अन्य फसलों में किसानों को अक्सर एमएसपी नहीं मिलती है। यह स्थिति किसानों के लिए चिंता का विषय है।

महोदय, धान का समर्थन मूल्य 2,369 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है, लेकिन बिहार में धान की खरीद नहीं हुई है। धान का लक्ष्य घटा दिया गया है। मेरे भोजपुर जिले में एक चरपोखरी प्रखंड है, वहां पिछले साल पंचायत और पैक्स का जो लक्ष्य था, वह 20,000 क्विंटल था, लेकिन मात्र 1,600 क्विंटल खरीदा गया है। अभी भी धान खरीदने के बाद उसका पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। सिकरहटा पंचायत में 18 किसानों को 1,400 क्विंटल धान का पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं एक मांग करना चाहता हूं। जब कृषि कानूनों की वापसी के लिए आंदोलन हुआ था, उसमें सरकार के साथ एक समझौता हुआ था। उस आंदोलन के दौरान उन किसानों पर जो केसेज़ दर्ज हुए थे, उनको वापस लिया जाएगा, लेकिन आज भी वे केसेज़ वापस नहीं लिए गए हैं। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करता हूं कि उन केसेज़ को वापस लिया जाए और भोजपुर में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए। अमेरिका के साथ जो कृषि व्यापार समझौता हुआ है, उसको रद्द किया जाए।

***श्री अरुण कुमार सागर (शाहजहाँपुर) :** मैं आज इस सदन में कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री Narendra Modi जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जिनके नेतृत्व में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारतीय कृषि के क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है।

प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमेशा यह कहा है कि "किसान की समृद्धि ही देश की समृद्धि है।" इसी सोच के साथ केंद्र सरकार ने किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, खेती को लाभकारी बनाने और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं।

मैं इस अवसर पर कृषि मंत्री Shivraj Singh Chouhan जी के कार्यों की भी प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने किसानों की समस्याओं को समझते हुए अनेक योजनाओं को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने का प्रयास किया है।

किसानों के लिए केंद्र सरकार की योजनाएँ

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में केंद्र सरकार ने किसानों के हित में कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं। सबसे प्रमुख योजना है **PM Kisan Samman Nidhi**

इस योजना के अंतर्गत-

- देश के 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ मिला है
- किसानों के खातों में सीधे आर्थिक सहायता भेजी जाती है

इस योजना से किसानों को खेती के खर्चों में काफी सहायता मिल रही है। इसी प्रकार Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana ने भी किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

कृषि क्षेत्र में आधुनिक तकनीक

प्रधानमंत्री Narendra Modi जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने खेती में आधुनिक तकनीक के उपयोग

* Speech was laid on the Table.

को बढ़ावा दिया है।

आज-

- ड्रोन तकनीक
- डिजिटल कृषि
- मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड

जैसी पहलें किसानों को अधिक उत्पादन करने में मदद कर रही हैं।

मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र Shahjahanpur के किसानों की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

यह क्षेत्र कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है जहाँ मुख्य रूप से-

- गन्ना
- गेहूँ
- धान
- आलू की खेती होती है।

यहाँ के किसान मेहनती हैं और देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देते हैं।

मैं केंद्र सरकार से कुछ विनम्र मांगें करना चाहता हूँ-

1. शाहजहांपुर क्षेत्र में कृषि प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए।
2. सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को और मजबूत किया जाए।
3. किसानों के लिए आधुनिक कृषि प्रशिक्षण केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएँ।
4. कोल्ड स्टोरेज और भंडारण सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जाए।

इन कदमों से किसानों की आय बढ़ेगी और क्षेत्रीय विकास को भी गति मिलेगी।

शाहजहांपुर उत्तर प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख कृषि प्रधान जिला है। यहां गन्ना, गेहूँ और धान की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर की जाती है। जिले की अधिकांश आबादी खेती पर निर्भर है, लेकिन किसानों

को आधुनिक तकनीक, उन्नत बीज, उचित बाजार और प्रशिक्षण की कमी का सामना करना पड़ता है। ऐसे में कृषि को अधिक लाभकारी और टिकाऊ बनाने के लिए स्थानीय स्तर पर ठोस पहल आवश्यक है।

शाहजहांपुर में एक "समग्र कृषि विकास केंद्र" स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। इस केंद्र के माध्यम से किसानों को आधुनिक खेती के तरीके, जैविक खेती, फसल विविधीकरण और ड्रिप इरिगेशन जैसी जल-संरक्षण तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए। साथ ही मृदा परीक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए, ताकि किसान अपनी जमीन के अनुसार सही फसल और खाद का उपयोग कर सकें।

किसानों को सस्ते और गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज व खाद समय पर उपलब्ध कराई जाए। फसल भंडारण और प्रसंस्करण की व्यवस्था मजबूत की जाए, जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिल सके। युवाओं को कृषि आधारित स्टार्टअप और एग्री-बिजनेस के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए।

सरकार की विभिन्न कृषि योजनाएं पहले से संचालित हैं, लेकिन शाहजहांपुर जैसे जिलों में विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। केंद्र और राज्य सरकार मिलकर समन्वित योजना बनाएं, ताकि किसानों की आय बढ़े और जिला आत्मनिर्भर कृषि मॉडल के रूप में विकसित हो सके।

मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) एक अनुसूचित बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है तथा इस क्षेत्र में गन्ना, गेहूं, धान, फल, सब्जियां इत्यादि भरपूर मात्रा में होती है और पुवाया तहसील राज्य की न केवल सर्वाधिक उपज वाला क्षेत्र है, बल्कि यहां से राजस्व की भी सबसे ज्यादा प्राप्ति होती है। शाहजहांपुर और इसका निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र आधुनिक कृषि एवं सिंचाई की तकनीकियों से अनभिज्ञ है।

इस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना किए जाने से शाहजहांपुर और निकटवर्ती जनपदों के कृषकों को अपनी कृषि फसल को उपजाने का सर्वाधिक लाभ मिलेगा।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र शाहजहांपुर की तहसील पुवाया की खुटार नगर पंचायत में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित किए जाने हेतु समुचित कार्यवाही की जाए।

सरकार का लक्ष्य किसानों की आय बढ़ाना है। इसके लिए कृषि के साथ-साथ-

- पशुपालन
- डेयरी
- मधुमक्खी पालन जैसे क्षेत्रों को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। इससे ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को नई शक्ति मिल रही है।

भारत का किसान मेहनती है और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का आधार है। प्रधानमंत्री Narendra Modi जी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार ने किसानों के कल्याण के लिए अनेक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। इन्हीं कारणों से मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार किसानों के हित में आगे भी इसी प्रकार कार्य करती रहेगी।

साथ ही, मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र Shahjahanpur के किसानों के विकास के लिए सरकार से विशेष ध्यान देने का विनम्र अनुरोध करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्री राजेश वर्मा (खगड़िया) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं अपने लोक सभा खगड़िया की जनता, मेरे नेता आदरणीय चिराग पासवान जी और मेरी लोक जनशक्ति पार्टी (रामविलास) की तरफ से यहां पर इन अनुदानों की मांगों के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, जब हम लोग राष्ट्र गान गाते हैं, तो राष्ट्र गान की जो पहली पंक्ति है, उसमें लिखा है – “जन-गण-मन अधिनायक जय हे, भारत भाग्य विधाता।” उस पहली पंक्ति में जो भारत भाग्य विधाता लिखा है, आखिर वह भारत भाग्य विधाता कौन है?

“जिसकी मेहनत पर यह 140 करोड़ की आबादी देश पलता है,

जिसका हल चलता है, तो इस देश की हरेक समस्या का हल निकलता है,

धरती से जिसका मां और बेटों-सा रिश्ता है,

हमारे कर्णधार और अन्नदाता हमारे किसान हैं।”

राष्ट्र गान की पहली पंक्ति में भारत भाग्य विधाता लिखा गया है। हमारे किसान ही हमारे भारत के भाग्य विधाता हैं। मैं आज हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी और यहां पर मौजूद हमारे कृषि मंत्री आदरणीय शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का हृदय से आभार और धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं। राष्ट्र गान की पहली पंक्ति हमें यह एहसास कराती है कि किसान हमारी प्राथमिकताओं में से एक हैं। यदि इसको सही मायने में कोई चरितार्थ करने का काम कर रहा है, तो वह हमारी एनडीए की सरकार है। जिस तरीके से हमारा देश विश्व स्तर पर एक नया आयाम लिखने जा रहा है। हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री और कृषि मंत्री जी के सामूहिक प्रयासों से लगातार कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी हमारा देश एक नए आयाम को लिखने का काम कर रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि हमारा देश तभी आगे बढ़ेगा, जब हमारे देश के किसान आगे बढ़ेंगे। मैं किसानों के लिए कुछ कहना चाहता हूं -

“धूप में जलकर भी जो मुस्कुराता है,
हर मौसम में जो फसल उगाता है,
खुद भूखा रहकर भी सबको खिलाता है,
वह किसान ही है, जो इस देश को चलाता है।”

सभापति महोदय, अभी विपक्ष के हमारे बहुत सारे साथी लगातार अपने आपको किसानों का रहनुमा बता रहे थे। वे बार-बार हमारी एनडीए की सरकार को कोसने का काम कर रहे थे। मैं बातों से नहीं, बल्कि आंकड़ों के माध्यम से कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। मुझे लगता है कि मेरी तरह विपक्ष के भी बहुत सारे सांसदगण पहली बार चुनाव जीतकर यहां आए होंगे। आंकड़े बताएंगे कि आपकी यूपीए की सरकार ने किसानों के लिए क्या किया है और हमारे एडीए की सरकार ने क्या किया है। मैं आंकड़ों के माध्यम से कुछ बताना चाहता हूं। यूपीए की सरकार में किसानों के लिए 27,633 करोड़ रुपये का बजट होता था। हमारी एनडीए की सरकार में कृषि के लिए 1,40,528 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है, जोकि लगभग पांच गुना ज्यादा है।

सभापति महोदय, इनकी सरकार के समय स्वामीनाथन आयोग ने 50 प्रतिशत मुनाफे की सिफारिश की जो फाइल थी, इन्होंने उसको रद्दी में फेंकने का काम किया था।

जब हमारी एनडीए की सरकार आई, तो वर्ष 2019 में न केवल उस योजना को स्वीकृत किया गया, बल्कि एनडीए की सरकार ने उसे लागू करने का काम भी किया। यूपीए की सरकार में वर्ष 2013-14 में धान की एमएसपी 1,310 रुपए थी और एनडीए की सरकार बनने के बाद उसे 2,369 रुपए करने का काम किया गया। यूपीए की सरकार में ज्वार की एमएसपी 1,500 रुपए थी और एनडीए की सरकार बनने के बाद ज्वार की एमएसपी को 3,699 रुपए करने का काम किया गया।

सभापति महोदय, मक्के की एमएसपी के लिए ये 1,310 रुपए दिया करते थे और हमारी सरकार ने वह 83 प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर उसे 2,400 रुपए करने का काम किया। इसके लिए मैं अपनी लोक सभा खगड़िया के किसानों की तरफ से हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री जी को आभार और धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूं, क्योंकि मक्के का सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन यदि किसी लोक सभा और जिले में होता है, तो वह मेरी लोक सभा खगड़िया में होता है।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2004 से 2013 तक यूपीए की सरकार में 4.40 लाख करोड़ रुपए की धान की खरीद की गई थी और एनडीए की सरकार में 12.51 लाख करोड़ रुपए की धान की खरीद की गई, जो लगभग तीन गुना ज्यादा है। इन्होंने अपने कार्यकाल में किसानों पर केवल 1.51 लाख करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए थे और हमारी सरकार ने लगभग नौ गुना ज्यादा यानी 10.75 लाख करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने का काम किया है। ये जो अभी अपने आप को किसानों का रहनुमा बता रहे हैं, इनके कार्यकाल में वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच लगभग 1,70,500 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। हमारी सरकार किसानों को आत्महत्या करने पर नहीं, उनके आत्मविश्वास को बढ़ाने का काम करती है। ... (व्यवधान) यह स्वाभाविक सी बात थी कि इनके समय में किसानों का आत्मविश्वास नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता था, क्योंकि इनके प्रधानमंत्री स्वयं बोलते थे कि हम यहां से एक रुपया भेजते हैं, तो किसानों को 15 पैसे ही मिलते हैं। अभी की सरकार यहां से किसानों को

जो भेजती है, वह सीधे किसानों के खाते में जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, आज भारत ने 150.18 मिलियन टन चावल का उत्पादन करके चीन को पीछे करके विश्व में पहला स्थान पाने का काम किया है। इसके लिए हम अपने किसान भाइयों का बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद व्यक्त करते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज आप अपनी बात को समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजेश वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ मैं अंतिम दो लाइनें कहना चाहूंगा। जिस तरीके से बंगाल से हमारी सांसद बहन बोल रही थीं, मैं बंगाल के कृषि मॉडल पर भी एक मिनट में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जो एक कड़वा और दर्दनाक सच है, मैं उसे इस सदन में रखना चाहूंगा। ये कहते हैं कि ये लोग किसानों के हितैषी हैं। इनके बुनियादी ढांचे और कोल्ड स्टोरेज के अभाव के कारण इन्हीं के यहां के आलू के किसान राखाल अरी ने आत्महत्या कर ली और इनकी सरकार मूकदर्शन बनकर यह देखती रही। यह क्यों हुआ, क्योंकि इन्हें सिर्फ राजनीति करने से मतलब है। अगर इन्होंने केन्द्र सरकार की 'प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना' लागू कर दी होती, तो शायद वह किसान आज हमारे बीच होता। मैं बस यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इनके समय में किसान मजबूर था और हमारी समय में, एनडीए की सरकार में किसान मजबूत हुआ है। मैं चार पंक्तियों के साथ अपनी बात को पूरा करूंगा -

“तुम्हारे दौर में किसान सिर्फ फाइलों में आबाद थे,

झूठे वादे और खोखले नारों से अन्नदाता बर्बाद थे,

हमने माटी को चंदन मानकर हर बूंद पसीने का मोल चुकाया है,

जो तुम 60 सालों में न कर सके वह हमने 11 सालों में कर दिखाया है।”

जय हिन्द, जय जवान, जय किसान। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री जय प्रकाश जी।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय कैबिनेट मंत्री और एमओएस खुद बैठे हुए हैं। दोनों मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं।

... (व्यवधान)

***श्रीमती जोबा माझी (सिंहभूम) :** मैं आज केंद्रीय बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र के आवंटन पर चर्चा में भाग लेने और अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र, सिंहभूम के मेहनती आदिवासी किसानों की आवाज़ को इस गरिमामयी सदन के सामने रखती हूँ।

यद्यपि यह बजट कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए व्यापक राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों की रूपरेखा तय करता है, लेकिन कोल्हान क्षेत्र की जमीनी हकीकत को देखते हुए ठोस और लक्षित हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। सिंहभूम में कृषि केवल एक पेशा नहीं है; यह हमारी स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था और हमारी पारंपरिक जीवन शैली की रीढ़ है। फिर भी, हमारी अपार संभावनाओं के बावजूद, हमारे किसान लगातार संघर्ष कर रहे हैं क्योंकि उन्हें पूरी तरह से अनिश्चित मानसून पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। हमारी अधिकांश कृषि भूमि में आज भी सुनिश्चित जल आपूर्ति का अभाव है, जिसके कारण वर्षा आधारित खेती हमारे लोगों की आजीविका को असुरक्षित बना रही है।

इसलिए, सरकार से मेरी पहली माँग सिंहभूम में सिंचाई के बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए एक विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज की है। हमें चेक डैम (Check Dams) के निर्माण, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई (Micro-Irrigation) नेटवर्क के विस्तार और सौर ऊर्जा चालित कृषि पंपों को व्यापक रूप से लगाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। हमारे पठारी क्षेत्रों में खेलों तक पानी पहुँचाना-वह भी बिजली ग्रिड की बाधाओं से मुक्त होकर एक नितांत आवश्यकता है।

दूसरा, हमारे किसान सब्जियाँ उगाने और मूल्यवान लघु वनोपज (Minor Forest Produce) इकट्ठा करने के लिए अथक परिश्रम करते हैं। लेकिन, कटाई के बाद के बुनियादी ढांचे (Post-harvest infrastructure) की भारी कमी के कारण उनकी कड़ी मेहनत अक्सर या तो बर्बाद हो जाती है या उन्हें औने-पौने दामों पर अपनी उपज बेचनी पड़ती है। मैं विशेष रूप से चक्रधरपुर और चाईबासा अनुमंडली में मजबूत कोल्ड स्टोरेज चेन और खादय प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों (Food Processing Units) की स्थापना की पुरजोर माँग करती हूँ। हमारे वन और

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कृषि उपज का स्थानीय स्तर पर मूल्य संवर्धन (Value addition) करना ही हमारे आदिवासी समुदायों के वास्तविक उत्थान और उनकी आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने का एकमात्र तरीका है।

अंत में, हमारे क्षेत्र की मिट्टी की अम्लीयता (Acidity) फसल उत्पादकता को गंभीर रूप से सीमित करती है। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूँ कि वे मिट्टी के स्वास्थ्य सुधार के लिए विशेष फंड आवंटित करें, और साथ ही जैविक खेती (Organic farming) को चढ़ावा देने के लिए ऐसे प्रोत्साहन दें जो विशेष रूप से हमारे क्षेत्र की कृषि जलवायु परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल हो।

इस देश के किसानों को वास्तव में सशक्त बनाने के लिए, सरकार को सिंहभूम जैसे आदिवासी बहुल कृषि क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी ढांचे की मूलभूत कमियों को दूर करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए। मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरी इन माँगों पर संज्ञान लेंगे और इनके लिए बजट में पर्याप्त प्रावधान सुनिश्चित करेंगे। धन्यवाद। जय हिंद। जय झारखण्ड।

*** SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR):** I present my views regarding discussion on the Demands for Grants 2026-27 for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. I am grateful for this opportunity to place before this august House the perspectives of my constituency of Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, a region where agriculture is not merely an occupation but the very soul of our society, our culture, and our sustenance. I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Hon'ble Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman ji and to the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for presenting a Budget and a set of Demands that demonstrate a historic, visionary, and farmer-centric commitment of the Government of India under the visionary

* Speech was laid on the Table.

leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji.

Before I speak of the Budget before us, I must draw the attention of this House to the stark contrast between the agricultural policy of the previous UPA government and the transformative actions of our Government since 2014. For a decade under the UPA, India's farmers were left to the mercy of erratic market forces, chronic under-investment, and agrarian distress. The average annual growth in agricultural GDP under the UPA was merely around 3.5 percent, farm suicides were mounting, the average farmer's income was stagnant, and credit access for small and marginal farmers remained a distant dream. Crop insurance was fragmented, poorly implemented, and riddled with claim delays. Input subsidies were either misdirected or delayed, and there was no direct income support mechanism for the farmer's family. Contrast this with what our Government has achieved over the last twelve years. Since 2014, India's agricultural sector has seen a revolution in policy-making. The landmark Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana replaced the broken patchwork of crop insurance schemes with a unified, accessible, demand-driven framework that covers all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest. The Modified Interest Subvention Scheme ensures that small farmers get crop loans at an effective interest rate of just 4 percent per annum, a rate unimaginable in the UPA era. The single most powerful intervention, however, has been the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, PM-KISAN, which directly transfers ₹6,000 per year into the bank accounts of crores of farmer families through Direct Benefit Transfer, bypassing all intermediaries and eliminating

leakages. More than 11 crore farmers have benefited from this scheme, with total transfers of well over ₹3 lakh crore since inception. The UPA had no equivalent mechanism, farmers' welfare was reduced to loan waivers announced during elections, with little structural or lasting support.

Today, the Demands for Grants 2026-27 reflect a gross budget of ₹2,32,561.38 crore for the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, with net expenditure of ₹1,30,561.38 crore. The allocation for PM-KISAN stands at ₹63,500 crore; crop insurance under PMFBY at ₹12,200 crore; and the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme at ₹22,600 crore. The Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan, which protects farmers against price volatility through price support and market intervention, has been allocated ₹7,200 crore, a rise from the Revised Estimate of ₹6,941.36 crore. These numbers tell a story of a government that is not merely making speeches about farmer welfare but is backing its commitment with real, substantial, and growing resources. Sustainable agriculture cannot rest on subsidies alone. It must be anchored in science, innovation, and the continuous generation and dissemination of knowledge. I am therefore particularly pleased to speak about the Demands for Grants of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), which oversees the vast network of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

The budget for DARE in 2026-27 is ₹9,967.40 crore. This supports India's most comprehensive agricultural research system, a network of ICAR institutes, National Research Centres, All India Coordinated Research

Projects, and Central Agricultural Universities spread across the country. Under the Crop Science for Food and Nutritional Security programme, which is allocated ₹969.50 crore, ICAR institutes are developing trait-specific high-yielding field crop varieties and hybrids with tolerance to pests, diseases, and abiotic stresses, heat, drought, salinity. Biofortified varieties are being developed so that nutrition enters the farm from seed onwards. Under the Horticultural Science programme, allocated ₹220 crore, research is being conducted on horticulture crops that are critical for hill states like Himachal Pradesh, apple, temperate fruits, off-season vegetables, covering genetic enrichment, biotic and abiotic stress management, and post-harvest technology.

The Natural Resource Management programme, allocated ₹232.05 crore, addresses long-term soil health, land degradation, water productivity and nutrient use efficiency, issues that are existential for hill agriculture where land is precious and finite. The Livestock and Fisheries research programmes together receive over ₹587 crore, supporting allied sectors that contribute substantially to the incomes of small and marginal farmers, particularly women. The ICAR Headquarters itself receives ₹6,275 crore, which funds the administrative backbone and logistical support for the entire national research system. The Central Agricultural Universities receive ₹821.27 crore, strengthening regional education, research, and extension capabilities calibrated to local agro-climatic realities. The Strengthening Agricultural Education, Management and Social Sciences programme, with an allocation of

₹514.87 crore, supports State Agricultural Universities, Deemed Universities, and Central Universities with Agriculture Faculties. This programme funds international and national fellowships, accreditation of educational institutions, and training programmes for scientists and faculty, building the human capital that will drive Indian agriculture for the next generation. I would urge the Government to continue increasing the allocation for research and education even further in the coming years, as every rupee invested in agricultural science yields returns that are multiplied many times over across the farmer community.

Knowledge generated in research institutes is only as valuable as its reach to the last farmer in the last field. This is precisely the role of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras, the KVKs. These are the on-the-ground engines of agricultural extension in our country, and I am deeply gratified that the Government has allocated ₹210 crore for the Strengthening of KVKs in Budget 2026-27. There are over 700 KVKs across the country, and each one serves as a living laboratory and demonstration-cum-training centre for farmers and extension personnel. KVKs demonstrate technologies under actual field conditions, train farmers in new techniques, distribute quality seeds and planting materials, and test soil and water samples for farmers. For a hilly, scattered, and difficult-to-reach constituency like Hamirpur, the KVKs are invaluable institutions that have brought agronomic guidance to our farmers in their own language and their own terrain. I would urge the Government to consider strengthening the infrastructure of hill-zone KVKs specifically, given

the unique challenges of the terrain, and to equip them with modern digital tools to enable video-based advisory reach to farmers in remote areas. The Budget also allocates ₹96.50 crore for Agricultural Production and Post-Production Mechanization for sustainable agriculture, which supports the development and refinement of farm equipment suited to diverse and challenging agricultural conditions including those in our hill states.

I must speak with particular enthusiasm about one of the most forward-looking proposals in this Budget, the launch of Bharat-VISTAAR, which stands for Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources. With an allocation of ₹150 crore in Budget 2026-27, Bharat-VISTAAR is a multilingual Artificial Intelligence-based chatbot system that will integrate the Agri Stack portals with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research's comprehensive package of agricultural practices. The Hon'ble Finance Minister herself highlighted this scheme as a path-breaking initiative designed to enhance farm productivity, enable better decision-making for farmers, and reduce agricultural risk by providing customised advisory support to each farmer based on their crop, location, season, and soil condition.

For farmers in Himachal Pradesh, where the altitude, slope, micro-climate, and cropping pattern varies dramatically from one valley to the next, a customised, localised, AI-powered advisory system in their own language could be truly transformative. A farmer in Nadaun could receive recommendations for maize cultivation specific to his field's elevation; a horticulturalist in Sujanpur could get apple orchard management advice

tailored to the specific phenological stage of his crop. The integration of ICAR's decades of accumulated scientific knowledge with AI-driven personalisation and multilingual delivery represents a genuine technological leap in agricultural extension. I urge the Ministry to ensure that the rollout of Bharat-VISTAAR explicitly covers regional languages including Hindi and local dialects, and that the system is designed to function in low-bandwidth conditions given the connectivity constraints in many hill districts. This is technology in service of the farmer, and I commend the Government most warmly for this visionary initiative.

I wish to place on record my deepest and most heartfelt gratitude to the Central Government for the inclusion of Bilaspur district, which falls within my Hamirpur Parliamentary Constituency, under the Pradhan Mantri Dhana Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PM DDKY). This is a programme of enormous importance and sensitivity, designed to bring targeted agricultural development to districts with below-average agricultural productivity, covering 100 such districts across the country. The Budget 2026-27 has provided dedicated allocations under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Krishionnati Yojana in support of PM DDKY, reflecting the Government's firm commitment to leaving no district, no village, and no farming family behind in the march towards Viksit Bharat. For the farming communities of Bilaspur, a district characterised by small and marginal holdings, rain-fed agriculture, and limited access to institutional credit and modern inputs, this inclusion in PM DDKY opens the door to a comprehensive and convergent package of development support in

agriculture and allied sectors, covering seeds, inputs, farmer training, post-harvest infrastructure, natural farming promotion, soil health improvement, and income diversification. The people of Bilaspur have waited long for this recognition, and I am proud to say that under the leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, their aspirations have been heard. The convergence of agricultural development programmes under PM DDKY with the broader objectives of Krishionnati Yojana, which is allocated ₹11,200 crore in 2026-27, a massive increase from ₹6,800 crore in the Revised Estimates of 2025-26, gives me great confidence that this inclusion will bring real, lasting, and visible change to the lives of farmers and agricultural labourers in Bilaspur. I assure my constituents that I will pursue this matter with the Ministry with all diligence to ensure that the benefits reach every eligible family at the earliest.

Allow me to place before this House a picture of the agricultural transformation that the Central Government's programmes have wrought in Himachal Pradesh. The state, with its challenging topography of steep hillsides, limited arable land, and fragmented holdings, was historically seen as an agriculturally constrained region. But under the schemes of this Government, Himachal Pradesh's farmers have been empowered in ways never seen before. The PM-KISAN scheme has brought direct income support to over 9 lakh farming families in the state, many of whom are small and marginal farmers with less than two hectares of land. The PMFBY has extended crop insurance cover to apple and horticulture farmers, something that was unavailable in any meaningful form before 2016. The Krishionnati

Yojana, especially the sub-mission on Horticulture, and the National Mission on Natural Farming, allocated ₹750 crore in 2026-27, have particular resonance for Himachal, which has been at the vanguard of natural and organic farming in India. The Government's allocation for Support for High Value Agriculture at ₹350 crore in the current Budget specifically targets crops like walnuts, almonds, and pine nuts in hilly regions, crops that are grown by thousands of farmers in our mountain districts and that have enormous potential to multiply farm incomes if supported with the right interventions. The Budget Speech of the Finance Minister explicitly named these nuts for support, and this recognition of Himachal Pradesh's distinctive agricultural identity is deeply appreciated by the farming communities I represent.

Furthermore, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, allocated ₹910 crore in 2026-27, has enabled the creation of post-harvest storage and processing infrastructure in the state, directly addressing one of the most persistent problems of hill horticulture like cold chain and market linkages, which led to post-harvest losses of 30-40 percent in apple and vegetable crops. The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, with ₹8,550 crore allocated nationally, has channelled funds to Himachal Pradesh for pre- and post-harvest infrastructure development, agri-entrepreneurship promotion, and value addition. The NAMO Drone Didi scheme, allocated ₹676.85 crore in 2026-27, provides a remarkable opportunity for women Self-Help Groups in Himachal to become drone service providers, bringing precision agriculture to hill slopes that conventional mechanisation could never reach. I would earnestly request the Ministry to

ensure that the drone technology being developed and deployed under this scheme is specifically adapted and tested for steep hill terrain, where standard flatland drones may not perform optimally.

I now wish to humbly offer certain forward-looking suggestions that, I believe, would further strengthen the impact of these Demands and better serve the farming communities of hill states and the country as a whole.

1. Encouraging Cultivation of Barren and Degraded Land

India has an estimated 55-60 million hectares of degraded, wasteland, and barren land that is currently unproductive. In a hill state like Himachal Pradesh, significant tracts of such land exist on lower hillsides and in rain-shadow valleys that receive insufficient attention. I would suggest that the Government design a dedicated sub-scheme, ideally under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana or the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, to incentivise and support the cultivation of barren and marginal lands. This could include soil reclamation grants, provision of drought-tolerant planting material, water harvesting support, and land development assistance targeted at farmers who are willing to bring barren land under cultivation. This would simultaneously increase the cultivated area, reduce rural unemployment, and contribute to food security without placing pressure on existing forest land. Pilot projects in hill states could demonstrate the model before national scaling.

2. Deepening and Accelerating the National Mission on Natural Farming

I commend the Government for the National Mission on Natural Farming, which has been allocated ₹750 crore in Budget 2026-27, up from

₹725 crore in Revised Estimates 2025-26. Himachal Pradesh has proudly been a leader in natural farming in India, with hundreds of villages and thousands of farmers already practicing Subhash Palekar's Zero Budget Natural Farming and other natural farming systems. This Mission must be made more ambitious. I would suggest that the Government set a clear, measurable state-wise and district-wise target for natural farming coverage, that the certification ecosystem for natural farm produce be rapidly scaled up so that farmers get premium prices for certified natural produce, and that a dedicated market linkage programme for natural farm output be created alongside the Mission. The hand-holding component of the Mission, training, documentation, farmer-to-farmer learning, must be intensified to overcome initial hesitation and reduce the transition risk that farmers face when moving away from chemical inputs.

3. Correcting the Imbalance in Fertilizer Use: From Over-Dependence to Soil Stewardship

This is a matter that deserves urgent policy attention. India's ideal NPK (Nitrogen: Phosphorus: Potassium) fertilizer consumption ratio, as recommended by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Soil Science community, is 4:2:1. However, the actual NPK ratio in our country has been severely distorted over decades of subsidy policy. In recent years, the actual ratio has been as skewed as 8.3:2.9:1 or worse in several states, meaning that Nitrogen (Urea) is being applied at more than double the recommended level relative to Potassium. India's annual urea consumption is approximately 33-35 million tonnes, and total fertilizer consumption stands at

over 60 million tonnes. This chronic over-application of nitrogenous fertilizers has led to soil acidification, declining organic matter, groundwater nitrate contamination, and reduced crop response to fertilizers, a vicious cycle of diminishing returns that is quietly devastating the long-term productivity of Indian agricultural soils. I would urge the Government to urgently link the Soil Health Card Scheme with a targeted advisory and incentive programme that rewards farmers for balanced NPK application, to review the subsidy differential between Urea and other fertilizers which drives this imbalance, and to include soil health restoration targets as a key performance indicator for KVKs and state agricultural departments under RKVY.

4. Expanding the Farmer Producer Organisation Network for Hill Agriculture

The Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations, allocated ₹500 crore in 2026-27, is an excellent initiative. However, the FPO model as typically designed tends to work best in flatland, contiguous cropping systems. In hill states, where holdings are dispersed and produce is heterogeneous, the FPO framework needs to be adapted to accommodate cluster-based aggregation across valleys and ridges rather than village-level aggregation, and to focus on high-value, low-volume specialty produce of hill agriculture, organic temperate fruits, off-season vegetables, honey, medicinal plants, aromatic oils. I would request the Ministry to create a dedicated 'Hill FPO' sub-category under the FPO scheme with modified eligibility norms and a higher per-FPO grant ceiling, given the higher

transaction costs in hilly terrain.

5. Integrating Agroforestry into the Agricultural Development Framework

Finally, I would like to draw the Ministry's attention to the enormous untapped potential of agroforestry, the integration of trees, crops, and livestock on the same land, as a strategy for diversifying farm income, restoring degraded hillside land, sequestering carbon, and providing timber, fuel, and fodder to farming communities. Himachal Pradesh has a centuries-old tradition of agroforestry systems. The Government's new initiative on Support for High Value Agriculture, which includes coconut, sandalwood, cocoa, cashew in coastal areas and walnuts, almonds, and pine nuts in hilly regions, is a welcome step. I would request the Ministry to formally integrate agroforestry with the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and the National Mission on Natural Farming, ensuring that tree-based farming systems receive the same policy attention, technical support, and market linkage that annual cropping systems currently receive. I congratulate the Government on presenting a comprehensive, well-funded, and forward-looking set of Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The total allocation of ₹1,30,561.38 crore for the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the ₹9,967.40 crore for Agricultural Research and Education, and the suite of innovative new schemes including Bharat-VISTAAR, the National Mission on Natural Farming, and Support for High Value Agriculture reflect an administration that governs with both its heart and its head, one that is simultaneously compassionate and reform-oriented. From the PM-KISAN

scheme that puts money directly in a farmer's hand, to the KVKs that put knowledge in his fields, to the AI of Bharat-VISTAAR that will soon put intelligent personalised advice in his pocket, this Government has built a comprehensive architecture of farmer support that was unimaginable in the era that preceded 2014.

As a representative of the farming communities of Hamirpur Lok Sabha in Himachal Pradesh, I am proud to support these Demands and I request the Ministry to continue its mission of making Indian agriculture productive, resilient, profitable, and ecologically sustainable.

Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Bharat.

श्री जय प्रकाश (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, आज मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, इसलिए इस पर बोलने से पहले मैं दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा। मंत्री जी, मैं इस सदन में यह बात चौथी बार कहूंगा। आपने, आपकी सरकार ने और प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वर्ष 2022 तक देश के किसानों की आय दोगुनी हो जाएगी।

14.00 hrs

आपने कहा था या नहीं? मैं अब आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसान की आय दोगुनी कैसे होगी? खेती के लिए सबसे पहली आवश्यकता पानी की है। खेती के लिए सिंचाई करनी होती है। आपने कमांड एरिया कितना बढ़ाया है?

सभापति जी, यदि मैं उत्तर भारत विशेषकर हरियाणा की बात करूँ, तो पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने सबसे पहले भाखड़ा डैम बनाया था। भाखड़ा डैम पूरे उत्तर भारत में, विशेष रूप से हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और दिल्ली को पानी देने का काम करता है। उसी कड़ी में आपकी सरकार आई। आप बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि हमने यह कर दिया, वह

कर दिया। आप बार-बार कहते हैं कि मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट (सिंचाई विभाग) ने यह कर दिया।

मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। हरियाणा के हम चार एमपी जल संसाधन मंत्री जी से मिले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि जय प्रकाश जी एसवाईएल को छोड़ो। हमने कहा कि हरियाणा में कमांड एरिया घट रहा है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने सिंधु जल समझौता रद्द कर दिया है, वह पानी हम हरियाणा को देंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि जल संसाधन मंत्रालय भी खेती से जुड़ा हुआ है। क्या आपने उसके ऊपर दो वर्षों से कोई काम किया? हमारा लखवाड़-व्यासी डैम, जो यूपीए सरकार में मंजूर हुआ था और उसका काम शुरू हुआ था। हरियाणा में चौधरी भूपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा जी की सरकार थी और केंद्र में डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में यूपीए की सरकार थी। क्या आपने उस डैम के काम को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया? पूरे उत्तर भारत में केंद्र की सरकार ने 12 वर्षों में एक भी डैम बनाया हो, तो उसका जवाब आज वह देश की जनता और प्रदेश की जनता को दे। आपने पानी का प्रबंध नहीं किया।

यदि मैं हरियाणा की चर्चा करूँ। कमांड एरिया, जिसको 'काडा' कहते हैं, माइक्रो इरीगेशन कमांड एरिया में वर्ष 2013 में 17,661 लाख रुपये थे। आपने उसके बाद कभी पांच लाख, कभी नौ लाख और कभी दस लाख रुपये ही दिए। यानी कि आपने 'काडा' का पैसा कम कर दिया। आप मुझे यह बताइए कि खेतों में जो पक्के नाले बनते हैं, यदि आप उनके लिए बजट ही नहीं देंगे, तो सिंचाई नहीं बढ़ेगी और आय दोगुनी कैसे होगी? मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहूंगा। आपने एक भी डैम नहीं बनाया। मैं इसकी निंदा करता हूँ। आपको डैम बनाने चाहिए थे। आपने लखवाड़-व्यासी डैम के ऊपर भी कोई काम नहीं किया।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि खेती की आय कैसे बढ़ेगी? आपने एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च का बजट कम कर दिया। अगर एग्रीकल्चर के ऊपर रिसर्च नहीं होगी, उत्तम बीज नहीं होंगे और आप तो एक ऐसा सीड बिल लेकर आए हैं, जिसमें किसान को आपने कोई अधिकार ही नहीं दिया। सिर्फ मल्टी नेशनल कंपनी के लोग ही उसको बेचेंगे। किसान उस बीज को अपने घर में

पैदा करके नहीं बेच पाएगा। आपने दाल मिशन की बात की, उसमें भी आपने कोई बजट नहीं दिया।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे एक साथी ने कृषि मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था। आप देखिए कि 30 योजनाएं हैं। यदि मैं उन सभी योजनाओं के नाम गिनाऊंगा, तो मेरा समय पूरा हो जाएगा। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इन 30 योजनाओं में से कोई योजना धरातल पर काम कर रही है? आप बार-बार प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में कहते हैं। मैंने आपसे पहले भी एक बार प्रश्न किया था और मैं आज भी कह रहा हूं। इस प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, कृषि फसल बीमा योजना से किसान का लाभ नहीं है। ये योजनाएं आपने बीमा कंपनियों के लिए बनाई हैं। 80 परसेंट पैसा बीमा कंपनियों को जाता है, किसान को कुछ मिल ही नहीं रहा है।

हरियाणा प्रदेश में आपदा आई, बाढ़ और जलभराव से हमारी फसलें बर्बाद हुईं। लेकिन हरियाणा प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक नया पैसा उन पीड़ित किसानों को देने का काम नहीं किया, क्योंकि हरियाणा में क्षतिपूर्ति पोर्टल बनाया गया था, जब किसान की फसल बर्बाद हो रही थी, तो इन्होंने क्षतिपूर्ति पोर्टल को बंद कर दिया। डिजिस्टर मैनेजमेंट ने कहा कि हरियाणा सरकार ने हमें प्राकृतिक आपदा के बारे में लिखकर नहीं दिया। इस तरह किसान की आय कैसे दोगुनी होगी?

सर, मैं अब एमएसपी की बात करूंगा। 730 किसानों ने अपनी शहादत दी। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि ये तीन कृषि कानून वापस लूंगा और हम एमएसपी को कानून की गारंटी देंगे। एमएसपी कानून तो है, लेकिन गारंटी क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है? कितने वर्ष हो गए? इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी एमएसपी को कानून की गारंटी नहीं दी गई है।

मेरा आपसे तीसरा प्रश्न है और बड़ा वाजिब प्रश्न है। जब तक हम हाइब्रिड बीज नहीं उगाएंगे, तब तक हमारी आय कैसे दोगुनी होगी? इसके बीच में मैं एक सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं। वैसे तो कृषि मंत्री जी के बस की बात नहीं है। लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं भारत के प्रधानमंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप किसान के सच्चे हمدर्द हैं, जैसा कि हमारे मित्र बोल रहे थे और किसान को भाग्य विधाता बता रहे थे। भारतीय जनता पार्टी नीत सरकार किसान को तब

भाग्य विधाता मानती है, जब आपको वोट की जरूरत होती है।

जब आपका वोट पड़ जाता है, तब आप किसान और मज़दूर की सुध नहीं लेते हैं। अगर आप किसान के हमदर्द होते हैं तो जो मनरेगा कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बनाई थी, उसको बंद नहीं करते। वीबी-जी राम जी योजना लागू की है, उसका जो प्रारूप बदला है, उसमें मैं हरियाणा प्रदेश की चर्चा करूँ तो हरियाणा प्रदेश की सरकार दिवालियेपन के कगार पर खड़ी है। वह 40 परसेंट हिस्सा कहां से देगी? वह सरकार 40 परसेंट शेयर देगी नहीं, आप 60 परसेंट रिलीज करेंगे नहीं, तो वह काम बंद हो जाएगा और किसान को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो जाएगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर भी देना चाहता हूँ कि हम हरियाणा वाले फंस गए हैं। जब हम हरियाणा प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री से एसवाईएल की बात करते हैं, तो वह एसवाईएल के ऊपर क्यों बोलेगा, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि केंद्र सरकार नहर को खुदवाए। आप हमें पंजाब के हमारे भाइयों से क्यों लड़वा रहे हैं? हमारे मुख्यमंत्री वहां जाकर कहते हैं कि मैं पंजाब का हूँ, कभी कहते हैं कि मैं बिहार का हूँ। हमारे पानी का प्रबंध नहीं है। हरियाणा प्रदेश की जो प्रति व्यक्ति आय है, वह इसलिए घटती जा रही है कि हरियाणा प्रदेश एक कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है, लेकिन इसमें किसानों को लाभ के बजाय घाटे का सौदा बना दिया गया है।

सर, मैं अंत एमएसपी के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। आप कहते हैं कि फसल एमएसपी पर बिक रही है। मंत्री जी बार-बार छाती ठोकते हैं। आप यह बताइए कि हरियाणा प्रदेश में धान की फसल एक प्रतिशत भी एमएसपी पर बिकी हो? मैं सारे सदन के सामने यह कह सकता हूँ और सदन मुझे जो मर्जी सजा दे, मैं भुगतने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आज मंत्री जी घोषणा करें कि हरियाणा प्रदेश में जो धान एमएसपी पर नहीं बिकी, जो लोग इसके लिए दोषी हैं, हम उनको दंडित करेंगे। सदन के द्वारा एक जॉइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाई जाए और इसकी जांच कराई जाए, वरना यह क्या ड्रामा है कि हमने 12 साल में यह कर दिया है। आपने एक भी बड़ा डैम नहीं बनाया है। भारत में अनाज की भूख थी और हम अमेरिका से अनाज लाते थे। इस काम के लिए आदरणीय स्वर्गीय इंदिरा गांधी जी ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन लाई और उन्होंने एमएसपी चालू की। आज उसकी वजह से इस देश में अन्न

पैदा हुआ है। जो दूध क्रांति आई है, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की देन है।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी यह बताए और मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने डैम नहीं बनाया है, हरियाणा में हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट आपने नहीं बनाया, बिजली के लिए थर्मल पावर प्लांट आपने नहीं बनाया, उत्तम बीज के लिए बजट नहीं दिया, आपने कृषि के ऊपर रिसर्च बंद कर दी, जो एग्रीकल्चर इक्विपमेंट्स हैं, उनके ऊपर जीएसटी लगाया गया, जो पहले 18 परसेंट था, लेकिन बड़ी मुश्किल से 5 परसेंट किया है। आप किसान के सबसे बड़े दुश्मन हैं।

मैं अंत में एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। मैं कई दिन से देख रहा हूँ कि विकसित भारत की बात हो रही है। विकसित भारत का सपना तब पूरा होगा, जब इस देश के किसान की आर्थिक हालत और मजदूर की माली हालत आप मजबूत करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री जय प्रकाश : सर, एक जवाब आया है, जिसे मैं देश की जनता को बताना चाहता हूँ। वह जवाब यह है कि सरकार विकसित भारत - 2047 के विजन की प्राप्ति के लिए सचिवों के 10 क्षेत्र समूहों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय दीर्घकालीक रोडमैप तैयार कर रही है। हम इस बात को इतने वर्षों से सुन रहे हैं कि हमारे कान बंद हो गए हैं। आप विकसित भारत, विकसित भारत कहते हैं, लेकिन आज तक रोडमैप भी तैयार नहीं है। आप विकसित भारत कहां से बनाओगे? आप किसान की आय दोगुनी कब करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI APPALANAIDU KALISSETTI (VIZIANAGARAM):** I present my views on the Demand for Grants on the Ministry of Agriculture. The total budget allocated to the Ministry is around 2.42 Lakh crore, highlighting the government's focus on empowering Indian farmers who are the backbone of our nation.

Firstly, I would like to thank the government for focusing on high value

* Speech was laid on the Table.

agriculture crops such as cashew, coconut and cocoa. These crops provide increased income for farmers and hence are essential for 'doubling farmers income'. Andhra Pradesh has large areas under cultivation of such crops. As per estimates for 2024-25, cashew was cultivated across 1.36 Lakh hectares, coconut across 1.08 Lakh hectares, and cocoa across 35,261 hectares in Andhra Pradesh.

Secondly, the government through PM KISAN has served as an essential support system for over 85% of Indian farmers. This scheme has benefitted over 11 crore farmer families since launch, making PM-KISAN one of the world's largest D.B.T initiatives. To ensure that no farmer is left behind, a significant saturation drive was launched in November 2023 under the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra to add over 1 crore eligible farmers to the scheme.

Thirdly, the government is prioritising natural farming with the National Mission on Natural Farming seeing an increase of 21.75% in its budget allocation. Nationally, 14.32 Lakh farmers have been enrolled covering 5.45 Lakh hectares to promote chemical free farming. Under the leadership of our honourable Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu Andhra Pradesh has also emerged a leader in natural farming, through the Andhra Pradesh Community Managed Natural Farming (APCNF) initiative. It is recognised as the world's largest agro-ecology programme, reaching over a million small farmers. To further support this initiative, I request the government to sanction additional 20,000 natural farming clusters and declare Andhra Pradesh as a national resource state for natural farming.

Fourth, the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the strong leadership of our honourable Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu demonstrated its strong commitment to farmers' welfare by depositing 17,000 each into the accounts of 47 lakh farmers in August 2025 under the Annadatha Sukhibhava scheme. This flagship initiative provides 20,000 annual financial assistance and fulfills a key "Super Six" election promise of our government, offering timely support and financial security to the farming community.

Fifth, the NDA alliance in Andhra Pradesh through its effective collaboration took decisive steps to protect farmers from price volatility by implementing the Price Deficiency Payment (PDP) under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for Totapuri mango during the 2025-26 marketing season. This intervention greatly benefited mango growers in Chittoor, Tirupati, and Annamayya districts, ensuring fair compensation despite market fluctuations and safeguarding farmers' incomes.

While the government has taken several steps to support farmers, some challenges still remain. The Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme, for instance, currently focuses on a narrow set of 12 chemical parameters, such as micronutrients and pH levels. However, this approach does not fully capture the overall health and productivity of soil. Expanding the scope of soil testing to include parameters such as soil moisture, biomass composition etc would enable farmers better soil nutrient management.

Secondly, In Andhra Pradesh, coconut growers face volatile conditions and often low prices due to the absence of organised tender coconut markets,

inadequate processing capacity, and a rising incidence of pests and diseases. Hence, I request the government to provide central assistance for the State's Integrated Coconut Development program to modernise market access. Thirdly, Andhra Pradesh lacks a central agricultural university. Our state is primarily an agrarian economy and requires support for expanding its agricultural research infrastructure. In this context, our state government has sent a proposal with an estimated cost of 2,585 crore to the government for the establishment of Central Agricultural University and I request the central government to expedite approval for the same.

Fourth, while the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme is yielding good results, farmers in Andhra Pradesh - the highest fruit producing state are facing some key issues. At present, the guidelines of MIDH and the National Horticulture Board are mainly favorable to large-scale greenhouse and polyhouse projects, making it difficult for small and marginal farmers to participate in these schemes. Therefore, I humbly request the government to revise these guidelines so that small and marginal farmers can also benefit from these schemes.

Fifth, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) play a crucial role in providing training and technical support to farmers. Although nine KVKs have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh, their development has been somewhat slow. Hence, I urge the central government to expedite the construction and commissioning of these nine KVKs so that farmers in the state can quickly access modern agricultural practices and research-based support.

Lastly, Andhra Pradesh has one of the highest tenant farmer populations in India. Nearly 70% of tenant farmers in the state belong to backward classes, STs and SCs and more than half do not own any land. These farmers urgently need access to financial assistance, however are excluded from certain welfare schemes. Therefore would request the Government to recognise and provide assistance focused on tenant farmer welfare.

In conclusion, I would like to state that under the dynamic leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, and the visionary leadership of our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, N. Chandrababu Naidu garu has delivered tangible results in strengthening agricultural productivity and improving farmers' livelihoods. This continued collaboration will successfully move towards the shared vision of doubling farmer's income and ensuring prosperity for our farming community.

***श्री प्रदीप पुरोहित (बारगढ़) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा में अपने विचार व्यक्त करता हूँ। भारत जैसे कृषि प्रधान देश में कृषि केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं है, बल्कि यह करोड़ों किसानों की आजीविका, खाद्य सुरक्षा और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है।

सबसे पहले मैं सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वर्ष के बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र को निरंतर प्राथमिकता दी गई है। वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के बजट अनुमान में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए लगभग ₹1.40 लाख करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है कि सरकार किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, कृषि को आधुनिक बनाने और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

1. बजट में वृद्धि - सरकार की प्राथमिकता

यदि हम पिछले वर्ष की तुलना करें तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र को लगातार मजबूत कर रही है। 2025-26 संशोधित अनुमान (RE): लगभग ₹1.33 लाख करोड़ 2026-27 बजट अनुमान (BE): लगभग ₹1.40 लाख करोड़ इस प्रकार कृषि क्षेत्र के बजट में वृद्धि यह दर्शाती है कि सरकार किसानों के हितों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

2. किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता

इस सरकार की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं में से एक है

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

इस योजना के अंतर्गत:

देश के 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ मिल रहा है।

प्रत्येक किसान को ₹6000 प्रति वर्ष सीधे बैंक खाते में मिलते हैं।

इस वर्ष बजट में इसके लिए लगभग ₹63,500 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

यह योजना किसानों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के साथ-साथ पारदर्शिता भी सुनिश्चित करती है।

3. किसानों को सस्ती कृषि ऋण सुविधा

सरकार ने किसानों को सस्ता कृषि ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए Modified Interest Subvention Scheme को भी मजबूत किया है।

इसके माध्यम से:

किसानों को कम ब्याज दर पर फसल ऋण मिलता है।

ब्याज का एक हिस्सा सरकार वहन करती है।

वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 में इसके लिए लगभग ₹22,600 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

4. फसल बीमा के माध्यम से सुरक्षा

कृषि क्षेत्र प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और मौसम की अनिश्चितताओं से प्रभावित होता है। इसलिए

सरकार ने Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana को मजबूत बनाया है।

इस योजना के तहत:

किसानों को फसल नुकसान पर बीमा सुरक्षा मिलती है

कम प्रीमियम पर व्यापक बीमा कवर

प्राकृतिक आपदा की स्थिति में मुआवजा

इसके लिए इस बजट में लगभग ₹12,200 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

5. कृषि के समग्र विकास के लिए योजनाएँ

सरकार ने Krishionnati Yojana के माध्यम से कृषि के समग्र विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत:

उन्नत बीजों का उपयोग

मृदा स्वास्थ्य सुधार

कृषि यंत्रीकरण

आधुनिक खेती तकनीकों का प्रसार

इस योजना के लिए लगभग ₹11,200 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

6. राज्यों को कृषि विकास के लिए सहयोग

कृषि विकास में राज्यों की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। इसी उद्देश्य से

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana के तहत राज्यों को सहायता दी जा रही है।

इस योजना के माध्यम से:

राज्यों में कृषि अवसंरचना का विकास

नई कृषि परियोजनाओं को प्रोत्साहन

उत्पादन और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि

इसके लिए लगभग ₹8,550 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

7. किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने का प्रयास सरकार ने किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित

मूल्य दिलाने के लिए

PM-AASHA योजना को भी मजबूत किया है।

इसके अंतर्गत:

MSP आधारित खरीद व्यवस्था

बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना

किसानों को उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना

8. कृषि में आधुनिक तकनीक का उपयोग

आज की सरकार कृषि को तकनीकी रूप से आधुनिक बनाने की दिशा में भी कार्य कर रही है।

इसी दिशा में Namu Drone Didi योजना एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है।

इसके माध्यम से:

ड्रोन से कीटनाशक और उर्वरक छिड़काव

आधुनिक कृषि तकनीक

महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को रोजगार

9. पहले की स्थिति और आज का परिवर्तन, यदि हम पहले की स्थिति से तुलना करें तो आज कृषि क्षेत्र में व्यापक परिवर्तन दिखाई देता है।

पहले: किसानों को सीधे आय सहायता नहीं मिलती थी, बीमा कवरेज सीमित था और कृषि तकनीक का प्रसार धीमा था।

आज: प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT), व्यापक फसल बीमा, सस्ती कृषि ऋण सुविधा, आधुनिक तकनीक और ड्रोन का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

यह परिवर्तन सरकार की दूरदर्शी नीतियों का परिणाम है।

10. ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती

इन सभी योजनाओं के माध्यम से:

किसानों की आय बढ़ रही है, कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि हो रही है, ग्रामीण रोजगार के अवसर बढ़

रहे हैं और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो रही है।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगें किसानों के समग्र विकास की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम हैं। यह बजट किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, कृषि को आधुनिक बनाने और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में एक मजबूत आधार प्रदान करता है। मैं सरकार के इस किसान हितैषी और दूरदर्शी बजट का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

श्री दुष्यंत सिंह (झालावाड़-बारां): सभापति जी, आपने मुझे महत्वपूर्ण डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वह हमारे विज्ञनरी लीडर हैं। उनके साथ हमारे माननीय कृषि मंत्री भी एक विज्ञनरी कृषि मंत्री हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारे किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का पूरा काम किया है। उन्होंने किसानों के आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधार करने का प्रयास किया है। उनकी आय बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ एग्रीकल्चर प्रोग्रेस में अपने प्रॉपर्टी का भी काम किया है।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात को कहने की जरूरत इसलिए है, क्योंकि वर्ष वर्ष 2026-27 में जब एग्रीकल्चर फार्मर वेलफेयर एलोकेशन का फण्ड दिया गया था, उसमें 1 लाख 40 हजार 529 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। यह पिछली सरकार, यानी कांग्रेस की सरकार से लगभग 5.4 परसेंट ज्यादा है।

पहले 27,663 रुपये करोड़ था, उसको अब 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर कर दिया है। यह इसलिए हुआ है क्योंकि देश के आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी किसानों के हित के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। मुझे आज यह कहने की जरूरत इसलिए है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के आने के बाद उन्होंने सभी योजनाओं में काम करने का प्रयास किया है। उसके बारे में मुझे बात करने की जरूरत इसलिए है कि हमारे किसानों के लिए पीएम किसान में 63,500 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का एलोकेशन किया है, इसमें 6000 रुपये की राशि किसानों के बैंक अकाउंट में सीधे जाती है। आज

मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत यह है कि हमारे किसानों के लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय मंत्री जी ने मोडिफाइड इंटरेस्ट सबवेंशन स्कीम और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के द्वारा जो काम किया गया है, जिसमें हैसल फ्री अफोर्डेबल क्रेडिट के द्वारा हमारे शॉर्ट टर्म और लॉन्ग टर्म कल्टीवेटर्स के लिए काम करने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये का क्रेडिट दिया है। उन्होंने लगभग 7.7 करोड़ किसानों को इसका लाभ दिया है और यह क्रेडिट तीन लाख से पांच लाख तक करने का प्रयास किया है। यह इसलिए हुआ है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इसमें आगे काम करने का प्रयास किया है।

आज मुझे यह भी कहने की जरूरत है कि हमने कोशिश की है और हमारे हाई वेल्यु एग्रीकल्चर को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है, इसमें कोकोनट, सैंडलवुड, काजू के लिए काम किया है। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र से जो हमारे माननीय सांसद आते हैं, उनके क्षेत्र में भी काम किया है जैसे पाइन नट्स, हेजल नट के लिए भी काम किया है। सेव के बगीचों की ग्राफिटिंग करने का काम किया है। कीवीज में काम किया है। यह माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की सोच है। उन्होंने खाली यही नहीं किया है, उन्होंने कोकोनट प्रमोशन स्कीम के लिए भी काम करने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने प्रोडक्टिविटी के लिए भी आगे काम किया है। यह इसलिए हुआ है क्योंकि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कृषि उन्नत योजना के साथ-साथ मिशन इंटीग्रेशन के तहत कई योजनाओं को इसमें जोड़ने का काम किया है, जिसमें लगभग 12 स्कीमें हैं। इसमें राशि दी गयी है। इससे हमारे क्षेत्र का आगे विकास करने का काम किया गया है। इसमें एडिशनली राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के द्वारा भी काम करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड में 910 करोड़ रुपये देने का काम किया है। पीएम आशा स्कीम में 7200 करोड़ रुपये देने का काम किया गया है। मुझसे पहले के वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि एमएसपी के लिए क्या काम किया गया है? पैडी, व्हीट, दाल, दलहन, ऑयल सीड और कॉमर्शियल क्रॉप्स जैसे जूट, कोटन में प्रोक्योरमेंट की एमएसपी दी गयी है और इसमें किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है। इन सभी क्षेत्रों में काम किया गया है। जैसे

पैडी में वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक 45 करोड़ 90 लाख मीट्रिक टन का प्रोक्योरमेंट किया गया था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की सरकार बनने के बाद 84 करोड़ 18 लाख मीट्रिक टन पैडी की खरीद की गयी है। हमने व्हीट के लिए वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक 22 करोड़ 54 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदा और वर्तमान में 33 करोड़ 58 लाख मीट्रिक टन करने का काम किया है।

ऑयल सीड्स पहले 47 लाख 75 हजार मीट्रिक टन था, अब 1 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने करने का प्रयास किया है। यह उनकी सोच है। उनकी वजह से ही हम यह कर रहे हैं। हमारी यही सोच है कि हमारे जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो फ्रेगमेंटेड फार्मिंग वाले किसान हैं, उनको फार्मर प्रोड्यूसर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन से जोड़ने का काम किया गया है। आज हमारे किसानों की आय बढ़े, हमारी इनकम डबल हो, इसके लिए हमने काम करने का प्रयास किया है। यह इसलिए बढ़े क्योंकि जो छोटे किसान हैं, उनके लिए बल्क बाइंग में सुविधा करने का काम किया है। इसमें उनके सीड्स, फर्टिलाइजर और मशीनरी हैं। जब हम लोग वर्ष 2014 में जीतकर आए थे, उस समय यूरिया नहीं मिलता था।

माननीय मंत्री जी, उस समय यूरिया की कमी थी। नीम कोटेड यूरिया करने का काम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के करकमलों से हुआ है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र झालावाड़ में धर्मशक्ति फार्मर्स प्रोड्यूसर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है। वर्ष 2016 में लगभग 300 मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को इससे जोड़ा गया था। उस समय उनका शेयर 11 लाख रुपये था और आज उनका शेयर 8 करोड़ रुपये हो चुका है। यह काम इसलिए हुआ है कि किसान का जो उत्पादन है, ई-नेम के द्वारा किसान अपनी फसल को अंतिम छोर तक बेच पा रहे हैं।

मेरे से पहले के वक्ताओं ने यह कहा था कि हम पानी की योजना के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी एआईवीपी योजना के द्वारा, माइक्रो स्प्रिंकलर योजना के द्वारा, 'परवन योजना' के द्वारा, ईआरसीपी के द्वारा हमारे पूरे क्षेत्र में काम करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। 'पर-ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप' में भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी काम कर रहे हैं। ई-नेम के द्वारा लोगों को जोड़ने का काम

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी कर रहे हैं। किसान समृद्धि केन्द्र के द्वारा 1.8 लाख हेक्टेयर के क्षेत्र में काम किया गया है। हमारा जो एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड है, उसमें वेयरहाउसिंग, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट करने का प्रयास किया गया है। जो डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर है, हमारा वर्ष 2047 तक का जो मॉडल है, डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन के विस्तार का काम किया गया है। लोगों को स्टार्ट-अप्स देने का काम किया गया है। एग्री स्टार्ट-अप में भी काम करने का प्रयास किया गया है। हमारे जो एक्सटेंशन प्रोग्राम हैं, जैसे केवीके है।... (व्यवधान) सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। हमने केवीके से यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को जोड़ने का प्रयास किया है और इसमें राशि दी गई है।

हमारे कहने का मकसद यह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के आने के बाद किसानों के खेत तक बिजली पहुंचे, इसलिए पीएम कुसुम योजना शुरू की गई। मैं आखिर में यह बोलना चाहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'बीज से बाजार तक' की सुविधाएं देने का प्रयास किया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के बनने के बाद उन्होंने कई योजनाओं के बारे में बात की हैं— इसमें नेशनल बी-कीपिंग एंड हनी मिशन, नमो ड्रोन दीदी, नेशनल मिशन ऑन नेचुरल फार्मिंग, एग्रीकल्चर फंड फॉर स्टार्ट-अप्स, पर-ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप, सबमिशन ऑन एग्रीकल्चर मैकेनाइजेशन, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना, सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड, एग्रो फॉरेस्ट्री, क्रॉप डायवर्सिफिकेशन, नेशनल मिशन फॉर ऑयल एंड पाम ऑयल, डिजिटल मिशन, फूड सिक्योरिटी, हॉर्टिकल्चर आदि हैं। इसमें लोगों को जोड़ने का काम किया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के करकमलों से, माननीय मंत्री जी के करकमलों से विकसित भारत का जो प्रोग्राम है— जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान का जो काम है, सभी किसानों को जोड़ कर इसमें आगे बढ़ने का काम किया गया है।... (व्यवधान)

मुझे आखिर में यह कहना है कि अयोध्या में ड्रोन दीदी के द्वारा लोगों को केवीके से जोड़ने का काम किया गया है। हमारा बैम्बू मिशन है, आप जहां से आते हैं, बैम्बू मिशन से लोगों को जोड़ने का काम किया है। हमने हिल स्टेट्स में काम करने का प्रयास किया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को देखते हुए मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उन्होंने किसानों के ऊपर हमेशा ध्यान दिया है। किसानों का दर्द

जानने के बाद पूरे क्षेत्र में प्रगति हो, इसके लिए पानी खेत तक पहुंचे, उनकी आय बढ़े, इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय मंत्री जी हमेशा तैयार बैठे हुए हैं। मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि उनके रहते हुए भारत का जो प्रोडक्शन है, वह सिर्फ यहीं नहीं बिक रहा है, वह विदेश में भी जा रहा है। इसमें सभी जिले योगदान दे, जिससे हमारा क्षेत्र विकसित हो। हमारे किसानों का आर्थिक सुधार और आर्थिक समृद्धि हो।

जय हिंद, जय भारत।

***डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और कृषि मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के किसानों को केवल "वोट बैंक" नहीं, बल्कि "राष्ट्र निर्माता" मानकर उनके जीवन को बदलने का काम किया है।

कृषि: केवल क्षेत्र नहीं, राष्ट्र की रीढ़

भारत की लगभग 46-48% आबादी आज भी कृषि पर निर्भर है। कृषि केवल अर्थव्यवस्था का हिस्सा नहीं है, यह हमारी संस्कृति, परंपरा और आत्मा है। और इसी भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि क्षेत्र में लगभग ₹1.40 लाख करोड़ का ऐतिहासिक प्रावधान किया है। यह अपने आप में इस बात का प्रमाण है कि सरकार किसानों के प्रति कितनी गंभीर है।

"जहां पहले घोषणाएं होती थीं, आज वहां परिणाम दिख रहे हैं।"

PM-किसान: सीधे किसानों के खाते में सम्मान

आज मैं गर्व से कहना चाहता हूँ कि PM-किसान

सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत:

हर साल ₹6,000 सीधे किसानों के खाते में अब तक 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ कुल

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मिलाकर ₹3 लाख करोड़ से अधिक राशि ट्रांसफर और इस वर्ष भी इसके लिए लगभग ₹63,500 करोड़ का प्रावधान

"पहले किसान कर्ज मांगता था, आज सरकार सम्मान दे रही है।"

MSP में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि

सरकार ने किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए MSP में लगातार वृद्धि की है। गेहूं पर MSP वर्ष 2013-14 में 1,350 रुपये था, लेकिन अब 2,275 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है। वही धान पर MSP वर्ष 2013-14 में 1,310 रुपये था, जो अब 2,183 प्रति क्विंटल है।

"यह केवल आंकड़े नहीं हैं, यह किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का मजबूत आधार है।"

फसल बीमा: जोखिम से सुरक्षा

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार ने अब तक अब तक 5.5 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाया है और 1.5 लाख करोड़ से अधिक क्लेम भुगतान किया है।

"अब प्राकृतिक आपदा किसान को तोड़ती नहीं, सरकार उसके साथ खड़ी होती है।"

कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड

सरकार द्वारा कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड में 1 लाख करोड़ का फंड दिया गया है, जिससे गोदाम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, सप्लाय चेन मजबूत होगी।

"अब किसान केवल उत्पादन नहीं करता, बल्कि वैल्यू क्रिएशन भी करता है।"

डिजिटल कृषि और आधुनिकता

सरकार ने डिजिटल कृषि मिशन शुरू किया है, जिसमें ड्रोन से खेती स्मार्ट एग्रीकल्चर, डिजिटल किसान आईडी शामिल है। "अब भारत का किसान हल भी चलाता है और तकनीक भी अपनाता है।"

मत्स्य पालन - Blue Revolution को गति

सरकार के प्रयासों का परिणाम है कि आज भारत विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मछली

उत्पादक देश बन चुका है। हमारे देश का उत्पादन लगभग 200 लाख टन है और निर्यात 60,000 करोड़ से अधिक है। प्रधानमंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना के माध्यम से आधुनिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, कोल्ड चेन, मत्स्य पालन में वैज्ञानिक तकनीक को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है सरकार कृषि को जमीन से पानी तक विस्तारित कर रही है।

डेयरी सेक्टर - किसानों की स्थायी आय

भारत आज दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा दूध उत्पादक देश है। हमारा देश का उत्पादन 230 मिलियन टन से अधिक है। सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय गोकुल मिशन, डेयरी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट फंड के माध्यम से पशुपालकों की आय बढ़ाने का ठोस प्रयास किया है, इससे छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को, नियमित आय का स्रोत मिला है। "हम केवल फसल नहीं बढ़ा रहे, हम किसान की समृद्धि बढ़ा रहे हैं।"

मांगें -

मैं अपने भाषण के अंत में अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र बिहार के गोपालगंज जिले के किसानों की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मांगों को इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

1. मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में चार गन्ना मिल थे, जिनमें से दो बंद हो चुके हैं। मेरी मांग है कि उन दो गन्ना मिलों को भी चालू किया जाए।
2. कृषि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के तहत गोपालगंज में आधुनिक गोदाम, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट स्थापित किए जाएं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इन मांगों पर सरकार सकारात्मक कदम उठाती है, तो गोपालगंज का किसान और अधिक मजबूत होगा और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में और बड़ा योगदान देगा।

"जब गोपालगंज का किसान समृद्ध होगा, तब बिहार समृद्ध होगा, और जब बिहार समृद्ध होगा, तब भारत और मजबूत होगा।"

मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि: यह बजट

- किसान हितैषी है,
- विकासोन्मुख है,
- आत्मनिर्भर भारत की नींव है,

"यह बजट केवल कागज का दस्तावेज नहीं है, यह भारत के किसान के सपनों का संकल्प है।"

इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री सुनील कुमार (वाल्मीकि नगर) :** आज मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश किये गए 2026-27 के आम बजट में कृषि संबंधी डिमांड और ग्रांट्स पर अपने विचार रख रहा हूँ। भारत सरकार ने कृषि सुधार की दिशा में काफी उल्लेखनीय कार्य किये हैं।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के केंद्रीय बजट में कृषि और किसान कल्याण के लिए लगभग 1.40 लाख करोड़ से अधिक का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो पिछली अवधि की तुलना में लगभग 5-7% अधिक है। इस बजट में खाद सब्सिडी के लिए, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (KCC) सीमा को ₹5 लाख तक बढ़ाने और कृषि को तकनीकी आधारित बनाने पर बल दिया गया है। आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलीजेंट के माध्यम से भारत विस्तार के तहत कृषि को उन्नत और लाभकारी बनाने पर भी बल दिया है।

सरकार ने पशुपालन और मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में बजट में वृद्धि कर ब्लू इकोनॉमी (मत्स्य पालन) हेतु जलाशयों/अमृत सरोवरों का विकास किया है। इसके साथ बजट में कृषि शोध अनुसंधान की दिशा में भी सरकार ने पहल किया है जो सराहनीय है।

देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने कृषि के क्षेत्र में 'काफी कार्य किए हैं।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

किसानों के हित में सरकार ने कई बिल लाकर उनका कल्याण किया है।

हमने अपने कृषि बजट का सदुपयोग अन्नदाताओं किसानों के हित में किया है।

NDA सरकार की पारदर्शी नीतियों के कारण कृषि के क्षेत्र में बड़े बदलाव हुए हैं। अभी भी भले ही हमारे सामने चुनौतियां हैं मगर हम हर चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमने पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो वित्तीय वृद्धि की है और घरातल पर कार्य किए हैं वह हमारे संकल्प को दर्शाता है।

इसका सीधा लाभ देश के साथ बिहार को भी मिला है।

देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी और बिहार के विकासपुरुष माननीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार को साधुवाद देता हूँ।

प्रस्तुत बजट का स्वागत करते हुए मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र वाल्मीकिनगर में कृषि संबंधी कुछ प्रमुख समस्याओं के समाधान की तरफ आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र की अधिकांश आबादी कृषि पर आधारित है। यहां के लोगों का मुख्य पेशा कृषि है। किसानों की प्रमुख समस्याओं को पटल पर रखना चाहूंगा।

- बगहा में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की शाखा और गन्ना अनुसंधान केंद्र खोला जाए।
- गन्ना उद्योग का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाए।
- गुड़ उद्योग को राष्ट्रीय उद्योग का दर्जा दिया जाए।
- स्थानीय स्तर पर एग्रो इंडस्ट्री संबंधित औद्योगिक क्लस्टर्स स्थापित किए जाएँ, ताकि युवाओं को स्थानीय स्तर पर ही रोजगार मिले।

मेरे क्षेत्र के अधिकांश लोग किसान हैं और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि:

- पुसा संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के कृषि वैज्ञानिक और एग्रीकल्चर इंजीनियर्स को वाल्मीकिनगर भेजा

जाए।

- किसानों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए, और उनकी तकनीकी क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए।
- किसानों को उन्नत, विकसित हाइब्रिड बीज, कीटनाशक, खाद आदि निःशुल्क दिए जाएँ।
- किसानों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए, और उनकी तकनीकी क्षमता को बढ़ाया जाए।
- किसानों को उन्नत, विकसित हाइब्रिड बीज, कीटनाशक, खाद आदि निःशुल्क दिए जाएँ।

कृषि पर किया गया हर निवेश कई गुना लाभ देगा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, किसान समृद्ध होंगे, क्षेत्र विकसित होगा।

आज विदेशों में कृषि एक उद्योग बन चुका है। हमारे देश में भी इसपर कार्य करने की जरूरत है

- मेरे क्षेत्र में हर साल नेपाल की नदियों के आने वाली बाढ़ की पानी से किसानों के सभी फसल बर्बाद हो जाते हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ किसान भाइयों के हित में इस समस्या के स्थाई समाधान के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक टीम गठित कर किसानों के हितों की रक्षा की जाये।
- बिहार में बाढ़ सुखाड़ की समस्या आम बात है। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की योजना का शत प्रतिशत लाभ किसानों को मिले, इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए बैंकों को सख्त निर्देश दिए जाए ताकि किसानों के हितों की अनदेखी नहीं हो।

अंत में मैं पुनः कृषि के डिमांड ऑफ़ ग्रांट्स को समर्थन करते हुए अपने वाणी को विराम देता हूँ।

***श्री मनीष जायसवाल (हजारीबाग) :** मैं आज इस सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों का पूरे विश्वास और मजबूती के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ।

लेकिन उससे पहले मैं विपक्ष से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। जब आज किसान की आय बढ़ रही है, जब रिकॉर्ड, उत्पादन हो रहा है, जब करोड़ों किसानों के खाते में सीधे पैसा पहुंच रहा है - तब भी कुछ लोग इस देश के किसानों को भ्रमित करने की राजनीति क्यों करते हैं?

यह देश का किसान सब देख रहा है। उसे मालूम है कि 2014 से पहले की सरकारें किसानों के

* Speech was laid on the Table.

नाम पर केवल घोषणाएं करती थीं, लेकिन आज की सरकार किसानों के खाते में सीधे पैसा भेजती है।

किसानों के लिए ऐतिहासिक बजट

अगर हम बजट को देखें तो तस्वीर बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है। 2013-14 में कृषि मंत्रालय का बजट लगभग ₹21 हजार करोड़ था। आज यह बढ़कर ₹1.27 लाख करोड़ से अधिक हो चुका है। यह केवल आंकड़ा नहीं है। यह प्रधानमंत्री जी की किसानों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है।

रिकॉर्ड कृषि उत्पादन

आज भारत ने कृषि उत्पादन में भी नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित किए हैं। देश का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 265 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर लगभग 357 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच गया है। आज भारत केवल अपने लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया की खाद्य सुरक्षा में भी योगदान दे रहा है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के मेहनतकश किसानों को नमन करता हूँ।

MSP में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि

किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए सरकार ने लागत का डेढ़ गुना MSP देने का ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया। आज धान का MSP लगभग ₹2369, गेहूं का MSP ₹2585, अरहर का MSP ₹8000 हो चुका है। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जो लोग दशकों तक MSP पर निर्णय नहीं ले सके, वही आज किसानों के हितैषी बनने का नाटक कर रहे हैं।

पीएम किसान योजना - दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी योजना

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर योजना है। अब तक 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक सीधे किसानों के खातों में भेजे जा चुके हैं। 9 करोड़ से अधिक किसान परिवार इससे लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ - क्या पहले कभी ऐसा हुआ था कि दिल्ली से पैसा निकले और सीधे किसान के खाते में पहुंचे? पहले तो पैसा निकलता था और रास्ते में ही गायब हो जाता था।

फसल बीमा – किसानों की सुरक्षा

आज प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लगभग ₹1.93 लाख करोड़ का मुआवजा दिया गया है। जब बाढ़ आती है, सूखा आता है या प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, तब सरकार किसानों के साथ खड़ी होती है।

हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ के किसानों की आवाज

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से झारखण्ड के हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों के किसानों की आवाज भी सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ। झारखण्ड प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से समृद्ध है, लेकिन वहां के किसानों को अभी भी कई चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

1. सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की जरूरत

हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ के अधिकांश किसान अभी भी मानसून आधारित खेती पर निर्भर हैं। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि

- नई सिंचाई परियोजनाएं शुरू की जाएं
- चेक डैम और जलाशयों का निर्माण किया जाए
- सूक्ष्म सिंचाई योजना के तहत विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए।

अगर पानी पहुंचेगा तो उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और किसानों की आय भी बढ़ेगी।

2. कोल्ड स्टोरेज और फूड प्रोसेसिंग

आज हजारीबाग के किसान-

- सब्जियां उगाते हैं
- फल उत्पादन करते हैं

लेकिन उचित भंडारण की सुविधा नहीं होने के कारण उन्हें उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता।

इसलिए मेरी मांग है

- हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ में आधुनिक कोल्ड स्टोरेज स्थापित किए जाएं

- फूड प्रोसेसिंग पार्क बनाए जाएं
- किसानों को एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के तहत विशेष सहायता दी जाए।

3. जैविक खेती का बड़ा अवसर

झारखण्ड की मिट्टी और जलवायु जैविक खेती के लिए बेहद उपयुक्त है। अगर सही नीति बनाई जाए तो हजारीबाग देश का बड़ा ऑर्गेनिक कृषि केंद्र बन सकता है।

इसलिए मेरी मांग है-

- हजारीबाग में ऑर्गेनिक खेती क्लस्टर बनाए जाएं
- किसानों को ऑर्गेनिक सर्टिफिकेशन और मार्केटिंग सहायता दी जाए।

4. हाथियों के आतंक से किसानों की सुरक्षा

झारखण्ड में एक और गंभीर समस्या है जंगली हाथियों का आतंक। कई किसानों की जान जा चुकी है और उनकी फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि-

- प्रभावित परिवारों को उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए
- एलीफेंट कॉरिडोर और सुरक्षा योजना लागू की जाए।

5. कृषि शिक्षा और अनुसंधान

हजारीबाग के युवाओं को कृषि में आधुनिक तकनीक से जोड़ने के लिए

- कृषि अनुसंधान केंद्र
- कृषि कॉलेज या विश्वविद्यालय का कैंपस
- एग्री स्टार्टअप और स्किल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए।

निष्कर्ष

आज भारत का किसान निराश नहीं है, बल्कि आत्मविश्वास से भरा हुआ है।

आज किसान जानता है कि-

- उसकी फसल का दाम मिलेगा
- प्राकृतिक आपदा में सरकार उसके साथ खड़ी होगी
- और उसकी मेहनत का सम्मान होगा।

मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि

प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत का किसान आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा और भारत विश्व का कृषि शक्ति केंद्र बनेगा।

इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि हजारीबाग और रामगढ़ जिलों के किसानों के विकास के लिए विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए।

जय हिन्द।

***श्री बृजमोहन अग्रवाल (रायपुर) :**

1. बजट का कुल परिव्यय और प्रमुख योजनाएं

कुल बजट परिव्यय (2025-26):

- मांग संख्या 1 (कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग): ₹2.35 लाख करोड़
- मांग संख्या 2 (कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग): ₹1,046.63 करोड़

कुछ प्रमुख योजनाएं और उनका बजट:

- प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN): ₹44,706 करोड़

13 MARCH (22वीं किस्त) पीएम मोदी पीएम किसान योजना के लाभार्थियों के बैंक अकाउंट में 2-2 हजार रुपये जमा कर दिए हैं। केंद्र सरकार किसानों की आर्थिक मदद के लिए सालभर में 6000 रुपये देती है। इसके तहत देश के 9.32 करोड़ से अधिक किसान परिवारों के बैंक खातों में

* Speech was laid on the Table.

18,640 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की धनराशि भेजी गई।

इस योजना के तहत देशभर के सभी पात्र किसान परिवारों को प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष आय सहायता (Income Support) प्रदान की जाती है।

- संशोधित ब्याज सबवेंशन योजना (MISS): ₹16,814.40 करोड़
- यह योजना किसानों को कृषि कार्यों के लिए बहुत ही रियायती दरों पर (प्रभावी रूप से 4% ब्याज पर) अल्पकालिक फसली ऋण उपलब्ध कराती है।
- समय पर अपना ऋण चुकाने वाले किसानों को सरकार द्वारा ब्याज में 3% की अतिरिक्त छूट दी जाती है, जिससे उन पर वित्तीय बोझ कम होता है।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY): ₹8,304.23 करोड़

यह योजना प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, भारी बारिश, कीटों या बीमारियों के कारण फसल नष्ट होने की स्थिति में किसानों को व्यापक बीमा कवर और वित्तीय सहायता देती है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य संकट के समय किसानों की आय को स्थिर रखना और उन्हें खेती में आधुनिक पद्धतियों अपनाने के लिए जोखिम मुक्त करना है।

- कृषि अवसंरचना निधि (Agriculture Infrastructure Fund): ₹566 करोड़
- यह योजना फसल कटाई के बाद के बुनियादी ढांचे (जैसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज, वेयरहाउस, पैकेजिंग यूनिट) और सामुदायिक कृषि संपत्तियों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण सुविधा प्रदान करती है।
- इसके तहत एग्री-स्टार्टअप्स और किसान संगठनों को बैंक ऋण पर 3% की व्याज छूट और क्रेडिट गारंटी के साथ लंबी अवधि की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

2. विशिष्ट योजनाओं के लिए आवंटित बजट (2025-26)

(1.) हाइब्रिड बीजों पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन: ₹100 करोड़

इस मिशन का लक्ष्य उच्च उपज और कीट प्रतिरोधी हाइब्रिड बीजों का विकास और प्रसार करना

है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत।

(2.) नमो ड्रोन दीदी: ₹676.85 करोड़

यह कृषि में ड्रोन तकनीक को बढ़ावा देने वाली योजना है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत (मुख्यतः महिला स्वयं सहायता समूह)

(3.) ISARC: ₹25 करोड़

यह दक्षिण एशिया में चावल अनुसंधान और किसानों के प्रशिक्षण का एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय केंद्र है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत (मुख्य केंद्र वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित है)।

(4.) कपास प्रौद्योगिकी मिशन: ₹500 करोड़

यह कपास की उत्पादकता, गुणवत्ता, प्रसंस्करण और अंततः किसानों की आय में सुधार करने का मिशन है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: प्रमुख कपास उत्पादक राज्य (जैसे महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तेलंगाना, पंजाब)।

(5.) मखाना बोर्ड को समर्थन: ₹100 करोड़

यह मखाना के उत्पादन, प्रसंस्करण, मूल्य संवर्धन और विपणन में सुधार के लिए स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: मुख्य रूप से बिहार।

3. अन्य महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं

1. Tribal Area Sub-Plan - Dharti Aaba Abhiyan: 525 करोड़

यह योजना विशेष रूप से जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि और बुनियादी ढांचे के समग्र विकास पर केंद्रित है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: जनजातीय बहुल राज्य (मध्य प्रदेश, झारखंड, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ आदि)।

2. Mission for Pulses (दलहनों के लिए मिशन): ₹1,000 करोड़

(दलहनों के लिए मिशन): यह तूर, उड़द और मसूर पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए दालों में आत्मनिर्भरता और वेयरहाउसिंग को बढ़ावा देता है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत (विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान)।

3. National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming: 24.05 करोड़

यह देश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के विकल्प के रूप में जैविक खेती को प्रोत्साहित करने की योजना है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत।

4. Climate Resilient Agriculture (NRM Institutes): ₹145.69 करोड़

यह मिट्टी और जल जैसे प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के प्रबंधन और जलवायु परिवर्तन के अनुकूल कृषि अनुसंधान पर केंद्रित है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत।

5. Tractor Training & Testing Institutes: ₹96.65 करोड़

ये संस्थान ट्रैक्टरों व कृषि मशीनरी की गुणवत्ता जांचते हैं और किसानों को सुरक्षित उपयोग का प्रशिक्षण देते हैं।

6. National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM): ₹75 करोड़

यह वैज्ञानिक मधुमक्खी पालन को बढ़ावा देकर शहद उत्पादन और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का मिशन है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत (पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों पर विशेष ध्यान)

7. Formation of FPOs in Tribal Regions: ₹55.93 करोड़

यह जनजातीय किसानों को संगठित कर 'किसान उत्पादक संगठन' (FPO) बनाने और उन्हें बाजार से जोड़ने की पहल है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत के जनजातीय क्षेत्र।

8. Soil & Land Use Survey of India: ₹40 करोड़

यह मिट्टी के प्रकारों और भूमि उपयोग का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सर्वेक्षण कर कृषि योजनाएं बनाने में मदद करता है।

लाभार्थी राज्य: संपूर्ण भारत ।

श्री सुधाकर सिंह (बक्सर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आज कृषि एवं कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांग पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। राष्ट्रीय जनता दल की तरफ से वर्ष 2022 में तीन कृषि कानूनों के समाप्त होने के बाद श्री संजय अग्रवाल के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी। देश में एमएसपी के नियमन के लिए हमारी मांग थी कि एमएसपी की गारंटी हो। सरकार की जो भी राय रही हो, आज 37 बैठकों के बाद भी सरकार कोई निर्णय पर नहीं आई। माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, किसानों की आमदनी दोगुना करनी है, मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस गारंटी स्कीम पर सरकार के द्वारा अभी तक बनाई गई कमेटी की अंतरिम रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आई, फाइनल रिपोर्ट का आना बाद का विषय है। यह आम चर्चा है कि अब वह कमेटी एग्जिस्ट नहीं कर रही है, कोई काम नहीं कर रही है, कोई बैठक नहीं कर रही है। यह संसद का अपमान है, क्योंकि तीन कानून वापस लेते समय देश के किसानों को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया गया था और देश की संसद को भी विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि किसानों की आमदनी दोगुना करने के लिए मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की गारंटी पर एक कमेटी विचार करके एक रिपोर्ट देगी, लेकिन चार साल बीत जाने के बाद भी लगातार भाषण है, लेकिन आज तक उस पर प्रगति जीरो है।

मैं अब दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। भारत-अमेरिका ट्रेड डील और यूरोपियन ट्रेड डील से भारत के किसानों की आर्थिक रीढ़ कृषि मामले में टूट जाएगी, क्योंकि अमेरिका से जो समझौता हुआ है, उसके तहत जो इंपोर्ट होगा, वह जीरो परसेंट टैरिफ पर होगा। वहीं भारत का किसान जब अमेरिकी बाजार में सामान बेचने जाएगा, तो उसको 18 परसेंट टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। यह कैसा व्यापार है। यह जो असमान समझौता है, इससे भारतीय किसानों की रीढ़ टूट जाएगी। इतना ही नहीं, इसके क्लॉज सिक्स में लिखा हुआ है कि ये गैर-टैरिफ बाधाओं को भी दूर करेंगे। यह समझने

वाली बात है कि वह गैर-टैरिफ बाधा यह है कि अमेरिका के भीतर सब-स्टैंडर्ड फूड, जीएम प्रोड्यूस तैयार किया जाता है। भारत के भीतर प्लांट एंड प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट के ज़रिए हम जीएम प्रोड्यूस का न तो उत्पादन करते हैं और न ही हम विदेश से उसे मंगा सकते हैं। जब तक उस कानून को शिथिल नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक अमेरिका से कोई भी कृषि उत्पाद भारत के भीतर नहीं आ पाएगा। क्या सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि जो कानून बना था, वह लंबे समय से... (व्यवधान) दो मिनट सर, बात खत्म करने दीजिए, मैं अकेला हूँ।

दूसरी बात, यहाँ धान और गेहूँ पर एमएसपी की बात की जा रही है। अक्सर आलोचना होती है कि किसानों को क्यों एमएसपी दी जा रही है। हम हर साल डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये का तिलहन विदेशों से आयात करते हैं। हर साल हम 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये की दाल विदेश से आयात करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार में बैठे लोग बहुमूल्य विदेशी मुद्रा को विदेश में जाने दे रहे हैं। अगर किसानों को एमएसपी की गारंटी दे दी जाती, तो भारत का किसान तेल और दाल के मामले में भी आत्मनिर्भर बन सकता है, लेकिन सरकार के पास इच्छाशक्ति की कमी है, नहीं तो थोड़े से पैसे खर्च करने पर यह देश आत्मनिर्भर बन सकता था। किसी ज़माने में भारत बिना एमएसपी दिए हुए तेल उत्पादन के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर था। केवल हमने आयात शुल्क को बढ़ाने का काम किया था। डब्ल्यूटीओ के भीतर कृषि क्षेत्र को लेकर विकासशील देशों को छूट मिली हुई है कि वह 300 प्रतिशत तक आयात शुल्क के ज़रिए अपने किसानों को प्रोटेक्ट करने का काम कर सकते हैं। लंबे समय से इस देश में यह मांग की जा रही है कि उर्वरक की सब्सिडी कंपनियों को नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। कंपनियाँ हेराफेरी करती हैं। देश का यूरिया बांग्लादेश और नेपाल जैसे देशों में धड़ल्ले से तस्करी के माध्यम से चला जाता है। लंबे समय से कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि सब्सिडी किसानों के खाते में दी जानी चाहिए, जैसे गैस की सब्सिडी उपभोक्ताओं को दी जाती है। यूरिया और नाइट्रोजन की सब्सिडी कंपनियों को क्यों दी जा रही है, किसानों को क्यों नहीं दी जा रही है? अगर किसानों को जिस दिन सब्सिडी देंगे, उस दिन हमारी 25 से 30 प्रतिशत तक बचत होगी। जो अवैध तरीके से यूरिया दूसरे कामों में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, वह भी बंद हो जाएगा।

इसके अलावा, एक बात और है कि मोंथा चक्रवात के चलते देश के कई हिस्सों में खरीफ की फसलें बर्बाद हुई थीं, जिनमें बिहार भी एक प्रभावित इलाका था। आश्चर्यजनक है कि एक जिले में वहां अनुदान मिलता है और बाकी जिलों में कोई भी फसल अनुदान नहीं मिलता। मोंथा चक्रवात के लिए केवल 24 घंटे के लिए पोर्टल खोला गया था। किसान जान ही नहीं पाए कि सरकार... (व्यवधान) आधा मिनट सर, बहुत ज्यादा नहीं।

मैं कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हर साल कर्ज के कारण 10 हजार किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार ने इस देश के उद्योगपतियों के 17 लाख करोड़ रुपये माफ किए हैं। मैं यह आलोचना की दृष्टि से नहीं कह रहा हूं। हो सकता है कि यह जरूरी हो, लेकिन इस देश के किसानों के भी पांच लाख करोड़ रुपये माफ हो जाते। इस देश की 50 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि क्षेत्र में लगी हुई है। यह क्षेत्र रोजगार पैदा करता है।

मैं माननीय सभापति महोदय का इशारा समझ रहा हूं, इसलिए इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं।

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY (KADAPA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the year 2026-27.

Sir, this is the most important Ministry as it sustains rural livelihoods, ensures food security for over 1.4 billion people, and supports nearly half of the country's workforce. I would like to bring several important demands to the notice of this House.

Sir, at present Rs. 6000 are disbursed to farmers annually under PM-KISAN scheme. This amount has remained unchanged since 2019. Keeping in view the sharp rise in the input costs, it is requested to enhance PM-KISAN amount to Rs. 10,000.

Sir, in our State of Andhra Pradesh, the previous YSRCP Government had implemented free crop insurance scheme during its tenure during 2019-2024, and distributed Rs. 7,802 crore worth of crop insurance amount to over 54 lakh farmers in Andhra Pradesh. After the Present Government took charge in 2024, free crop insurance scheme was completely discontinued.

In 2024-25 Budget of Andhra Pradesh, there was absolutely no allocation for crop insurance. In 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 1,023 crore was allocated, but not even a single rupee is paid to the insurance companies so far. ... *(Interruptions)* Since the State failed to pay its share of premium of Rs, 2,419 crore from last two years, the insurance companies have blacklisted Andhra Pradesh for 2025 Rabi Season. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please restrict yourself to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY: Sir, no company came forward to bid in our State. ... *(Interruptions)*

माननीय सभापति : आप आंध्र प्रदेश का विषय यहां नहीं उठाइए । आप यहां भारत सरकार का विषय उठाइए ।

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY: Sir, this issue relates to the Central Government only. No company came forward to bid in our State because of which the app through which farmers pay their share of premium did not open at all. Hence, farmers could not pay their premiums at all due to gross negligence of the State Government. ... *(Interruptions)* We request the

Government of India to intervene and ensure that the pending crop insurance claims of last two years amounting to Rs. 3,500 crore are cleared and disbursed to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Sir, he is completely misleading the House. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I will give you a chance to speak.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY: Sir, due to the ongoing Iran-Israel war, the exports, especially to Iran and Gulf nations have dropped. As a result of this, farmers are forced to do distressed sale as there is a severe drop in the prices especially of horticulture crops like banana, mango, tomato, musk melon, water melon which cannot be preserved for a long time. Our Party, the YSRCP, would like to request the Government of India to intervene and take the necessary steps to help the farmers to sell their produce for a remunerative price. We also request the Government of India to direct the Andhra Pradesh State Government to clear all pending input subsidy dues payable to farmers from last two years. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, on behalf of our Party, I would also like to request the Government of to set up food processing Industries in Rayalaseema region as it is a horticulture hub with lakhs of acres under crops like banana, mango, water melon, musk melon, etc. ... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, the import duty on pulses, especially Bengal Gram was 40 per cent to 60 per cent till 2024.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please restrict yourself to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Please raise your demands.

SHRI Y. S. AVINASH REDDY: Sir, I would like to put some demands of my State. Please give me one minute, and I will conclude.

Sir, the import duty on pulses, especially Bengal Gram was 40 per cent to 60 per cent till 2024. Removal of import duty and cess between May 2024 and March 2025 led to imports rising sharply from 1.64 lakh tons to 15.06 lakh tons, resulting in a sudden increase of imports into the domestic market.

Sir, because of this increase in imports, it has pushed the domestic prices below the MSP, forcing farmers to sell their produce at a low price. In Andhra Pradesh alone, Bengal gram is cultivated across 3.7 lakh hectares. Large quantities of last year's produce remain unsold.

In view of the above, we request the Government of India to review the import policy on pulses and to ensure that farmers are protected by assuring MSP to their produce. We request the Government of India to set up agricultural warehouses in each village to store the agricultural crop produce and integrated cold storages at each mandal level to store the horticulture crop produce so that it will help price stabilisation.

Finally, we request the Government to increase its spending on farm mechanisation which will help farmers to save time, save money, and will also help to increase the yield.

With these demands, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

***श्रीमती कलाबेन मोहनभाई देलकर (दादरा और नागर हवेली) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र दादरा एवं नागर हवेली के किसानों की गंभीर समस्याओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ और कुछ माँग महत्वपूर्ण माँग करना चाहती हूँ। मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र आदिवासी बहुल है, जहाँ के किसान आज भी बुनियादी सुविधाओं के अभाव में खेती करने को मजबूर हैं और उनकी मेहनत के बावजूद उन्हें वह सम्मान और आर्थिक सुरक्षा नहीं मिल पा रही है जिसके वे हकदार हैं।

सबसे बड़ी चिंता का विषय यह है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में आज तक प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना प्रभावी रूप से लागू नहीं हो पाई है। जब भी अतिवृष्टि, बाढ़, सूखा या कीट प्रकोप जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ आती हैं, तो किसानों की पूरी फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है, लेकिन उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार का मुआवजा या सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती। ऐसे में किसान पूरी तरह असहाय हो जाते हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि इस योजना को दादरा एवं नागर हवेली में तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू किया जाए ताकि किसानों को सुरक्षा कवच मिल सके। हमारे किसानों को आज भी गुणवत्तापूर्ण उन्नत बीज समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते, जिसके कारण उत्पादन प्रभावित होता है और उनकी आय कम हो जाती है। कई बार उन्हें महंगे दामों पर बीज खरीदने पड़ते हैं। इसी प्रकार खाद की भी गंभीर कमी बनी रहती है, जिससे फसलों की गुणवत्ता और उत्पादन दोनों प्रभावित होते हैं। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि प्रमाणित उन्नत बीजों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए और बीज व खाद पर विशेष सब्सिडी दी जाए, खासकर छोटे और आदिवासी किसानों के लिए, साथ ही वितरण प्रणाली को पारदर्शी और सुदृढ़ बनाया जाए ताकि कालाबाजारी पर रोक लग सके।

सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हमारे क्षेत्र की एक और बड़ी समस्या है। अधिकांश किसान आज भी वर्षा पर निर्भर हैं, जिससे खेती अस्थिर बनी रहती है और हर वर्ष जोखिम बना रहता है। यदि समय पर वर्षा नहीं होती तो किसानों को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि नहरों, चेक डैम, बोरवेल जैसी परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाए और ड्रिप तथा

* Speech was laid on the Table.

स्प्रिंकलर जैसी आधुनिक सिंचाई तकनीकों पर अधिक सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाए ताकि हर खेत तक पानी पहुँच सके।

आज के समय में खेती को आधुनिक और लाभकारी बनाने के लिए नई तकनीकों को अपनाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मेरे क्षेत्र के किसानों को ग्रीन हाउस (Greenhouse) खेती के बारे में पर्याप्त जानकारी और संसाधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जबकि यह तकनीक कम भूमि में अधिक उत्पादन और बेहतर गुणवत्ता वाली फसल देने में सक्षम है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि ग्रीन हाउस की स्थापना पर विशेष सब्सिडी दी जाए, प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाए और किसानों को इसके लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए ताकि उनकी आय में वृद्धि हो सके।

इसके साथ ही, मिट्टी परीक्षण (Soil Testing) के आधार पर खेती की जानकारी का अभाव भी एक बड़ी समस्या है। बिना मिट्टी की गुणवत्ता जाने किसान उर्वरकों का उपयोग करते हैं, जिससे उत्पादन कम होता है और लागत बढ़ती है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि क्षेत्र में नियमित मिट्टी परीक्षण की व्यवस्था की जाए, मोबाइल सॉइल टेस्टिंग लैब स्थापित की जाएं और किसानों को उनकी जमीन के अनुसार कौन-सी फसल और कितनी मात्रा में खाद उपयोग करनी चाहिए, इसकी पूरी जानकारी दी जाए ताकि खेती वैज्ञानिक और लाभकारी बन सके।

किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता क्योंकि MSP के आधार पर खरीद की कोई ठोस व्यवस्था हमारे क्षेत्र में नहीं है। किसान मजबूरी में अपनी फसल बिचौलियों को कम दामों पर बेचने के लिए विवश होते हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि MSP के आधार पर सरकारी खरीद केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएं और हर प्रमुख फसल की खरीद सुनिश्चित की जाए ताकि किसानों को उनकी मेहनत का उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

इसके साथ ही हमारे क्षेत्र में संगठित कृषि मंडियों का अभाव है, जिसके कारण किसानों को अपने उत्पाद बेचने के लिए दूर जाना पड़ता है या फिर बिचौलियों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। यह स्थिति किसानों के शोषण को बढ़ावा देती है। मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि दादरा एवं नगर हवेली में आधुनिक कृषि मंडी स्थापित की जाए और किसानों को ई-नाम जैसे डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म से जोड़ा

जाए ताकि वे सीधे बाजार से जुड़ सकें।

छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के पास आधुनिक कृषि उपकरणों की भी भारी कमी है, जिससे उनकी उत्पादकता कम रहती है। यदि उन्हें ट्रैक्टर, पावर टिलर, हार्वेस्टर जैसे उपकरण सुलभ और सस्ते दरों पर मिलें तो उनकी आय में निश्चित रूप से वृद्धि होगी। अतः कृषि यंत्रीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष सब्सिडी दी जाए और कस्टम हायरिंग सेंटर स्थापित किए जाएं ताकि छोटे किसान भी आधुनिक तकनीक का लाभ उठा सकें।

इसके अतिरिक्त, किसानों को आधुनिक खेती की जानकारी और प्रशिक्षण की भी अत्यंत आवश्यकता है। आज भी कई किसान नई तकनीकों, उन्नत फसल प्रबंधन और बाजार की जानकारी से वंचित हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि नियमित प्रशिक्षण शिविर आयोजित किए जाएं और कृषि वैज्ञानिकों के माध्यम से खेत स्तर पर मार्गदर्शन उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

भंडारण और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की सुविधा के अभाव में किसानों की उपज का बड़ा हिस्सा खराब हो जाता है, जिससे उन्हें आर्थिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। यदि उचित भंडारण व्यवस्था और फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स स्थापित किए जाएं, तो किसानों को अपनी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य मिल सकता है और नुकसान कम होगा। अंत में, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि किसानों को सस्ती और सुलभ ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना का विस्तार किया जाए और कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि किसान कर्ज के बोझ से मुक्त होकर आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें।

यदि इन सभी मुद्दों पर गंभीरता से कार्य किया जाए, तो दादरा एवं नगर हवेली के किसानों की स्थिति में व्यापक सुधार लाया जा सकता है और उनकी आय में वास्तविक वृद्धि सुनिश्चित की जा सकती है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि इन मांगों पर शीघ्र और ठोस कदम उठाए जाएं।

श्री अमरा राम (सीकर) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे कृषि और किसान कल्याण की डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट पर बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। आज भी देश की बहुमत आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है, जिसका देश की जीडीपी में 36 परसेंट योगदान था। आज वह 78 साल

की आजादी के बाद 15 परसेंट हो गया और धीरे-धीरे घटता जा रहा है। आज देश एक तरफ अकाल से जूझता है और दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ से। अकाल को नहीं मिटाया जा सकता है लेकिन हम पानी की एक-एक बूंद बचाकर अकाल से छुटकारा पाया जा सकता है।

आज जिस तरह से उदारीकरण और निजीकरण की नीतियां आने के बाद, चाहे बीज हो, खाद हो, डीजल हो या पेस्टिसाइड हो, सब कुछ कंपनियों के हवाले कर दिया गया है। यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने ये किया, इस सरकार ने ये किया। आज किसान की क्या हालत है। चार सौ रुपये वाली डीएपी खाद 1400 रुपये में मिल रही है, 1400 देकर भी नहीं मिलती है, नकली फैक्ट्रियां पकड़ी जाती हैं और उस पर कोई कार्रवाई भी नहीं होती है।

जब किसान खाद मांगने जाता है तो लाठियां मिलती हैं। आज किसान की स्थिति है कि देश की आजादी के 78 साल बाद भी वह कर्ज में दबकर आत्महत्या कर रहा है तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, इसके लिए सरकार की किसान विरोधी नीतियां जिम्मेदार हैं, वर्ष 1990 से लेकर आज तक जो नीतियां लागू की जा रही हैं। निश्चित रूप से किसानों की आत्महत्या की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के लिए कमेटी बैठायी गयी, समिति ने रिपोर्ट दी। कर्ज माफ कर दिया जाए।

यदि एमएसपी की लीगल गारंटी दी जाती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश का किसान विकसित और समृद्ध होगा। भारत समृद्ध होगा तो केवल नारों से समृद्ध नहीं होगा। इस देश की आधी आबादी समृद्ध नहीं होगी और देश समृद्ध हो जाएगा? मुझे नहीं समझ आता कि वह किस तरह से होगा। आज एमएसपी मूल्य पर खरीद नहीं होती है।

मैं राजस्थान से आता हूं। 29 राज्यों में सबसे ज्यादा बाजरा राजस्थान में होता है। 12 साल में राजस्थान का एक क्विंटल बाजरा भी एमएसपी पर खरीदा हो तो बता दें, फिर मंत्री जी जो भी कहेंगे, मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूं। सबसे ज्यादा फसल ग्वार होता है, ओट होता है। ग्वार आज से दस-बारह साल पहले 33 हजार से 36 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक चुका है। आज कोई 3 हजार रुपये प्रति क्विंटल भी लेने वाला कोई नहीं है।

आज भी खरीफ की फसल का 70 परसेंट खेती बरसात पर निर्भर है। खरीफ फसल में सबसे बड़ी फसल ग्वार और मोठ होती है, जिसकी कोई एमएसपी नहीं है। इन तमाम फसलों की एमएसपी घोषित हो, केवल 22 फसलों पर ही एमएसपी है। जिस तरह से बाकी फसलें हैं, जो बहुत बड़ा मार्जिन होता है, आलू है, प्याज है, टमाटर है, जिस तरह से बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना में प्रावधान था, केन्द्र सरकार उसमें 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये रखती थी, जब कोई फसल उसके लागत मूल्य से नीचे जाती थी, तो बाजार हस्तक्षेप योजना में खरीद कर जनता में बांटने का काम होता था, उसमें जो नुकसान होता था, उसमें केन्द्र सरकार का 50 परसेंट योगदान करती थी।

किसान को प्याज का 8 से 9 रुपये प्रति किलो लागत मूल्य आता है, लेकिन उसे 5 से 6 रुपये प्रति किलो में भी कोई लेने वाला नहीं मिलता। वही प्याज जब किसान से चला जाए, तो 60 रुपये प्रति किलो में आम उपभोक्ता को खरीदकर खाना पड़ता है। यही हाल लहसुन में है। जब लहसुन 400 रुपये प्रति किलो पार होता है, तो आम उपभोक्ता लूटा जाता है और किसान से वही लहसुन 5 रुपये प्रति किलो लेने वाला कोई नहीं होता है।

महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर में किसान लहसुन का भाव मांगने जाता है, तो उसे भाव नहीं मिलता और गोलियां मिलती हैं और 6 किसान शहीद होते हैं। उस समय वहां के मुख्य मंत्री आज के कृषि मंत्री जी हैं। आप अंदाजा लगाएं, 10 रुपये प्रति किलो में खरीदकर यदि 400 रुपये प्रति किलो में बेचेंगे, तो देश विकास कर रहा है, लेकिन किसान को यदि भाव मिल जाए, तो देश कंगाल होता है। निश्चित रूप से प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना कंपनी परस्त है। निश्चित रूप से फसल बीमा योजना होनी चाहिए। यदि यह योजना अच्छी होती, तो यह गुजरात में क्यों लागू नहीं है? हमारे देश के 29 राज्यों में सबसे बड़ा कृषि प्रधान राज्य पंजाब है। वहां फसल बीमा योजना नहीं है, लेकिन पूरे देश में सभी बड़ी कंपनियां निश्चित रूप से इस फसल बीमा योजना में आई हैं।

14.37 hrs

(Shrimati Sandhya Ray in the Chair)

महोदया, सबसे खतरनाक बात तो अमेरिका के साथ की गई डील है। मुझे अफसोस है कि 140 करोड़ जनता के लिए ट्रंप आदेश देता है कि तेल कहां से खरीदें। आज वह कहते हैं कि ईरान

और अमेरिका का युद्ध हो रहा है, तो भारत एक महीने के लिए रूस से तेल खरीद सकता है। हमारे देश की जनसंख्या पूरी दुनिया की एक तिहाई पॉपुलेशन के बराबर है और हमारा जनतंत्र 78 साल का है। आज यदि किसान खुशहाल होगा, तो देश खुशहाल होगा। किसान केवल नारों से खुशहाल नहीं होगा। कहा गया था कि वर्ष 2022 में किसान की आमदनी दुगुनी हो जाएगी, लेकिन आमदनी तो दुगुनी नहीं हुई, लागत कई गुना हो गई। यदि किसान समृद्ध होगा, तो देश समृद्ध होगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

***SHRI NAVASKANI K. (RAMANATHAPURAM):** Hon. Chairperson Madam, Vanakkam. I thank you for this opportunity allowing me to take part in the discussion on Demands for Grants pertaining to the Agriculture of our country. There are 46 per cent of people in our country who are farmers. But only a meagre 18 per cent of these farmers are able to earn revenue out of this. This is a matter of great concern. This data clearly shows the pathetic state of affairs relating to farmers and their economic situation. Fertilizer prices are on the rise without any control over that. Prices of farm equipment are also on the rise. But the farm produce is not getting the desired increase in price or at least the remunerative price. This is gross injustice. There is no minimum support price for this produce. Even a needle manufacturer can fix a price for his product, but the farmer who feeds the entire world is unable to fix the price for the farm produce which is really making us worry. Price should be fixed 50 per cent over and above in the input agricultural cost. In my Ramanathapuram district, paddy is cultivated in an area of 1 lakh 39 thousand hectares of land. Modern godowns for storing the food grains, modern rice mills, are all the need

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

of the hour. I urge upon the Union Government to create such infrastructure which is very much needed for paddy cultivation. There are large number of coconut farmers in my constituency. Particularly in Aranthangi area, coconut is cultivated in more than 27 thousand acres of land. Coconut related industries should be set up in this area. Similarly in Sayalkudi area, palm cultivation is done in large scale. We understand that the palm trees should be protected besides protecting our soil wealth and ground water. That is why our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has been implementing a Scheme asking for sowing the 1 Crore seeds of palm tree and encouraging its cultivation. I urge that industries relating to palm and its products should be set up in and around areas of Sayalkudi. Similarly Mundu Chilli, which is cultivated in more than 20000 hectares of land has received the Geographical Indication for traditional products. This Mundu Chilli is being exported to various countries of the world. I urge that this Mundu Chilli should be directly procured by the Union Government and a procurement centre should be set up for this purpose. Chilli and vegetables are grown in large scale in Kamuthi Ramasamipatti area. Chilli is grown in large scale in Muthukulathur and Tiruvarankulam areas. I request the Union Government to set up storage godowns with a capacity of 100 metric tonnes. The products of United States of America are allowed to be marketed in India without any tax or with net zero tax. This deal for allowing this exploitation of Indian market should immediately be withdrawn. US is a country with advanced agricultural technology. Three persons can engage in cultivation even in a big area of 100 acres. They have

all the technology required for this. American Government provides more subsidies to their farmers. By using that, they create their agricultural produce with less input cost. How can that be allowed to be marketed in our Indian markets. This will hamper our country's prospects as we have less developed technology and we face several challenges in marketing our own produce. Therefore I urge that this US deal should be cancelled. I also want that this Government should implement the recommendations of the Committee led by Prof M.S. Swaminathan. I also want this Union Government to give an assurance that free electricity being provided to farmers under the UDAY Scheme should not be stopped or withdrawn. Soil health is being very much affected due to extraordinary use of uncontrolled insecticides and fertilizers. Government should give more subsidies and encourage natural farming and production of natural fertilizers in a big way. There should be encouragement for producing organic products in large scale through natural farming. There is shortage of fertilizers. Even farmers have committed suicides in Uttar Pradesh due to fertilizer shortage where BJP is in power. Many complaints have been received. Fertilizer subsidy during 2023-24 stood at 2 lakh and 50 thousand Crore which has now been reduced to 1 lakh and 45 thousand Crore. I urge that the fertilizer subsidy should be enhanced as before. Agriculture is being very much affected due to climate changes. The losses incurred due to disasters created because of climate change should be totally borne by the Union Government. Suicides by farmers are on the rise due to difficulties faced by them as they are unable to repay their loans due to farm losses. I urge that

all the agricultural loans availed by farmers in all the nationalized banks should be waived off. Tamil Nadu receives both North-east and South-west monsoons, South west monsoon starts from June to September and North east monsoon starts from 20th October to next January month. I request that there should be a separate procurement policy formulated for Tamil Nadu separately. Last year the moist content in paddy was asked to be raised from 17 per cent to 22 per cent. We want more number of marketing network and infrastructure. During the earlier UPA Government, when there was disaster, a PSU named National Agricultural Insurance Scheme was in place for protection of the interests of our farmers. But this Government has brought a new Insurance Scheme named as Prime Minister Insurance Scheme which included private players in the panel. We are aware of the fact that these private insurance companies are only profit oriented which affects our farmers a lot. When there is disaster or damage, these farmers do not get compensation at the right time. As the compensation is not released on time, I urge that private participation in Insurance companies should be withdrawn and this insurance coverage should be extended through National Agricultural Insurance Scheme as done earlier. There should be a Scheme at the National Level for inter-linking of rivers. In the first instance the rivers inside a particular State should be linked. Union Government should allocate funds to the States/UTs concerned for linking these rivers inside a State. All the rivers flowing in south India should be inter-linked. As per the verdict of Cauvery river water tribunal, the Union Government should stop Karnataka from building a

dam across river Cauvery at a place called Mekedatu. I also urge that water that is due for Tamil Nadu should be released for Tamil Nadu and the Union Government should ensure this by issuing directions to the Cauvery River Water Management Board. Permission should be given by the Union Government to kill wild pigs which attack and kill humans and damage the standing crops. Tirukkural says, "One who tills the land, ploughs and cultivates crops, live in this world, and rest others follow the footsteps of farmers". World is following the footsteps of farmers. This means only when farmers live peacefully, India can prosper. Thank you.

***SHRIMATI PRATIBHASURESH DHANORKAR (CHANDRAPUR):** Today, I rise in this august House not merely as a people's representative, but as the daughter of that dying 'annadata' (farmer) who toils in the soil of my Vidarbha. The farmer who fills the stomachs of the entire world with the sweat of his brow is today hanging on the noose of the system for his own rights and for a simple life. This situation is not just serious — it is heart-wrenching.

We call cotton as 'white gold', but today in my Vidarbha this gold has become worthless. The CCI (Cotton Corporation of India) centres have suddenly been closed. Cotton is piling up in the farmer's house and vultures are tearing at his helplessness.

My strong request is that the CCI procurement centres be opened immediately and the procurement limit be increased. Until the farmer's entire cotton is sold, these centres must remain open — this is my demand to the

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

government through you. Along with this, until the crops get 'guaranteed price' (MSP) as recommended by the Swaminathan Commission, the farmer will not come out of this economic pit.

The second important issue is 'loan waiver'... Even though the Maharashtra Government has announced waiver up to ₹2 lakh, due to technical flaws and conditions, lakhs of farmers are still deprived of this benefit. My question to the system is — what is the crime of the honest farmer who tightened his belt, delayed his children's school fees, and still repaid the loan on time? Why this injustice against farmers who regularly repay loans?

My strong demand is that instead of limiting it to ₹2 lakh, give 'universal loan waiver' and clear my Baliraja's 7/12 extract (land record), only then will he truly be able to breathe freely.

Nature has already turned cruel, but the government machinery has become even crueller. When the farmer is ruined, your machinery remains busy playing the 'paper game' of panchnamas. Stop running these paper horses. The help should not remain only on paper — it must be directly deposited into the farmer's bank account.

Finally, I present a very painful truth... When will you erase the stigma of farmer suicides in Vidarbha? In the single year 2025, 157 farmer suicides were recorded in Chandrapur district, of which 110 cases were declared 'eligible' for help. Similarly, in Yavatmal district in 2025, out of 335 farmer suicides, 153 cases were declared eligible. Shockingly, in the current year 2026, till just 16 March, 46 suicides have been recorded in Yavatmal, of which 21 cases have

been declared eligible. These are not mere statistics — they are pools of blood.

When a farmer takes his own life, not just one body dies — an entire family is orphaned. Therefore, to pull my farmers out of this dance of death, announce a 'Special Economic Package' for Chandrapur and Yavatmal districts.

Before I conclude, let me say this much... “If this government does not get the fortune of wiping the tears from Baliraja’s eyes, history will never forgive us.”

Thank you.

Jai Hind, Jai Maharashtra

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी (जालंधर) : आदरणीय चेयरपर्सन मैडम, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद ।

मैं एग्रीकल्चर बजट पर आने से पहले तीन-चार बातें रखना चाहता हूं । पंजाब में बाढ़ आयी, लेकिन केन्द्र और पंजाब सरकार दोनों सरकारों में से कोई भी किसानों के, मजदूरों के और प्रभावित लोगों के साथ खड़ी नहीं हुई । इसलिए मैं स्ट्रॉन्ग प्रोटेस्ट रजिस्टर करवाना चाहता हूं और सरकारों से विनती करना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी समय है । उसके बाद की चार फसलें भी मौसम के कारण खराब हुई हैं । कभी 25 प्रतिशत नुकसान हुआ, कभी 50 प्रतिशत नुकसान हुआ । इस बार भी फसल कम हुई है । सरकार उनको सही मुआवजा दे, यह मेरा निवेदन है ।

पंजाब के गोदाम चावलों से भरे पड़े हैं, शेल्टरों में चावल पड़ा है, उसे उठाया नहीं जा रहा है, आप उसे उठाइए । आगे गेहूं का सीजन आ गया है, उसे रखने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है ।

मैं आढ़तियों की समस्या आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । वर्ष 2018 तक आढ़तियों को ढाई प्रतिशत कमीशन मिलता था । उस समय एमएसपी के अनुसार उनका कमीशन 46 रुपये

बनता था। उसके बाद कमीशन आज तक नहीं बढ़ाया गया। उसे अब जाकर 50 रुपये किया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनका जो हक बनता है, उन्हें मिले। यह स्टेट से संबंधित विषय है। स्टेट को तय करना होता है, लेकिन आप उन्हें आज तक का सही बकाया दें और आगे से ढाई प्रतिशत के हिसाब से उनको पैसे मिलने चाहिए।

मैं इसी के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि फसल बीमा योजना की खामियां इस तरह पूरी कीजिए कि जैसे गाड़ी का बम्पर टूट जाता है, तो उसके भी पैसे मिलते हैं, लेकिन यहां पर जब तक 75 प्रतिशत तक नुकसान नहीं होता है, तब तक पैसा ही नहीं मिलता है। हर बार जितना नुकसान होता है, उतना मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। यदि आग लग जाए, तो उसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। हमारी एग्रीकल्चर कमेटी ने भी बहुत सारी खामियां दर्शायी हैं। उन सभी को इसमें शामिल करना चाहिए। किसानों ने इंडिया को अन्न के भंडार दिए हैं। इसे सक्षम बना दिया। फूड सिक्योरिटी दे दी, लेकिन किसान के खुद की और खेत मजदूरों की इनकम की कोई सिक्योरिटी नहीं है। देश में अनाज के भंडार भरे पड़े हैं, लेकिन किसान घर में उदास बैठा है।

माननीय चेयरपर्सन महोदया, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल देश का जो बजट आता है, उसमें एग्रीकल्चर का शेयर प्रतिशत हर साल के हिसाब से घट रहा है। यह वर्ष 2022-23 में 3.14 प्रतिशत था, वर्ष 2023-24 में 2.7 प्रतिशत रह गया और वर्ष 2026-27 में आकर 2.44 प्रतिशत रह गया है। हर साल केंद्र के बजट में एग्रीकल्चर का शेयर कम हो रहा है। ऐसे ही वर्ष 2022-23 से आज तक बजट 35.94 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, लेकिन उसमें एग्रीकल्चर का हिस्सा सिर्फ 5 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। मैं इसलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को किसानों से क्या आपत्ति है, क्या वैर है? ऐसे लगता है कि आप किसानों के खिलाफ जहर खाकर बैठते हैं और सरकार किसानों का कोई भी काम पूरा नहीं करना चाहती है। ... (व्यवधान) हर बात किसानों के खिलाफ होती है। आपने किसानों के खिलाफ तीन काले कानून लाए। आपको हेजिटेशन हुआ और आपको कानून वापस लेने पड़े और अब आपने अमेरिका के साथ ट्रेड डील कर ली। आप उसमें किसानों को बिल्कुल ही कुचल देंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह जो एग्रीमेंट किया है,

वह देश के लिए किया है, तो आप देश को बताइए तो सही। हम चुनकर आए हैं, आप हमें कब बताएंगे कि आपने क्या एग्रीमेंट किया है?

हमें यह अमेरिका बता रहा है। हमें ही नहीं, सारी दुनिया को बता रहा है कि हमारा एग्रीमेंट हुआ है और आप बता नहीं रहे हैं कि क्या एग्रीमेंट हुआ है। अमेरिका की तरफ से ट्वीट आते हैं कि अगर हम उन्हें माल भेजेंगे तो उस पर वे 18 प्रतिशत टैरिफ लगाएंगे और अगर वे हमें माल भेजेंगे, तो उस पर हम कुछ भी टैरिफ नहीं लगाएंगे। आपके ऊपर क्या प्रेशर है? आप देश को बेचने लगे हैं, आपने देश को उनके हवाले कर दिया है और किसानों के पेट पर लात मार रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह ट्रेड डील हुई तो किसान बैठ जाएगा। केवल किसान ही नहीं बैठेगा, बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था बैठ जाएगी।

मेरा एक निवेदन है कि किसान के साथ-साथ इसमें जो लेबर्स लगे हैं, आपके विभाग के पास उनके लिए भी मैनडेट होना चाहिए, ताकि उनको भी कुछ मिले। उनकी व्यवस्था के लिए भी आप स्कीम लेकर आइए। अगर दूसरा कर्ज माफ होता है तो उनके कर्ज भी माफ हों, उनकी वेलफेयर भी हो। आर्टिकल 43 भी यह कहता है कि एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर्स के लिए भी व्यवस्था की जाए, कानून बनाए जाएं, लेकिन वे नहीं बन रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आपके मैनडेट में वह भी होना चाहिए।

एस.सी. सब प्लान में जो पैसे आते हैं, ट्राइबल सब प्लान में जो पैसे आते हैं, वह हर साल कम होते जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, आप इसमें 35-40 प्रतिशत बचा देते हैं, जो खर्च ही नहीं होते हैं। आप कोई ऐसा कानून लेकर आए कि आपने इसमें जो पैसे रख दिए, वे जरूर खर्च होने चाहिए। दूसरे पैसे तो खर्च हो जाते हैं, पर जो पैसे एस.सी. सब प्लान में होते हैं, वे खर्च नहीं होते हैं।

जहां तक एमएसपी की बात है तो आपने यह वादा किया था कि आप एजीटेशन से उठ जाओ, हम कमेटी बनाकर यह निश्चित करेंगे कि आपको एमएसपी की लीगल गारंटी मिले, लेकिन आज तक उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट ही नहीं आई। आप एमएसपी की गारंटी कब देंगे?

आप बाहर के देशों के साथ ट्रेड डील कर रहे हैं। उनका जो किसान है, उसके पास बहुत सब्सिडीज हैं, उनको वहां की सरकार बहुत सपोर्ट देती है और आप हमारे किसानों को उनके सामने निहत्था खड़ा कर रहे हैं, जिनके पास न तो एमएसपी की गारंटी है और न उसके कर्ज की माफी होती है।

मैं चुनावों से पहले एक रैली में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। उसमें वे कह रहे थे कि "किसान भाइयो, बीजेपी की सरकार आएगी, सबसे पहला काम यह होगा कि आपके कर्ज को खत्म कर दिया जाएगा, पहली ही मीटिंग में, और यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी होगी।" मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, क्या बारह सालों में जिम्मेदारी याद ही नहीं आयी? आप कब याद करेंगे कि आपने किसानों से वादा किया था? आप कब याद करेंगे कि आपने खेत-मजदूर से वादा किया था, कब याद करेंगे कि किसानों को वहां से उठाने के समय आपने वादा किया था कि एमएसपी की लीगल गारंटी होगी? आपको ये वादे याद नहीं आते हैं।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्मॉल और मीडियम किसान हैं, उनके घरों में भी उतनी ही गरीबी है। वह भी गरीबी में ही जी रहा है। वह अपने बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए सोचता रहता है कि मैं इन्हें कहां पढ़ाऊँ, कैसे पढ़ाऊँ, इसके लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जो स्मॉल और मीडियम क्लास के किसान हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए एक नेशनल स्कॉलरशिप स्कीम शुरू की जाए, ताकि उनके बच्चे भी अच्छे स्कूलों में, अच्छे कॉलेजों में पढ़ सकें, उनके बच्चे भी आगे आ सकें।

मैंने पंजाब के पीसीएस रिजल्ट को देखा। उनमें 5 प्रतिशत बच्चे भी किसानों के नहीं हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि किसानों को अपनी ज़मीन बेच कर अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाना पड़ता है, सरकार की सपोर्ट नहीं मिलती है।

हमने अपनी एग्रीकल्चर कमेटी की तरफ से यह रिपोर्ट दी है, इसके लिए हमारे मेम्बर्स का धन्यवाद है। हमने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि उन किसानों के बच्चों को भी पढ़ाया जाए, जो अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकते।

इसलिए मैं आपसे आगे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां एमएसपी की बात है, वहां कर्ज की बात है। किसानों के लिए एक मुश्किल और आ गई है। जितने भी नेशनल हाईवे पंजाब में या कहीं और बन रहे हैं, वे 15 फुट ऊंचे जा रहे हैं, किसान की जमीन को दोनों तरफ से बांट दिया जाता है। न सही रास्ते निकलते हैं, न उसमें इधर से उधर जा सकते हैं और न पानी जा सकता है। जैसे चाइना वॉल हो, ऐसा उन्हें बना देते हैं। इसे बराबर लेकर क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं?

मैं आपसे दूसरा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) अभी तो मैं शुरू ही हुआ था। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आपके बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है। आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी : मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए यही कहना चाहूँगा कि किसान देश का अन्नदाता है। किसान ने आपको अन्न के भंडार दिए हैं। अगर किसानी डूबेगी, तो देश डूब जाएगा। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था हिल जाएगी। आपने जो ट्रेड डील की है, उसे सार्वजनिक कीजिए। सभी को बताइए कि आपने क्या किया है? उसे पार्लियामेंट में रखिए ताकि देश को पता चले कि आपने दवाब में आकर उनके किन-किन हितों को बेच दिया है? धन्यवाद।

***SHRI BHASKAR MURLIDHAR BHAGARE (DINDORI):** I rise today on behalf of my party to speak in this extremely important discussion in the House. When Respected Pawar Saheb took over the reins of the Ministry of Agriculture in 2004, everyone was surprised. This was because we expected that in the then United Progressive Alliance government, he would be the Home Minister or the Defence Minister. However, he consciously accepted the Ministry of Agriculture. As the Minister of this department, he performed exceptionally important work to encourage sectors complementary to agriculture, namely the

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

food processing industry. The result is that whatever share India has in the food processing industry today, Respected Pawar Saheb is behind it. He always said, "Until the sweat of the farmer is coupled with the processing industry, his economic status will not improve." The seeds of the modern technology we talk about today were sown by Pawar Saheb decades ago. He gave the direction of the processing industry to the cooperative movement in Maharashtra, due to which thousands of farmers have become entrepreneurs today. The real start of the 'Mega Food Park' scheme happened during his tenure. He provided special focus on giving momentum to the horticulture mission, the much-discussed wine and ethanol policy, the restructuring of the National Horticulture Board, and most importantly, giving priority to research, the fruits of which we are tasting today.

Through you, I wish to tell the House that we often talk about doubling the farmers' income. But, as long as we do not link agricultural produce with 'factories,' this dream will not be realized. In the country, especially in Maharashtra, fruits are grown in large quantities. But unfortunately, due to the lack of processing, farmers have to discard a lot of produce. This is a very painful picture.

The grape growers of Nashik and Sangli are in crisis today. Vineyards are being destroyed due to uncertain rains occurring between May and November. We primarily have green grape varieties, while there is a huge demand for black grapes in China and Europe. We have fallen behind in researching varieties that can save us from natural disasters and have global

demand. To bring high-quality 'rootstock' from California or Spain to India and to develop new varieties according to our soil, the agricultural research centres need immediate funding. By making strict laws to stop adulteration in the wine industry, we can produce world-class 'wine varieties.' This will greatly benefit the farmers.

There are four thousand varieties of mangoes in India, but for processing, we only depend on Alphonso or Kesar. The work of discovering 'processing grade' mango varieties should be done on a war footing.

Our farmer in Purandar grows world-class figs with great effort. Fig in the constituency of our leader, Member of Parliament Supriya Tai Sule, is a very high-quality crop with demand in the global market. We should actually make efforts to increase the sugar content in figs through more research. If our agricultural universities produce such high-sugar varieties, our figs can also capture the global market compared to Afghanistan. Fruits like Guava are also versatile. There is a need to make interest-free loans available through banks for small industries that make pulp and jelly from it. The oranges of Vidarbha and the sweet limes of Marathwada are world-famous. But during processing, the seeds get crushed, and the juice becomes bitter.

Companies like 'Citrosuco' in Brazil process 80,000 tons of oranges because they have varieties like 'Valencia' and 'Pera' suitable for juice. Projects in Amravati and Nanded were approved 10 years ago, but they closed down due to a lack of raw materials. The government should not just set up factories but also encourage farmers to produce the 'raw material' required for

those factories.

There are always tears in the eyes of onion-producing farmers. There is only one sustainable solution to this – 'Dehydration.' White onion is required for this process to produce high-quality products, but its seeds are not available in Maharashtra. They have to be brought from Bhutan or Himachal. The government should create a bank for white onion seeds. Small 'clusters' for the dehydration of tomatoes, potatoes, beets, and garlic should be set up in every taluka. These products should be given full exemption from GST for 5 years so that our products become cheaper in the global market, which will ultimately benefit the farmers.

Moringa and Millets are India's blessings to the world. Today, moringa leaf powder is sold at the price of gold in Europe. Biscuits and nutritional food made from millets can prove important for the eradication of malnutrition. Under the 'Millet Mission,' a 100% machinery subsidy should be given to women's self-help groups for processing these crops.

I come to a very important point related to the lives of our tribal brothers. 'Mahua flowers' are found in large quantities in tribal belts. Until today, we have only seen Mahua flowers as a means to make 'liquor.' But the medicinal properties of Mahua flowers and the jams, jellies, and syrups made from them can become world-class 'health supplements.'

The processing of Mahua flowers should be officially recognized as 'food processing,' and a separate provision should be made in the budget to set up 'Mahua Processing Hubs' in tribal areas. This could permanently solve the

issue of migration of tribal brothers.

The provision made for the food processing sector in this year's budget is welcome, but this amount is insufficient given the scope of this sector. The government should provide electricity to food processing industries at 'agricultural' rates instead of 'industrial' rates. The 1,500 crore PLI scheme should be opened for small farmers' 'FPOs.' Similar to 'Kisan Rail,' an air transport subsidy should be started for perishable goods. At least 30% of the fund allocated for the food processing industry should be reserved only for 'dehydration' and 'cold storage' facilities to stop the wastage of perishable produce.

Maharashtra's share in the country's total fruit production is very large; therefore, a maximum portion of the total budget should be given to processing clusters in Maharashtra. Currently, the expenditure on research is less than 1% of the total budget. It should be increased to at least 5% so that we can develop 'processable varieties.' My constituency is a tribal-dominated constituency. For food processing industries in tribal areas like mine, there should be a 'sub-budget' of at least 500 crores in the total budget, through which Mahua, Amla, and wild berries can be processed.

Our farmer is the Provider. If we provide a combination of technology, research, and strategic willpower, then 'Make in India' will truly start from the fields. Before concluding, I would like to mention a young farmer entrepreneur from Maharashtra, Nakul Bhosle. Nakul has prepared beer from Bajra. He has conducted such high-quality experiments that his name is included among the

ten best breweries in the world. The age of this boy is only thirty years. The point is, if given the opportunity, see where our farmers and young food processing entrepreneurs will take our name in the world. On behalf of the House, I request the government to consider these demands seriously and take the food processing sector to a new height. Thank you

Jai Hind! Jai Maharashtra!

***DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH (DHULE):** Today, I stand before you to present the concerns of the farmers from my Dhule Lok Sabha constituency and across North Maharashtra, especially from the Nashik division. Today, our farmers are not just in crisis—they are on the verge of complete devastation.

Onion, cotton, soybean, maize, and pulses are the major crops in our region, and today farmers are suffering losses in all of them. Dhule is known as a major onion-producing area, but the current situation is such that while the cost of onion production is around ₹15 per kilogram, farmers are getting only ₹8 to ₹12 per kilogram. Due to government policies and unseasonal rains, about 60% of rabi crops have been damaged. Our onions are rotting in storage, and farmers are taking to the streets.

The situation for cotton and soybean is equally serious. While farmers expected cotton prices of ₹10,000 per quintal, prices have fallen to around ₹6,000. Soybean farmers are not even recovering their production costs. Maize and pulse crops have been damaged due to pest attacks and diseases, and market conditions have further worsened their situation.

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Marathi.

Why are farmers repeatedly protesting? Because they are not getting a fair price for their produce. I humbly request my government to consider following demands. Legal MSP (Minimum Support Price): Implement a law ensuring guaranteed MSP based on production costs, as recommended by the Swaminathan Commission.

Onion Subsidy: Provide an immediate subsidy of ₹1,500 per quintal to onion farmers. Export Policy: Announce a stable and long-term export policy for onions and cotton so that farmers are not exploited in global markets. Compensation for Losses: Announce compensation of ₹50,000 per hectare for losses caused by unseasonal rains and diseases. If we fail to support our food providers today, the rural economy will collapse completely. This farmer does not want mere assurances—he wants justice! Thank you. Jai Hind, Jai Maharashtra!

***SHRI VARUN CHAUDHRY (AMBALA):** The income of farmers was to be doubled by the year 2022 and in reality the loan on farmers has increased multiple times. The agriculture growth has been slower than overall G.D.P. growth. Despite employing nearly half the work force, agriculture contributes less than 20% of the value added to the economy.

The list of Jumlas are adding up every year. The present BJP government is very active in advertising rather than acting on the ground. The Mission on Pulses and Mission on Hybrid Seeds was announced in the year 2025–26 Union Budget. And, do you know what the reality on the ground is?

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The reality is that not a single rupee has been spent in the year 2025–26 and for 2026–27 year not a single rupee provision has been done.

The limit increase under Kisan Credit Card from Rs. Three lacs to Rs five lacs was announced in 2025-26. The reality is that not a single rupee has been increased in the Budget for Modified Interest Subvention Scheme.

The PM-KISAN Scheme was operationalised in 2018, and since then, the benefit per farmer under the scheme has remained Rs. 6000/-. The value of Rupee has devalued even then not a single rupee has been increased under the scheme.

What can be expected for farmers when the Government has reduced the Budget for Agricultural Research and Education. It has been reduced by 3% vis a vis Revised Estimates of 2025-26.

There is a heavy dependence on fertiliser imports. The BJP Government has failed to provide adequate and timely supply of fertilizers to the farmers, they keep standing in long queues for the same and the productivity of agriculture is adversely affected.

Less and less number of farmers are interested in P.M. Fasal Bima Yojna due to its limited risk coverage and the present government is keeping its eyes closed. The aim of the Government was to scale up the insurance cropped penetration to 50% of Gross Cropped Area by 2019 and we are in 2026 now, the penetration is hovering around 25%. The majority of the claims of the farmers are either rejected or delayed.

For selling the farm produce 41000 markets are required in the nation as

per National Commission on Farmers and on ground there are only around 7000 A.P.M.C. regulated markets in the country, where the farmers will go to sell their produce, how their income is going to be doubled.

The farmers are committing suicides, and the U.S. Trade Deal is also not in favour of the Indian farmers.

***SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI):**

a. The Union Budget 2026 focuses on enhancing technological innovation and adoption in agriculture, as well as supporting high-value crops. However, farmers across regions continue to grapple with poor market prices, rising input costs, and unstable markets.

1. Budgetary Allocations

a. A significant portion of the country's population continues to rely on agriculture. At the same time, the rising frequency of heatwaves, erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts, and floods not only reduces crop yields and lowers the nutritional quality of produce but also threatens food security and endangers livelihoods.

b. However, the Budget does not significantly expand funding for the Crop Insurance Scheme, nor does it announce structural reforms to the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Instead, the Ministry's share in the Union Budget shows a decline over the past five years, from 3.3% in 2022-23 to 2.6% in 2026-27.

c. Similarly, while the Economic Survey suggested that crop choices under

* Speech was laid on the Table.

diversification should be guided by agro-climatic suitability and emerging market demand, the Budget's diversification push appears to be more narrowly focused on plantation and high-value crops.

d. The previous budget had announced new agricultural schemes such as the Support for the Makhana Board scheme, which was renamed to Central Sector Scheme for Development of Makhana where the budgetary allocation was 100 crores but the revised estimate was only 30 crores.

e. Schemes which have faced significant reduction in their revised estimates include:

Scheme	BE	2025-26 (crores)
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Man Dhan Yojna	120.00	50.00
NAMO DRONE DIDI	676.85	100.00

2. Agricultural research

a. The Economic Survey calls for strengthening agricultural research. However, the Budget Estimate for 2026-27 has declined to ₹9,967.40 crore from ₹10,466.39 crore in the Budget Estimate for 2025-26.

b. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) play a significant role in enhancing farmers' quality of life. Nevertheless, the Revised Estimate for 2025-26 declined from 204.23 crore to 2182.23 crore, and the Budget Estimate for 2026-27 reflects only a marginal increase to 210.0 crore.

c. Further, the Demands for Grants (2025-26) noted 29.92% vacancies. These

vacancies must be filled to ensure the smooth and effective functioning of the institutions.

3. Assessing the impact of US Agreement on agriculture

a. The India-US Interim Agreement states that India will eliminate or reduce tariffs on all U.S. industrial goods and a wide range of U.S. food and agricultural products, including dried distillers' grains (DDGs), red sorghum for animal feed, tree nuts, fresh and processed fruit, soybean oil, wine and spirits, and additional products.

b. The elimination or reduction of tariffs on soybean oil will likely depress domestic soybean prices. Since last year, soybean farmers, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Rajasthan, have been facing a prolonged price crisis.

c. The 2025-26 MSP for soybeans was 5328 per quintal. On 14th February, 2026, the Hindu reported that after almost four years, the market rate for soybeans had also crossed the MSP. However, the market crashed due to the trade deal. The markets in Indore and Kota (major soyabean markets in India) witnessed price dips to Rs. 4,328 in Indore and Rs. 4,356 in Kota. Latur, the third major soybean market in India, was the only market where the rates were higher, but this changed following the announcement of the trade deal.

d. The agreement lacks clarity on what is meant by the "additional products." It also agrees to address long-standing non-tariff barriers to the trade in U.S. food and agricultural products, which can impact marginal and small farmers.

e. Union Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal, while addressing the

media, had stated that the deal would benefit various industries, including textiles. However, the US-Bangladesh agreement will allow for certain textile and apparel goods from Bangladesh to receive a zero reciprocal tariff rate if the manufacturer uses American cotton or man-made fibre inputs.

f. While some stakeholders argue that the impact may not be significant, Chandrima Chatterjee, Secretary General of the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, believes it can have an impact on Indian cotton yarn.

g. India exported \$1.47 billion worth of cotton yarn (570 million kg) to Bangladesh, the biggest destination for Indian yarn in 2024-2025. Similarly, 26% of India's cotton apparel exports are to the U.S.

4. Farmer Suicides

a. According to 2023 National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, 10,786 farmers and agricultural workers committed suicide, and the most number of them were from Maharashtra (38.3%), followed by Karnataka (22.5%).

b. Of the 6,669 recorded cases in the state, 4,150 were farmers and 2,519 were agricultural laborers.

c. This crisis has intensified in 2025, with 781 suicides reported in the first nine months alone due to debt, crop failure, and excessive rainfall.

d. Regional distress is particularly acute with Vidarbha's Nagpur division recording 296 deaths, while Marathwada saw 212.

e. In a staggering peak, March 2025 alone saw 250 suicides across both regions.

f. Administrative response, however, remains slow. Of the reported cases in

March, only 102 were deemed eligible for compensation, with 86 still pending investigation. Similarly, in April, out of 229 cases, only 74 were found eligible.

g. Adding to the distress post the 2025 floods, the Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) that toured Maharashtra faced mounting criticism for its 'secretive' tour.

h. The Central team kept its itinerary undisclosed, preventing affected farmers from presenting their grievances regarding inadequate compensation and delayed insurance.

i. Farmer organizations also argued that this lack of transparency undermined the credibility of the assessment and failed to capture the true scale of the ground reality.

5. MSP issues

a. The Economic Survey 2025-26 highlighted a contradiction in Indian agriculture. While the sector's Average Annual Growth Rate (AAGR) has exceeded the global average of 2.9%, yields for key crops, including cereals, maize, soybeans, and pulses, continue to trail behind international benchmarks.

b. While the government maintains the principle of setting the Minimum Support Price (MSP) at 1.5 times the cost of production for 22 mandated crops, lack of a legal guarantee is making the safety net fail in practice.

c. In 2025, for growers of three major Kharif crops, prices were plummeting below the MSP even before the marketing year officially began.

d. Despite being sown across 119.51 lakh hectares, soybean was being traded

below its MSP even before the start of the marketing year.

e. A media report on December 8, 2025 reported that soybean farmers were facing a perfect storm of climatic and administrative failures. Despite enduring heavy rains and flooding in districts like Dharashiv, Amravati, Buldhana, and Nanded, farmers were struggling with an equally severe market crisis.

f. Procurement centres were refusing their crop, forcing the farmers to sell in open markets at 25-35% below MSP, often at prices that do not even cover their cost of production.

g. According to 2025 data, this was also the case with tur and cotton. At Latur's wholesale market, tur was being traded at Rs 6,600/quintal against its MSP of Rs 8,000. The cotton lint crop is trading at Rs 7,200/quintal against its MSP of 7,521.

h. Hence, the government must take adequate steps to enhance procurement mechanisms and ensure uniform and absolute implementation.

6. AI revolution and role of Baramati

a. The latest Department-related Standing Committee report on "Promotion of Climate Resilient Farming" recommended that the latest technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Big Data Analytics should be utilized to ensure food and nutritional security for the masses, especially vulnerable sections of society and the rural population, in fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for the overall growth of the agriculture sector.

b. The Committee is of the considered opinion that the use of the latest technologies such as AI and Big Data Analytics would not only enhance the

reach of schemes to vulnerable sections of society but also go a long way in the fulfillment of the SDGs, thereby ensuring the overall growth of the agriculture sector, positively impacting the country's GDP growth.

c. Baramati has been at the forefront of a silent revolution in India. It has been harnessing cutting-edge technology to empower farmers, boost productivity, and make agriculture climate-resilient.

d. It has pioneered a one-of-a-kind integration of Artificial Intelligence in farming practices.

e. Through AI-driven tools, farmers in Baramati are now able to access real-time insights on optimal sowing times, weather patterns, pest outbreaks, and irrigation schedules.

f. Deployment of satellite imagery, sensor data, and predictive models are also guiding small and marginal farmers in making informed decisions that directly improve their yields and reduce input costs.

g. The government must transform the small flame lit in Baramati into a widespread movement. The successful implementation of large-scale AI adoption will help India harness the resulting data to gain a deeper understanding of its agricultural landscape and better equip its farmers to withstand the challenges of a changing climate.

7. Women in Agriculture

a. As migration by men accelerates, agriculture is increasingly being feminised, with them having greater responsibility for cultivation, risk management and household food provisioning. However, this has not translated into improved

nutritional outcomes, access to drudgery-reduction technologies, or a supportive care system for them.

b. Instead, patrilineal inheritance practices, limited legal awareness and administrative hurdles have resulted in most land and property in rural households remaining registered in men's names.

c. Without titles or formal recognition as farmers, women face access barriers in institutional credit, crop insurance, irrigation schemes, agricultural extension services, climate-resilient technologies and documentation-based flagship programmes. It has led to the invisibility or undervaluation of their labour and contributions.

d. India still carries a high burden of malnutrition and anemia rate among women and girls, with the latter prevalent among women of reproductive age. Nutritional deficits in women have intergenerational consequences, with maternal undernutrition and anemia contributing to low birth weight, stunting and impaired development in children. Hence, women in agriculture face a niche issue that requires prompt policymaking.

e. M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in India have proposed four priorities in this regard. They are:

- Women farmers require visibility in law, data, and policy, which can only be brought in by collecting granular, gender-disaggregated data.
- The National Policy for Farmers delinks a farmer's identity from land ownership and emphasises the activities they perform. Hence, all

agricultural policies and schemes must draw on this definition.

- Women's rights to land and productive resources must be strengthened by accelerating the implementation of equal inheritance provisions, promoting joint spousal titles, ensuring gender-sensitive revenue registration processes, and strengthening their role in the management of common lands and water resources.
- Small-scale and women farmers can be empowered by prioritising public procurement, distribution policies, and agricultural support measures that favour their cultivation of nutri-cereals, pulses, fruits, and vegetables.

Community-driven approaches such as kitchen gardens, women's seed banks, and localised food planning can significantly enhance women's roles in transforming dietary patterns and production practices.

- Lastly, women farmers must have access to adequate technologies and extension services (to ensure they receive timely information, training and market insights) to strengthen their agency and decision-making.

f. This will indirectly promote the right crop selection, sustainable farming practices, efficient resource management, enhanced productivity and resilience. It would lead to better outcomes and upliftment of the entire community.

g. 2026 is being observed as the International Year of the Woman Farmer. Hence, India must recognise women as farmers, ensure their rights to land

and productive resources, and allow them to claim their right to food and nutrition.

8. Irregularities in APMCS

a. To address market distortions, states established APMCs to provide a regulated marketplace and ensure fair returns to farmers.

b. However, in 2025, the Pune APMC reported repeated instances of mismanagement and malpractice, indicating a breakdown in its functioning and a distortion of its intended purpose.

c. Multiple complaints indicate the market committee indulging in loss-making financial transactions undertaken for personal interests, irregularities in the grant of purchase and sale licences, and long-pending applications of genuine landowners, even as permits are issued to individuals with no legitimate connection to the market.

d. Vendors illegally rented out their shops to unauthorized sellers continue, but instead of addressing farmers' grievances, the committee appears to support such illegal practices.

e. Additionally, there were complaints about irregularities in the permanent appointment of daily-wage workers and a scam involving non-payment of the mandated Mathadi levy.

f. Alarming, the inquiry committee chair was also involved in the irregularities, and the high-level committee, announced in the Legislative Council, never materialised.

g. In a reply to Rule 377, the Central Ministry mentioned that an inspection

committee had been constituted. However, its progress remains unclear.

9. The Fertiliser Sector

a. The Department related standing committee on Chemicals and Fertilisers noted a recurring pattern in the Department of Fertilizer. It noted that there was an underestimation at the Budget stage and subsequent mid-year enhancement through supplementary grants. However, this creates operational uncertainty, disrupts subsidy release cycles, and impairs the long-term planning capacity of the fertilizer industry.

b. A recurring pattern of underutilisation of funds under several developmental and technology schemes, even as the Department regularly seeks supplementary allocations for major subsidy heads, was also noticed.

c. Under Research and Development in Organic Fertilizers, expenditure has remained far below allocations, resulting in repeated reductions in Revised Estimates and a sharp reduction in Budget Estimate for 2026 to 2027 to Rs. 15 crores from the earlier proposed Rs. 50 crores.

d. Meanwhile, there was an increase in imported urea subsidy from Budget Estimate Rs. 21,000 crores to Revised Estimate Rs. 51,972 crores in 2025 to 2026. Hence, the Department should institute a scheme wise expenditure performance framework with variance analysis.

e. Research and Development in the fertilizer sector remains extremely low and has been repeatedly curtailed despite the sector accounting for one of the largest components of Central Government subsidy expenditure.

f. India also depends on imports for critical fertilizer inputs, which leaves it

vulnerable to the geopolitical pressures and tensions.

g. PM Programme for Restoration, Awareness Generation, Nourishment and Amelioration of Mother Earth (PM-PRANAM), approved for three years from 2023-24 to 2025-26, aimed to incentivize States and UT's for reducing chemical fertilizer consumption. However, the Committee noted that as of the time of examination, not a single rupee has been released as incentive to any State or UT under this scheme.

h. Similarly, the Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for promoting organic fertilizers had consistently underperformed in financial terms.

i. The Committee also observed that despite the existence of the Direct Benefit Transfer framework, subsidized fertilizers particularly urea was being diverted to non-agricultural sectors such as resin, adhesives, plastics, textiles and leather industries. Hence, adequate integrated steps must be taken to stop black marketing of fertilizers.

j. Persistent financial stress in Fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings burden the exchequer, limit domestic production and creates operational risks for the national fertilizer supply chain. Hence, restructuring and comprehensive revival strategy for each PSU must be an immediate requirement.

k. With the geopolitical strain in West Asia, Qatar, which supplied half of India's liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports, halted its LNG production when the conflict began. While LNG is used for cooking, power generation, and industrial applications, about 30% of India's natural gas is directed toward

fertilizer production. Hence, concerns that the situation may not recover in time for the peak ammonia fertilizer demand later this year prevail.

While the current budgetary allocations for agriculture seems promising, the focus must shift from mere financial outlays to tangible transformations. Despite employing nearly half of the national workforce, agriculture contributes less than 20% of the value added to the economy. Hence, we must bridge this low productivity to bring about sustainable agricultural and national growth.

***श्री प्रवीण पटेल (फूलपुर) :** मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों के पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। आज इस सदन में खड़ा होकर मैं गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि भारत का "अन्नदाता" अब केवल भाग्य के भरोसे नहीं, बल्कि मोदी जी के भविष्य के विजन के भरोसे आत्मविश्वास के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लिए किसान केवल एक 'वोटर' नहीं, बल्कि 'राष्ट्र का आधार' है। प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी का विजन बहुत स्पष्ट है- "किसान की आय दोगुनी करना और उसे विश्व के बाजार से जोड़ना।" हमारी सरकार ने बजट को केवल आंकड़ों का खेल नहीं बनाया, बल्कि उसे खेत की मेड़ तक पहुँचाया है। हमने 1,32,561 करोड़ का कृषि बजट आवंटित किया है, जो इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हमारी नीति और नीयत दोनों साफ हैं। जब हम आज की प्रगति देखते हैं, तो हमें पिछला अंधेरा भी याद आता है। कांग्रेस की सरकारों ने 60 सालों तक किसानों को केवल नारों में उलझाए रखा।

यूरिया का अकाल –कांग्रेस के समय यूरिया के लिए थानों में लाइन लगती थी, लाठियां चलती थी और किसान लहलुहान होता था। वह यूरिया खेतों के बजाय फैक्ट्रियों में कालाबाजारी के लिए जाता था। मोदी जी ने आते ही 100% नीम कोटिंग की और आज किसान को यूरिया की कोई कमी नहीं है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

बिचौलियों का राज - कांग्रेस के राज में प्रधानमंत्री खुद कहते थे कि एक रुपया में से केवल 15 पैसे पहुँचते हैं। वह कौन सा 'पंजा' था जो 85 पैसे खा जाता था? आज मोदी सरकार में PM-Kisan के तहत 3.7 रुपये लाख करोड़ सीधे किसान के खाते में बिना किसी बिचौलिये के पहुँचते हैं।

एमएसपी का छल - कांग्रेस ने स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट को दबाए रखा। हमारी सरकार ने उसे लागू किया और आज गेहूँ और धान की खरीद में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि हुई है। मैं अपनी लोक सभा फूलपुर के लाखों किसानों की ओर से माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस बजट में फूलपुर को मिलने वाले लाभ ऐतिहासिक हैं।

प्रयागराज मंडल में 21 नए एग्री-जंक्शन - हमारे फूलपुर के युवाओं के लिए 21 नए एग्री-जंक्शन केंद्र खोले जा रहे हैं, जो किसानों को एक ही छत के नीचे खाद, बीज और तकनीक उपलब्ध कराएंगे।

फूलपुर के अमरुद और बागवानी को बढ़ावा - 'ऑपरेशन ग्रीन्स' के विस्तार से हमारे क्षेत्र के मशहूर इलाहाबादी अमरुद के लिए कोल्ड चेन और प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स लगेंगी, जिससे हमारे किसानों को विदेशी बाजार मिलेगा।

नमो ड्रोन दीदी - फूलपुर के स्वयं सहायता समूहों को ड्रोन उपलब्ध कराए जा रहे हैं। अब हमारे गाँव की बहनें ड्रोन पायलट बनकर खेतों में छिड़काव करेंगी, जो महिला सशक्तिकरण और आधुनिक कृषि का संगम है।

गंगा तट पर प्राकृतिक खेती - फूलपुर से होकर बहने वाली पतित पावनी गंगा के किनारे 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में 'केमिकल मुक्त खेती' के लिए विशेष क्लस्टर बनाए जा रहे हैं, जिससे मृदा स्वास्थ्य भी सुधरेगा और किसानों का खर्च भी कम होगा।

हमारे बहरिया और सहसों ब्लॉक के प्रगतिशील किसान सब्जी और बागवानी में अग्रणी हैं। इस बजट के माध्यम से यहाँ 'पशुपालन अवसंरचना विकास निधि' और 'कृषि अवसंरचना कोष' (AIF) के तहत नई भंडारण इकाइयाँ स्थापित की जा रही हैं।

सोरांव क्षेत्र के किसान लंबे समय से सिंचाई की आधुनिक सुविधाओं की मांग कर रहे थे। 'प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' के अंतर्गत कमांड एरिया डेवलपमेंट और 'हर खेत को पानी' के संकल्प से यहाँ की माइनरों (नहरों) की सिल्ट सफाई और टेल तक पानी पहुँचाने का ऐतिहासिक कार्य हमारी डबल इंजन सरकार ने सुनिश्चित किया है।

कौंधियारा और चाका ब्लॉक में मोटे अनाज (श्री अन्न) को बढ़ावा - फूलपुर का एक बड़ा हिस्सा मोटे अनाज के लिए उपयुक्त है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'श्री अन्न' को वैश्विक पहचान दिलाई है। हमारे क्षेत्र में 'मिलेट्स क्लस्टर' विकसित किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे बाजरा और ज्वार उगाने वाले छोटे किसानों की आय में क्रांतिकारी वृद्धि होगी। हमने केवल वादे नहीं किए, हमने धरातल पर बदलाव किया है

मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड (Soil Health Card) - 25 करोड़ से अधिक कार्ड देकर हमने धरती माँ की सेहत सुधारी है।

पीएम फसल बीमा योजना - अब तक 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का क्लेम किसानों को मिल चुका है।

सिंचाई में क्रांति - 'पर ड्रॉप मोर क्रॉप' के माध्यम से 100 लाख हेक्टेयर से अधिक भूमि को सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के दायरे में लाया गया है।

मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हम 'बीज से बाजार तक' किसान के साथी हैं। यह अनुदानों की मांग किसानों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य का दस्तावेज है। मैं इसका पूर्ण हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय किसान।

श्री राजकुमार चाहर (फतेहपुर सीकरी) : धन्यवाद माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों का पूरा समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय सभापति महोदया जी, मैं सबसे पहले देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय निर्मला जी और कृषि मंत्री आदरणीय शिवराज जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद

देना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) भागीरथ जी बैठे हुए हैं। आदरणीय शिवराज जी यहां हैं, मैं उनको हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) राजीव जी इतनी जल्दी टिप्पणी मत किया करें। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से बजट में कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय को एक सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने का काम, किसान, खेती, गांव, गरीब को एक सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने का काम माननीय मोदी जी ने किया है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया जी, किसानों के कल्याण के लिए मोदी जी ने लगातार क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन किए हैं कि निरंतर किसानों के जीवन में कैसे बदलाव आए, किसान की आय कैसे बढ़े, किसान का जीवन खुशहाल कैसे हो, किसान की तरक्की कैसे हो? मैंने यह पहले भी कहा था और मैं फिर से चैलेंज करता हूँ। सभी चले गए हैं। अभी चन्नी जी बोल रहे थे, वह भी चले गए हैं। कांग्रेस ने लगभग 65 साल तक शासन किया। वह राज करते थे। मैंने किसान के नाते और सांसद होने के नाते भी खूब अध्ययन करके देख लिया है कि उस शासनकाल के दौरान मुझे कोई पांच नियम, कोई पांच कानून, कोई पांच विधेयक, कोई पांच योजनाएं तो क्या, कोई दो योजनाएं ऐसी नहीं मिलीं, जिसमें पार्लियामेंट के अंदर हम यह कह सकें कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किसानों के लिए यह काम किया है। उनके हित को सुरक्षित करने के लिए ऐसा किया। भारत को खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में मजबूत करने के लिए यह काम किया है। उन्होंने किसानों का भला कभी नहीं किया।

गांवों में सड़कों के बुरे हाल होते थे। बाद में श्रद्धेय अटल जी जब प्रधानमंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना दी, गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ा, ताकि किसान अपनी उपज को शहर में ले जा सकें। मोदी जी ने ऐसा निरंतर करने का काम किया है। मुझे गर्व है कि मैं किसान हूँ। किसान परिवार से आता हूँ। भारत की 60 फीसदी आबादी अभी भी किसान है, गांवों में रहती है। अभी कांग्रेसी चले गए हैं, मैं क्या बोलूँ? एक-दो लोग ही बैठे हैं। किसानों के कल्याण के लिए चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने किसान मसीहा के रूप में काम किया। चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने अनेक काम किसानों के लिए किए हैं। जब वह देश के प्रधानमंत्री बने, तो यही कांग्रेस पार्टी थी, जिसने चौधरी

साहब के ऊपर यह दबाव डाला कि इंदिरा जी के ऊपर जितने मुकदमे हैं, चौधरी साहब उन्हें वापस ले लो, नहीं तो आपको गद्दी से हटा देंगे।

15.00 hrs

पहली बार देश में लाला बहादुर शास्त्री जी के बाद कोई गांव-किसान की बात करने वाले प्रधानमंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह जी बने। और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उन्हें ज्यादा दिन तक नहीं चलने दिया, उनके समर्थन में आने से पहले, विश्वास मत प्राप्त करने से पहले चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को किसान विरोधी लोगों ने प्रधानमंत्री के पद से हटा दिया। वह अलग बात है कि वर्तमान में देश के प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जब से सरकार चल रही है, चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को भारत रत्न दे कर केवल चौधरी चरण सिंह जी को ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश के किसानों को मान और सम्मान देने का काम किया है। आज भी चौधरी साहब के बताए रास्ते पर मोदी जी की सरकार चल रही है।

सभापति महोदया जी, बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती है, हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी, आदरणीय शिवराज जी बैठे हैं, कितना परिश्रम, कितनी मेहनत, जगह-जगह जाना। अभी तो साइंटिस्टों को ले कर गांव-गांव गए। किसानों के बीच में बैठे और उनसे पूछा कि आपको क्या सुझाव देने हैं। उन सुझावों को हम सरकार में शामिल करेंगे। यह हमारे मोदी जी की सरकार की सोच है। आज भारत दूध के उत्पादन में विश्व में पहले स्थान पर है। चावल और गेहूं उत्पादन में दूसरे स्थान पर है। फल और सब्जियों के उत्पादन में भी दूसरा उत्पादन में भी दूसरा स्थान है। आज देश का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 355 मिलियन टन के आस-पास पहुंच चुका है। यह है मोदी जी की सरकार।

माननीय सभापति महोदया जी, अभी एमएसपी की चर्चा हमारे कई भाई यहां कर रहे थे। विशेषकर के कांग्रेस के हमारे मित्र बोल रहे थे। मैं कहूंगा कि 65 वर्षों तक आपका शासन रहा। 65 सालों में आपको एक भी दिन याद नहीं आई कि एमएसपी को कानूनी दर्जा दिया जाए। इनको लागू होगा कि एमएसपी जब लागू की गई थी तो वह कोई कानूनी रूप से लागू नहीं की गई थी। वह एक प्रशासनिक आदेश था। लेकिन मैं आज गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि कांग्रेसियों ने लगातार भ्रम

डालने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन देश के प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने एमएसपी को लगातार-लगातार, निरंतर बढ़ाने का काम किया है। आज भी एमएसपी को हर क्षेत्र में बढ़ाने का काम किया जा रहा है। कृषि कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए 1.3 लाख करोड़ रुपये और कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के लिए 9980 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। अभी चन्नी जी यहां बोल रहे थे कि किसानों का बजट घटाने का काम किया है।

अरे। भाई आप इतना झूठ पालियार्मेंट के अंदर बोलते हो। आपके समय में वर्ष 2013-14 में 25 से 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये हुआ करता था। सरकार में आने के बाद आज तक कितना बड़ा अंतर आज बजट के अंदर आया है। आज एक लाख करोड़ और तीस हजार रुपये कृषि का बजट हुआ है। फिर भी आप पार्लियामेंट के अंदर झूठ बोलते हो, देश के लोगों को गुमराह करते हो।

सभापति महोदया जी, आज प्राकृतिक खेती की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। नेचुरल फार्मिंग के लिए मैं मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि मोदी जी प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अनेक सारे काम लगातार कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि आज आप देख रहे हैं कि कीटनाशक दवाएं यूरिया, डीएपी के अत्यधिक प्रयोग के कारण आज हमारा अन्न जहरीला हो गया है। आज हमारी आवश्यकता है कि हम प्राकृतिक खेती को अपनाएं, जन-जीवन को स्वस्थ बनाएं और भारत को स्वस्थ बना कर पूरी दुनिया में भारत का परचम जिस प्रकार से आगे लहराने का काम मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हो रहा है, वह निरंतर चलता रहे। अनेक प्रकार की गंभीर बीमारियां हो रही हैं – कैंसर, लीवर फेल्योर, हार्ट अटैक आदि। तो उनसे बचने का एक ही तरीका है कि हम प्राकृतिक खेती अपनाने का काम करें। प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि मैं तो बचपन से गांव में देखता था कि किसान परिवारों की तकलीफों को समझने का काम मोदी जी ने किया। मोदी जी ने 24 फरवरी, 2019 को गोरखपुर से पीएम- किसान सम्मान निधि देने का काम किया। अभी 22वीं किश्त असम में पीएम साहब ने किसानों के खाते में भेजी है। 18 हजार 640 करोड़ रुपये और 2019 से अब तक 4.2 लाख करोड़ रुपये किसानों के खाते में भेजे हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, किसान अब अन्नदाता से ऊर्जादाता बन रहा है। अभी 'कुसुम योजना' के अंतर्गत सोलर पंप और सोलर प्लांट लगाए जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही सोलर फार्मिंग करने का काम भी किया जा रहा है। गन्ना और मक्का से एथेनॉल बनाने का काम भी किया जा रहा है। पीएम मोदी साहब ने बायोऊर्जा और बायोगैस के लिए 'गोवर्धन योजना' देने का काम भी किया है। 'फसल बीमा योजना' के अंतर्गत भी आज पूरे देशभर में किसानों को सुरक्षा देने का काम हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार से 'सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड' के द्वारा भी 25 करोड़ किसानों को सशक्त बनाने का काम किया गया है कि हमारी मिट्टी की स्थिति क्या है, इसमें कौन सी फसल पैदा की जाए और इसकी उर्वरक क्षमता कैसे बढ़ाई जाए।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, हमारे आईसीएआर के 110 से अधिक संस्थान हैं। 70 से अधिक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय किसानों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और पिछले वर्षों में दो हजार से अधिक नई उन्नत फसलें विकसित करने का भी काम हमारी मोदी जी की सरकार में हुआ है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मत्स्यपालन के क्षेत्र में भी भारत बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। उसका लगभग 200 लाख टन का उत्पादन है और वार्षिक निर्यात 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक है। 'प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य संपदा योजना' के माध्यम से आधुनिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप करने का काम किया जा रहा है। डेयरी सेक्टर में भी हम दूध उत्पादक देशों में दुनिया में नम्बर वन पर हैं और उस पर हम और ज्यादा आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रहे हैं। हम फूड प्रोसेसिंग में भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। अन्य प्रकार की खेती को लेकर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जिससे गांव के जीवन में बदलाव आए और किसान के जीवन में बदलाव का काम हम कर भी रहे हैं। प्राकृतिक खेती से लेकर मैं 'श्री अन्न योजना' की भी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। अभी पता नहीं क्यों, वे बाजरे की चर्चा कर रहे थे कि वह किसानों को नहीं मिला।

लगभग 2,275 रुपये बाजरे के लिए एमएसपी तय की गई है। बाजार में डेढ़ हजार रुपये में बाजरा बिक रहा था। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक अच्छा भोजन, जो श्री अन्न के द्वारा मिलता है, वह देने का काम भी किया है और बाजरे की खेती को बढ़ावा देने का काम भी हो रहा है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, अब आप कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राजकुमार चाहर : माननीय सभापति महोदया, अब मैं समापन की ओर जा रहा हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हर सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म्स हो रहे हैं। यहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हैं तो मेरी मांग है कि किसानों के क्षेत्र में भी रिफॉर्म्स किए जाएं। दलहन बुंदेलखंड और ब्रज सहित पूरे देश में उगाया जाता है, लेकिन हम विदेशों से 42 हजार करोड़ रुपये का दलहन आयात करते हैं। इसलिए दलहन की खेती को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और दलहन बोर्ड को बनाने की प्रक्रिया भी पूरी की जानी चाहिए।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं पूरे सदन, देशवासियों और किसानों को एक महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूँ। आलू का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र पेरू में है। वहां की एक शाखा साउथ एशिया के लिए आई। मैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि साउथ एशिया की उस एक आलू के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र की शाखा को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भारत में लेकर आए और इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आलू का वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फतेहपुर सीकरी के सींगना गांव में खुल रहा है। उसका टेंडर भी कर लिया गया है।

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार चाहर : माननीय सभापति महोदया, मैं खेतीहर मजदूरों के लिए भी जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि और किसान से जुड़े हुए जो खेतीहर मजदूर हैं, उनके पास गांव में जमीन भी नहीं होती है। उनके लिए एक समिति बनाई जाए, उसका अध्ययन किया जाए और वह समिति खेतीहर मजदूरों की परेशानियों के बारे में केन्द्र को बताए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव जी।

... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव (मैनपुरी) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की

मांगों पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ।
... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजकुमार चाहर : सभापति महोदया, मेरा एक आखिरी पॉइंट है। ... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, आलू पूरे देशभर की थालियों में जाता है। उसके बिना भोजन की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है तो आलू के किसानों के लिए आलू का एक बोर्ड बनाया जाए और कोल्ड स्टोरेज में जो आलू जमा होता है, उन कोल्ड स्टोरेज वालों को बिजली पर बड़ी सब्सिडी दी जाए या घरेलू बिजली की तरह उनके लिए प्रावधान किए जाए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव जी।

... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):** I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the year 2026-27. At the outset, I would like to commend the Government for presenting a strong and forward-looking agriculture budget of approximately 1.62 lakh crore, marking a 7% increase over the revised estimates of the previous year. This reflects the Government's continued commitment towards farmer welfare, enhancing agricultural productivity, and building a resilient and future-ready agricultural ecosystem.

Under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, Indian agriculture is undergoing a significant transformation. The focus is now not only on increasing production, but also on technology integration, income security, and sustainability.

In this regard, the launch of Bharat-VISTAAR, a multilingual AI-based

* Speech was laid on the Table.

platform integrating Agri Stack and ICAR datasets, is a major step forward. It has the potential to provide real-time, data-driven advisory to farmers, thereby improving decision-making at the grassroots level.

Further, the enhancement of the Kisan Credit Card limit from 3 lakh to 5 lakh is a welcome step that will improve access to affordable institutional credit, especially for small and marginal farmers.

I would also like to highlight the efforts of the State of Andhra Pradesh which has aligned itself closely with the national vision for agricultural development. The State has announced a record agriculture budget of 53,752 crore, reflecting its strong emphasis on agriculture-led growth.

Andhra Pradesh is also taking steps towards sustainable agriculture, with more than 5,300 organic farming clusters under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana. In addition, initiatives such as APAIMS 2.0 are helping digitise agricultural governance, improving efficiency and service delivery to farmers.

While appreciating these efforts, I would like to bring to the attention of the Hon'ble Minister a few important issues that require focused policy attention.

First, Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of chillies in India, contributing nearly 50% of total production, with the famous Guntur Sannam chilli being a major export commodity. However, farmers are facing severe challenges due to viral diseases such as chilli leaf curl, chilli black thrips which in some cases have led to crop losses of up to 90%.

I would urge the Government to consider establishing a national-level

chilli research institute in Andhra Pradesh, or alternatively, significantly strengthening research efforts to develop disease-resistant seed varieties. This will have a direct impact on farmer incomes and export potential.

Second, farm mechanisation continues to be a challenge for small and marginal farmers, who constitute nearly 70-80% of the farming population. While schemes like SMAM have made progress, the high cost of machinery still limits adoption.

I would request the Government to expand subsidies for small farmers, strengthen Custom Hiring Centres, and promote low-cost, small-scale machinery, so that mechanisation becomes accessible at the grassroots level.

Third, India remains dependent on imports for nearly 86% of its ammonia requirements, which directly impacts fertiliser availability and pricing. In this context, green ammonia presents a strategic opportunity to enhance fertiliser security and sustainability.

I would urge the Government to fast-track procurement frameworks, incentivise domestic production, and reduce import dependence, thereby ensuring stable fertiliser supply and protecting farmers from global price volatility.

Fourth, protected cultivation remains significantly underdeveloped in India, covering less than 0.1% of total agricultural land, which is far below global standards. While subsidies exist, they are often not easily accessible to small farmers.

There is a need to introduce low-cost polyhouse models, simplify

subsidy processes, and improve access to institutional credit, so that more farmers can adopt protected cultivation and improve productivity.

Fifth, I would like to touch upon the importance of price support mechanisms. The increased allocation of 17,200 crore under PM-AASHA is a positive step towards protecting farmers from price fluctuations. In Andhra Pradesh, procurement initiatives, particularly for Tur (Arhar) and extension of procurement timelines for Red Gram, have provided relief to farmers.

However, there is a need to further strengthen procurement systems, expand coverage, and ensure that farmers receive stable and remunerative prices for their produce.

Indian agriculture stands at a critical juncture. The Government has taken several important steps through increased allocations, digital initiatives, and credit support. However, targeted interventions in crop-specific research, mechanisation access, fertiliser security, protected cultivation, and price stabilisation are essential to fully realise the sector's potential.

Addressing these gaps will not only protect farmer livelihoods, but also ensure that Indian agriculture becomes more resilient, sustainable, and globally competitive.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Thank you.

***DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ):** I wish to request you to allow me to lay my speech on the Demands for Grants under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for 2026-27

Total Expenditure Budget: 1,40,528.8 Cr

Share of overall budget: 2.63%

Contribution to GDP: 16%

Ministry Budget proportion to GDP: 0.6%

Employment share: 46.1%

In the budget of 2026-27, the agriculture ministry has been allotted INR 1,40,528.8 cr. Compared to budget of the previous year, it sees a nominal hike of hike of 5.4%. 93% of the budget is for agriculture and farmer welfare and 7% has been allocated to agricultural research and development.

The share of overall budget for the sector is only 2.63% where India is a agricultural based economy with more than 45% of employment is seen in this sector. We can see a steady fall in budgetary allocation to the sector from FY 2021-22 when it was 3.47% of the overall budget. It is really beyond any understanding why there has be a cut in allocation where a major portion of our population is dependent on agriculture based economy.

When it comes to the welfare of farmers, there is a mismatch of claim and reality. First of all, there has been no change in allocation to Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM Kisan) of 63,500 Cr. Payment of Rs. 6000/- remains unchanged. Payout to farmers have reduced drastically over the last

* Speech was laid on the Table.

five years particularly in Punjab where number of beneficiary has fallen by 49%. Systematically beneficiaries are being removed from the list with about 70 lakh names cut off from the 21st installment. Considering the cost of living and inflation the payout to farmers need to be doubled as urged by the Standing Committee.

Crop insurance down by 0.35% at Rs. 1,22,000 Cr. Insurance comes as a saviour when climate risk has become a regular reality of our agriculture. Drought, flood, heat and other reasons are responsible for crop losses. Insurance acts as a Kavach for farmers. Reduction in insurance will hit the farmers hard.

Many a times it can be seen that timely and proper compensation are not given to them. A proper system be developed for such cases so that farmers interest is protected. Rs. 4,107.47 crore worth of crop insurance claims remain pending between 2020-21 and 2024-25.

In 2025-26, allocation for Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was cut by 23% to 12, 242 crore and in 2025 itself 17.4 million hectares of crops were damaged due to flood, drought, storms forcing almost 25% (NABARD estimate) of rural farmer households to rely on high interest non institutional lenders. In total, 52% on agricultural households are indebted and every year 10% of agricultural household take fresh loan to repay old debt. Incidence of debt highest among small and marginal farmers. So unless insurance cover is given to farmers, there survival and well being shall be at risk. Therefore, insurance cover should be provided adequately so that farmers are not

impacted due to natural disaster and can avoid falling in trap of unscrupulous lenders. Debt ridden farmers are being forced to take extreme steps leading to suicide. As per NCRB report, number of suicide cases between 2015 and 2023 is 98,921 with 10786 suicide alone in 2023.

When it comes to MSP, the scenario is very dismal. Minimum Support Price (MSP) reaches only a small share of farmers. In 2024-25 MSP procurement benefited about 1.84 crore farmers, a little above 10%. So there is a need to implement MSP more aggressively so that maximum benefit may be given to the farmers. Moreover, there lies an air of uncertainty on the future of the farmers in the country. Government claim of increasing income of small and marginal farmers through diversification of farm produce and output. The farmers will be at the receiving end with trade deal with USA which allows entry of cheaper US agri produce. There is much more to unfold about the deal as far as farm sector is concerned. Such anti farmer trade deal is least expected to good to the farmers.

Rural per capita expenditure is Rs. 4122. Over the last decade, rural consumer price have risen by 65% compared to farm profit of over 54% during the same period. Costs of seeds and other related farming costs have gone high. This trend has slowed down the FMCG volume growth in rural areas by almost close to 1%.

To improve agricultural produce and economic betterment of farmers, drastic yet systematic approach considered. Proper irrigation facilities and use of technology should be encouraged. Pesticides and fertilizers should be made

available that too at a cheaper rate. Resilient seeds, crop diversification, proper methods of farming can go a long way benefiting the farmers.

Other aspect like storage and logistics need to be given importance which acts as a connect between the buyers and end users. Farmer Producers Organisations should be given more power.

***CAPTAIN BRIJESH CHOWTA (DAKSHINA KANNADA):** I support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

At the outset, I commend the Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji and Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan Ji for its sustained focus on strengthening India's agricultural sector and improving farmer welfare.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone of our economy, supporting nearly 45% of India's workforce and contributing around 15 - 16% to India's Gross Value Added.

The Union Budget 2026 - 27 has allocated a record Rs 1.63 lakh crore to agriculture and allied sectors, marking a nearly 7% increase over the previous year. This reflects the Government's continued focus on strengthening rural livelihoods, promoting high-value agriculture, investing in research and innovation, expanding post-harvest infrastructure, and empowering Farmer Producer Organisations.

Several flagship schemes have delivered measurable impact on the ground. Under PM-KISAN, more than 11 crore farmers are receiving direct

* Speech was laid on the Table.

income support of Rs 6,000 annually. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana has insured over 36 crore farmer applications since inception, providing crucial risk coverage, especially to small and marginal farmers. The e-NAM platform has integrated over 1,300 mandis, improving price discovery and enabling more transparent agricultural markets. Additionally, under the PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana, irrigation coverage has expanded significantly, enhancing water-use efficiency and supporting better agricultural productivity.

In Karnataka, these schemes have contributed to strong growth in horticulture and plantation crops, supporting farmer incomes and diversification. Under PM-KISAN, over 43 lakh farmers in Karnataka received the latest instalment alone, with cumulative transfers exceeding Rs 15,127 crore since inception, significantly strengthening income security for small and marginal farmers. The implementation of PM Fasal Bima Yojana has also been robust, with over 27 lakh farmers enrolled in the state and more than 11.8 lakh farmers receiving claims amounting to Rs 2,094 crore, demonstrating effective risk mitigation in a climate-sensitive sector. In addition, Karnataka has been actively integrating farmers into central social security frameworks, with nearly 50,000 farmers enrolled under the PM Kisan Maandhan pension scheme, ensuring long-term income stability. The state has also leveraged digital and market reforms, with widespread adoption of platforms like e-NAM and farmer databases such as FRUITS, aimed at improving transparency, direct benefit transfer efficiency, and market access. Collectively, these interventions highlight how central schemes are not only achieving scale in Karnataka but

are also contributing meaningfully to income support, risk coverage, and structural transformation of the agricultural economy.

However, while these achievements are truly commendable, I would like to draw attention to specific challenges and opportunities in Dakshina Kannada district.

Firstly, the issue of Yellow Leaf Disease affecting arecanut plantations: The disease has caused a sharp decline in yield and quality, severely impacting arecanut farmer incomes and pushing many families into financial distress. There is an urgent need for a relief package, along with long-term research into disease-resistant varieties.

Secondly, coconut cultivation in coastal Karnataka: Coconut remains a backbone of the local agrarian economy. There is significant potential to promote value addition through coir, virgin coconut oil, and processing industries. Strengthening support through the Coconut Development Board and Farmer Producer Organisations can unlock higher incomes

Thirdly, on coffee cultivation: The Coffee Board has already conducted a feasibility survey for coffee cultivation in Dakshina Kannada. Further, in my communication to the Coffee Board, I have requested field-level support, identification of suitable regions such as Puttur, Sullia, and Belthangady, and establishment of a satellite office in Mangaluru to promote coffee as an alternative crop. This can play a crucial role in crop diversification, especially in areas affected by arecanut disease.

Fourthly, the concerns of arecanut farmers: Farmers in the region are

facing price volatility and unfair competition from imported arecanut, leading to financial distress. There is a need for a dedicated task force to study price fluctuations and protect domestic farmers.

In conclusion, India's agriculture sector is on a strong growth trajectory under the present Government and the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji. However, region-specific interventions, particularly for plantation economies like Dakshina Kannada, can significantly enhance farmer resilience and income stability.

I urge the Government to consider these issues with priority and work towards a targeted, region-specific agricultural strategy.

*** डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण) :** आज मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने विचार रखने और देश के करोड़ों अन्नदाताओं की आवाज़ बनने के लिए अपने विचार रखता हूँ। कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग का बजट जो वर्ष 2013-14 में मात्र 27,663 करोड़ रुपये था, उसे बढ़ाकर 2026-27 के लिए 1,40,528 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। इस वर्ष अकेले कृषि विभाग का बजट 1,32,561 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। इसी मजबूत नीति का परिणाम है कि हमारा खाद्यान्न उत्पादन वर्ष 2014-15 के 265.05 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 2024-25 में अनुमानित 347.44 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन तक पहुँच गया है। आज हम चावल, गेहूँ, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, रागी, चना, अरहर, मूंगफली, सोयाबीन, सरसों, गन्ना और कपास जैसी प्रमुख फसलों का बंपर उत्पादन कर रहे हैं।

कृषि केवल मेहनत का नहीं, अब तकनीक और विज्ञान का क्षेत्र बन चुका है। कृषि शिक्षा और अनुसंधान, विशेष रूप से भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के लिए 9,967 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि कृषि क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और नवाचार को मजबूत किया जा

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सके।

एग्रीस्टैक को एकीकृत करने और कृषि सलाहकार सेवाओं को बेहतर बनाने के लिए बहुभाषी एआई प्लेटफॉर्म 'भारत-विस्तार' की शुरुआत की गई है। इस तकनीक के जरिए किसान अपनी क्षेत्रीय भाषा में मौसम, फसल और बाज़ार की सटीक जानकारी मोबाइल पर प्राप्त कर सकेगा। किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाने के लिए दो मोर्चों पर काम हुआ है। पहला, खेती की लागत कम करने के लिए 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये की भारी भरकम उर्वरक सब्सिडी दी गई है, ताकि किसानों को सस्ती खाद मिले और उन्हें बड़ी राहत प्राप्त हो।

दूसरा, प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के तहत 63,500 करोड़ रुपये का सीधा आवंटन किया गया है, जिससे करोड़ों किसानों को सीधा आय समर्थन मिल रहा है। बढ़ती जनसंख्या और जलवायु परिवर्तन को देखते हुए हमें गुणवत्ता और मात्रा का सही संतुलन बनाना होगा। अब भारत को अनाज के अत्यधिक उत्पादन से अपना ध्यान हटाकर दालों, खाद्य तेलों और उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों की ओर केंद्रित करना होगा। किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों जैसे नारियल, कोको, काजू, चंदन, और प्रीमियम नट्स यानी अखरोट व बादाम की खेती के लिए विशेष सहायता और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार किया जा रहा है। किसानों को पूर्ण रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए प्राकृतिक खेती भी बहुत आवश्यक है। मेरा आग्रह है कि सभी कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों को अपनी पूरी भूमि पर प्राकृतिक खेती का मॉडल अपनाने के सख्त निर्देश दिए जाएं। साथ ही, कृषि मजदूरों की भारी कमी को देखते हुए, कटाई और बुवाई जैसे कृषि कार्यों को मनरेगा से जोड़ा जाए, जिससे मजदूरों को बेहतर रोजगार और किसानों को बड़ी राहत मिले।

उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बाद दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है फसल को सुरक्षित रखने की। भारत के पास विश्व की कुल कृषि योग्य भूमि का केवल 11 प्रतिशत है, जबकि हमारी जनसंख्या विश्व की 18 प्रतिशत है। खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन के अनुसार, भारत का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 311 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन है, लेकिन हमारी कुल भंडारण क्षमता केवल 145 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन है। इसका सीधा अर्थ है कि हमारे पास 166 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न रखने के लिए कोई जगह ही नहीं

है। जहाँ दुनिया के विकसित देशों में 131 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त भंडारण क्षमता है, वहीं भारत में 47 प्रतिशत भंडारण की भयंकर कमी है। इसी कमी के कारण किसान मजबूरी में अपनी फसल सस्ते दामों पर बेचने का शिकार होता है। ऑल इंडिया पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट लॉस सर्वे 2022 के अनुसार, भारत को हर साल 1.53 लाख करोड़ रुपये का भारी खाद्य नुकसान होता है। इसमें 12.5 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन अनाज, 2.11 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन तिलहन और 1.37 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन दालें शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा, कमजोर कोल्ड चेन व्यवस्था के कारण हर साल 49.9 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन ताजे फल और सब्जियाँ खराब हो जाती हैं। माननीय सहकारिता मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में सहकारिता क्षेत्र में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अन्न भंडारण योजना लागू की गई है, जो एक बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है।

आज तकनीक के युग में अमेज़न, ब्लिंकिट और ज़ोमैटो जैसी सुविधाओं से देश के किसी भी कोने से सामान तुरंत मंगवाया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब ज़ोमैटो से दिल्ली में बैठा व्यक्ति कोलकाता का खाना मंगवा सकता है, तो नागपुर के संतरे या नासिक के अंगूर सीधे उपभोक्ता के घर तक उसी रफ्तार से क्यों नहीं पहुँच सकते? भारत कृषि उत्पादन में विश्व में दूसरे स्थान पर है, लेकिन हमारा वैश्विक कृषि निर्यात मात्र 2.4 प्रतिशत है। इसका मुख्य कारण कमजोर भंडारण, परिवहन और प्रोसेसिंग ढांचा है। हर साल भारत में 1,52,790 करोड़ रुपये की फसल केवल खराब लॉजिस्टिक्स के कारण बर्बाद होती है। हमारे 86 प्रतिशत किसान छोटे और सीमांत हैं, जो अपनी फसल बड़े बाज़ारों तक ले जाने का खर्च नहीं उठा सकते हैं। केवल ताजे फल और सब्जियों में किसानों को 57,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है केले में 5,777 करोड़, आम में 10,581 करोड़, टमाटर में 5,921 करोड़ और प्याज में 5,156 करोड़ रुपये की बर्बादी होती है। आज भी 97 प्रतिशत ताजे फल और सब्जियाँ सड़क मार्ग से ट्रकों में जाती हैं, जिससे रास्ते में भारी ट्रांजिट लॉस होता है। हमारी सरकार की किसान रेल योजना ने इस समस्या को हल करने की दिशा में एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाया है। नासिक के अंगूर किसानों ने किसान रेल का उपयोग करके 22,000 क्विंटल अंगूर भेजे, जिससे उन्हें प्रति क्विंटल 5,000 रुपये का अतिरिक्त

शुद्ध लाभ हुआ है।

मेरा सरकार से सीधा सुझाव है कि अगर इस देश में उद्योगों के लिए डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर और सेना के लिए डिफेंस कॉरिडोर हो सकते हैं, तो हमारे किसानों के लिए एक कृषि गलियारा क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? हमें समर्पित कृषि विकास गलियारे विकसित करने चाहिए, जहाँ खेतों के पास कलेक्शन सेंटर, कोल्ड स्टोरेज और बड़ी मंडियों तक एक तेज़, सुरक्षित रेल व सड़क सप्लाई चेन हो। इन लॉजिस्टिक सुधारों से भारत का किसान अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सबसे बड़ा प्रतिस्पर्धी बनेगा और कृषि-उद्यमी बनकर वैश्विक बाजार में अपनी एक मजबूत पहचान बनाएगा।

हरित क्रांति के बाद से पिछली सरकारों ने केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर अपना जोर दिया, लेकिन किसान को अपनी उपज सम्मान और मुनाफे के साथ बेचने के लिए पारदर्शी बाजार कभी उपलब्ध नहीं कराए गए हैं। आज भी किसान एकमात्र ऐसा उत्पादक है जिसके पास कीमत तय करने का अधिकार नहीं है। दुनिया का हर उद्योगपति अपने उत्पाद का दाम खुद तय करता है, लेकिन किसान खरीदार से हाथ जोड़कर पूछता है कि आप मेरी फसल का क्या दाम दोगे। हमें बाधा-मुक्त व्यापार को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी होगी। भारत के किसान सिर्फ मेहनत करके उत्पादन करने के ही नहीं, बल्कि आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता के भी पूरी तरह हकदार है।

यह स्तंभ देश के 140 करोड़ नागरिकों के सीधे स्वास्थ्य से जुड़ा है। आज सबसे बड़ा और डराने वाला सवाल है कि हमारी थाली में जो अन्न आ रहा है, क्या वह सच में सुरक्षित है? भोजन पोषण का माध्यम होना चाहिए, जानलेवा बीमारियों का नहीं। आज भारतीय उपभोक्ता के भोजन में रसायन, पेस्टिसाइड और अल्ट्रा-प्रोसेस्ड फूड की भारी भरमार है। आईसीएमआर और कई वैश्विक शोध यह साबित कर चुके हैं कि हमारे भोजन में मौजूद रसायनों और कैंसर के बीच सीधा संबंध है। खेतों में खतरनाक रसायनों का अंधाधुंध इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, जो टमाटर, पालक और अंगूर जैसे रोजमर्रा के खाद्य पदार्थों में भारी मात्रा में पाए जा रहे हैं। जर्नल ऑफ एनवायरनमेंटल साइंस एंड हेल्थ की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारतीय बाजार में बिकने वाले लगभग 40

प्रतिशत खाद्य पदार्थों में एफएसएसएआई द्वारा तय की गई अधिकतम अवशेष सीमा से कहीं अधिक पेस्टिसाइड पाए गए। जब तक किसान रासायनिक खेती पर निर्भर रहेंगे, तब तक देश को सुरक्षित आहार नहीं मिलेगा। इसके अलावा, अल्ट्रा-प्रोसेस्ड फूड एक और बहुत बड़ा खतरा बन चुका है। इकोनॉमिक सर्वे 2024-25 में स्पष्ट चेतावनी दी गई है कि ऐसे अस्वस्थ खाद्य पदार्थ जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए बेहद घातक हैं। भारत में 2,500 अरब रुपये का यह उद्योग कैंसर, हृदय रोग और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं को सीधे तौर पर बढ़ावा दे रहा है। आज भारत में होने वाली 56.4 प्रतिशत बीमारियाँ अस्वस्थ आहार की वजह से हो रही हैं। राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, भारत में 24 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ और 22.9 प्रतिशत पुरुष मोटापे का शिकार हो चुके हैं, और देश में डायबिटीज की दर 9.3 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच गई है। हमें जापान जैसे देशों से बहुत कुछ सीखना चाहिए, जहाँ संतुलित आहार और बेहतर नीतियों के कारण मोटापा केवल 4.5 प्रतिशत है। भारत को पोषण शिक्षा और निवारक स्वास्थ्य सेवा को अपनी सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता बनानी होगी। पैकेट के सामने स्पष्ट चेतावनी देने वाले सख्त नियम लागू किए जाएँ, ताकि देश की जनता को पता चल सके कि वे अपने बच्चों को पैकेट के अंदर क्या खिला रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार और पूरे समाज को मिलकर प्राकृतिक और पोषण युक्त खेती को एक राष्ट्रीय मिशन बनाना होगा। आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के शब्दों में हमें जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देना ही होगा, ताकि बाज़ार में मिलने वाला हर उत्पाद रसायनों से पूरी तरह सुरक्षित हो। एक बीमार नागरिक कभी भी विकसित राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं कर सकता है। आज देश का युवा नए स्टार्टअप्स खोल रहा है। जैसे हम अपने युवा उद्यमियों की सफलता पर गर्व करते हैं, ठीक वैसे ही हमें एक ऐसा इकोसिस्टम बनाना है जहाँ हम अपने कृषि-उद्यमियों की सफलता पर भी गर्व कर सकें। हमारी सरकार उच्च मूल्य वाली कृषि, प्राकृतिक खेती, एग्री-ड्रोन और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म भारत-विस्तार को बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ावा दे रही है। जिससे नए भारत की स्वर्णिम तस्वीर गढ़ी जा रही है।

इसलिए उस किसान को समाज में सर्वोच्च सम्मान और पूर्ण आर्थिक सुरक्षा मिलनी ही चाहिए। हमारी सरकार ने किसान को सिर्फ एक अन्नदाता के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि इस राष्ट्र के एक

सच्चे राष्ट्र निर्माता के रूप में देखा है। हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह से प्रतिबद्ध है कि आज के आधुनिक किसान को वे सभी संसाधन और अत्याधुनिक तकनीकें मिलें, जिसका वह वास्तविक हकदार है। जब किसान सशक्त होगा, तभी गाँव सशक्त होगा: और जब गाँव सशक्त होगा, तभी हमारा भारत दुनिया के पटल पर एक विकसित राष्ट्र के रूप में पूरे गर्व और शान से खड़ा होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की 1.63 लाख करोड़ रुपये की इन ऐतिहासिक अनुदान मांगों का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिंद! जय किसान!

श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव (मैनपुरी) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे किसान पूरे भारत का पोषण करते हैं, लेकिन दुख और तकलीफ की बात यह है कि जिस किसान के कंधे पर देश का बोझ है, आज वही किसान आय की अनिश्चितता, कर्ज और बढ़ती लागत के बोझ से दबा जा रहा है। पूरे देश में जो भूमिका बनायी जा रही है, वह आत्मनिर्भर भारत के लिए बनायी जा रही है, ताकि हमारे किसान सम्मान पा सकें, समृद्ध हो सकें और आगे बढ़ सकें। लेकिन, इस भूमिका के अनुरूप जो कार्य होना चाहिए था, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार वह कार्य कर पा रही है। वास्तविक तस्वीर कुछ और ही दर्शाती है। देश की जीडीपी जहाँ पिछले दो दशकों से 6 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रही है, वहीं किसान विकास दर लगभग 4 प्रतिशत पर संघर्ष कर रहा है। फसल क्षेत्र, जिस पर छोटे और सीमांत किसान निर्भर हैं, वह केवल 2 प्रतिशत से रेंग रहा है। सरकार ने वादा किया था कि किसानों की आय दुगुनी कर देंगे। आज यह वादा आसमान छूने जैसा लगता है। आज किसान भाइयों की आय केवल 8 हजार से 10 हजार रुपये प्रतिमाह तक सीमित रह गयी है। अगर हम खेती के फसल की वास्तविकता की बात करें, तो यह आय केवल 3 हजार 8 सौ रुपये प्रति माह तक सीमित रह गयी है। जहाँ देश की 46 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि क्षेत्र में है, वहीं लगभग 50 प्रतिशत किसान आज कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं। पिछले 10 वर्षों में लगभग 10 लाख किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं। जो भूमिका सरकार ने

आत्मनिर्भरता की तय की है, उस पर यह अपने-आप में ही सवाल उठाता है। जिस तरह किसानों के सुसाइड्स के मामले लगातार बढ़ रहे हैं, मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि जिस तरह आप बड़े-बड़े कॉर्पोरेट जगत के लोगों के कर्ज माफ करते हैं, कॉर्पोरेट जगत के लोगों का 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज माफ किया गया है। इसी तरह हम चाहते हैं कि आप हमारे किसान भाइयों का भी कर्ज पूरी तरह माफ करें।

अभी हमारे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सांसद बोल रहे थे कि एमएसपी की बात विपक्षी दल के लोग क्यों कर रहे हैं? एमएसपी की बात वर्ष 2014 में बीजेपी के घोषणा पत्र में था कि आप स्वामीनाथन कमीशन के फॉर्मूले पर एमएसपी तय करेंगे। यह देश की जतना के साथ आपका वादा था, लेकिन आपने उस वादे को भी पूरा नहीं किया। आज हालत यह है कि सरकार एमएसपी तो 23 फसलों की घोषित करती है, लेकिन वास्तविक खरीद सिर्फ गेहूं और चावल की करती है। सरकार यह भी पूरी तरह नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं और चावल की खरीद कर रही है, कितना प्रतिशत कर रही है और कितनों को वापस कर दिया गया है?

हम फसल बीमा योजना की भी बात करना चाहेंगे, क्योंकि इसमें 25 प्रतिशत तक की कटौती की गयी है। सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार बाढ़, मौसम, ओला-वृष्टि और सूखा पड़ने के कारण 2 करोड़ हेक्टेयर फसल क्षेत्र क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है। अगर यह 2 करोड़ हेक्टेयर फसल क्षेत्र क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ है, किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है, तो आखिरकार सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में 25 प्रतिशत की कटौती क्यों की है? हम माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से इसका जवाब चाहते हैं।

आज जहां आत्मनिर्भरता की बात हो रही है, हम लोग दालों को लेकर लगभग 20 प्रतिशत आयात पर निर्भर हैं। खाद्य तेल को लेकर लगभग 70 प्रतिशत दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर हैं। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से मेरी मांग है कि दालों और तिलहनों के लिए वे एमएसपी सुनिश्चित करें, जिससे कि हमारा देश वकाई में आत्मनिर्भर बने और हमारे किसान आत्मनिर्भर बनें।

अगर हम बजट के फिस्कल आर्किटेक्चर की बात करें, उसमें जहां कैपिटल इन्वेस्टमेंट और रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर में ताल-मेल होना चाहिए, वहां यह देखा जा रहा है कि पूरा-का-पूरा जोर और पूरी-की-पूरी ढलान रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर की ओर जा रही है। हम यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए दूसरे देशों पर कितना निर्भर है?

महोदया, यह हम इसलिए जानना चाहते हैं कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार यह देखने को मिला है कि किसानों को डीएपी की किल्लत हो रही है। किसान लाइनों में खड़े रहते हैं। डीएपी को लेकर कालाबाजारी हो रही है। कालाबाजारी होने के कारण किसानों को समय पर खाद नहीं मिल पा रही है। उसके कारण किसानों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है।

महोदया, इसी के साथ हम चाहते हैं कि जो इंडियन-यूएस ट्रेड डील हुई है, उस पर इस सदन में बड़े विस्तार के साथ चर्चा हो। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि विस्तार के साथ चर्चा हो, क्योंकि कहीं ये ट्रेड डील हमारे देश के किसानों के लिए ब्लंडर डील न साबित हो जाए। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर चर्चा हो। कहीं यह ट्रेड डील किसान को पूरी तरह से तबाह न कर दें, क्योंकि इसमें देश के हर स्टेट का किसान इन्वॉल्व्ड होगा। चाहे फल के खेती हो, सोयाबीन की खेती हो या आलू की खेती हो और कहीं न कहीं जिस तरह से डेयरी प्रोडक्ट्स हमारे मार्केट में आएंगे तो हमारे देश के किसान भी इससे प्रभावित होंगे। मेरी इस मांग पर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ध्यान दें कि हमारे देश के प्रोडक्ट्स कैसे बाहर के प्रोडक्ट्स के साथ कम्पीट कर पाएंगे। जब यूएसए की सरकार अपने किसानों के साथ खड़ी है तो हमारे देश की सरकार अपने किसानों के साथ क्यों नहीं खड़ी है?

महोदया, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भंडारण और मंडियों को लेकर क्या व्यवस्थाएं की हैं? मेरी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी मैनपुरी है। अभी एक सप्ताह पहले मैनपुरी और आस-पास के सभी जिले चाहे वह फर्रुखाबाद हो, इटावा हो, एटा हो या कन्नौज हो, वहां आलू की बहुत पैदावार होती है। आलू की पैदावार में प्रति क्विंटल 600 से 800 रुपये की लागत आती है, लेकिन आज वह 100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल भी नहीं बिक पा रही है।

माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी हमारे आलू के किसानों की किसी भी तरह की सहायता दें। उन क्षेत्रों में लहसुन और मूंगफली की खेती भी बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। इसलिए, हम कृषि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या वे एग्रो प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर मैनपुरी या आस-पास के जिलों में लगाएंगे? जो एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड है, वह केवल 910 करोड़ रुपये का है।

हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस सरकार द्वारा कितनी मंडियां लगेगी, कितने एग्रो प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर लगाए जाएंगे, कितने कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाए जाएंगे और कितने भंडारण केंद्र बनाए जाएंगे?

महोदया, इसी के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर 'पीएम किसान संपदा योजना' और फ्रूट प्रोसेसिंग की पीएलआई स्कीम की ऑडिट की जाए तो पता चलेगा कि मूल्य संवर्धन और सब्सिडी का सारा पैसा महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के बड़े कॉर्पोरेट्स की जेब में जा रहा है। यूपी के इस विशाल कृषि हृदय को प्रोसेसिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर से कहीं जान-बूझकर तो वंचित नहीं रखा जा रहा है?

मेरी सरकार से यह डिमांड है कि आप हमारे क्षेत्र की तरफ भी देखें और उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ भी देखें। वहां पर प्रोसेसिंग क्लस्टर लगाएं और मंडियां बनवाएं, ताकि किसान बिचौलिए के हाथों में न फंसे और वह अपने कृषि उत्पाद को सही दाम पर बेच पाएं। जो छोटे किसान हैं, जो दूसरे की जमीन पर खेती करते हैं, अगर उनकी खेती आपदा या किसी भी वजह से नष्ट हो जाती है तो उन्हें सरकार से कोई भी सहायता नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए हम सरकार से चाहते हैं कि उनके लिए भी मुआवजा सुनिश्चित की जाए और उनको भी इस तरह की आर्थिक सुरक्षा दी जाए। किसान दुर्घटना बीमा में जहां आज किसानों को पांच लाख रुपये मिलते हैं, मेरी कृषि मंत्री जी से गुजारिश है कि इसे बढ़ाकर दस लाख रुपये किया जाए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

***श्री विष्णु दत्त शर्मा (खजुराहो) :** मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे कृषि की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने विचार रखने और इनके समर्थन में बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस बजट के माध्यम से भारत के 'अन्नदाता' के जीवन में खुशहाली और तकनीक का नया सवेरा सुनिश्चित किया है। भारत की इस पवित्र भूमि को रत्नगर्भा कहा गया है, लेकिन उस रत्न को तराशने का काम हमारे देश का किसान करता है। हमारे शास्त्रों का उद्धोष है, 'अन्नाद्भवन्ति भूतानि'। अर्थात्, संसार के समस्त प्राणियों का आधार अन्न है, और उस अन्न का आधार हमारा किसान है। जब हम कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए 4,35,779 करोड़ रुपये का ऐतिहासिक संयुक्त बजट आवंटित करते हैं, तो हम केवल एक क्षेत्र पर खर्च नहीं कर रहे, बल्कि हम भारत की 140 करोड़ जनता की आत्मनिर्भरता और स्वाभिमान की नींव को मजबूत कर रहे हैं। एक समय था जब हमारे किसान को अपनी मेहनत की फसल, विशेषकर फल और सब्जियां, कोल्ड स्टोरेज की कमी के कारण औने-पौने दाम पर बेचनी पड़ती थी या सड़कों पर फेंकनी पड़ती थी। नाबार्ड (NABARD) की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि कोल्ड स्टोरेज के अभाव में हर साल 20-30% फसल कटाई के बाद खराब हो जाती थी। लेकिन आज इस सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि किसान को अपनी उपज बचाने के लिए दूर न जाना पड़े। जून 2025 तक भारत में 8,815 कोल्ड स्टोरेज तैयार हो चुके हैं, जिनकी क्षमता 402.18 लाख मेट्रिक टन है। कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (AIF) के तहत अकेले कोल्ड स्टोरेज के लिए 8,258 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत हुए हैं। इसी निवेश का परिणाम है कि 2024 में जो कोल्ड चेन बाज़ार 2.28 लाख करोड़ रुपए का था, वह 2033 तक 6 लाख करोड़ रुपए के पार जाने का अनुमान है। AIF के माध्यम से अब तक 1.13 लाख से अधिक परियोजनाओं के लिए 66,310 करोड़ रुपये स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं, जिससे न केवल भंडारण क्षमता बढ़ी है बल्कि 9 लाख से अधिक युवाओं को रोजगार भी मिला है।

किसान का जोखिम कम करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) आज

* Speech was laid on the Table.

एक वरदान बन गई है। 2024-25 में 4.19 करोड़ किसानों का नामांकन हुआ है, जो इस योजना के इतिहास में सर्वाधिक है। पिछले 8 वर्षों में किसानों ने 31,139 करोड़ रुपये का प्रीमियम दिया, लेकिन उसके बदले उन्हें 1,55,977 करोड़ रुपये के दावे मिले। यानी किसान को हर 100 रुपये के प्रीमियम पर 500 रुपये वापस मिले हैं। यह है मोदी सरकार की गारंटी। यही नहीं, धरती माँ की सेहत सुधारने के लिए जुलाई 2025 तक 25 करोड़ से अधिक सॉइल हेल्थ कार्ड बांटे जा चुके हैं। इससे खाद की लागत में 10% की कमी आई है और उत्पादन में 6% की वृद्धि हुई है। इसी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का नतीजा है कि 2024-25 में भारत ने 353.96 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का सर्वकालिक रिकॉर्ड बनाया है।

अब मैं जल सुरक्षा पर आता हूँ। जैसा कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा है, जल सुरक्षा ही 21 वीं सदी की सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। जहाँ पहले योजनाएं केवल कागजों पर दम तोड़ देती थीं, वहीं हमारी सरकार ने जल जीवन मिशन को 2028 तक विस्तार देते हुए 8.69 लाख करोड़ रुपये की भारी-भरकम राशि कैबिनेट से मंजूर कराई है। इसी विजन का जीवंत उदाहरण मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र खजुराहो है। बुंदेलखंड की उस प्यासी धरती के लिए आज केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना एक भगीरथ संकल्प बन गई है। 45,000 करोड़ रुपये की यह योजना 11 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि की प्यास बुझाएगी और 100 मेगावाट से अधिक 'ग्रीन एनर्जी' पैदा करेगी। यह बजट उस 'डबल इंजन' की शक्ति का प्रमाण है, जहाँ केंद्र का विजन और राज्य का परिश्रम मिलकर कीर्तिमान स्थापित करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश आज 11% की विकास दर के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश की प्रति व्यक्ति आय जो 2002 में मात्र 11,438 रुपये थी, आज बढ़कर 1,54,936 रुपये हो गई है। प्रदेश का सिंचित क्षेत्र जो कभी सीमित था, आज बढ़कर 55 लाख हेक्टेयर पहुँच गया है। मध्य प्रदेश ने लगातार 7 बार 'कृषि कर्मण पुरस्कार' जीतकर देश में अपना परचम लहराया है।

मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र के किसानों के हित में माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे क्षेत्र की कृषि क्षमता को देखते हुए यहाँ एक 'अत्याधुनिक एग्री-फूड पार्क' की स्वीकृति प्रदान करें। मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र खजुराहो (मध्य प्रदेश) आज कृषि क्रांति के एक नए युग की दहलीज पर खड़ा है।

हमारे क्षेत्र के मेहनती किसान दलहन और तिलहन (Pulses & Oilseeds) के उत्पादन में न केवल बुंदेलखंड, बल्कि पूरे देश का मान बढ़ा रहे हैं। इस गौरवशाली यात्रा को और गति देने के लिए, मैं सरकार से खजुराहो में एक 'अत्याधुनिक एग्री-फूड पार्क' की स्थापना का पुरजोर आग्रह करता हूँ। Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) के सहयोग से बनने वाला यह पार्क हमारे किसानों के लिए मात्र एक ढांचा नहीं, बल्कि उनकी समृद्धि का 'प्रवेश द्वार' सिद्ध होगा। जब दुनिया के कोने-कोने से पर्यटक खजुराहो के मंदिरों के दर्शन करने आएंगे, तो वे यहाँ से हमारे किसानों द्वारा उगाए गए शुद्ध जैविक उत्पाद (Organic Produce) एक 'स्मृति चिन्ह' के रूप में अपने साथ लेकर जाएंगे। यहाँ से जब हमारे खेतों की शुद्ध दालें और पन्ना के औषधीय आंवले आधुनिक ग्रेडिंग और वर्ल्ड क्लास ब्रांडिंग के बाद वैश्विक बाजारों में पहुंचेंगे, तो न केवल किसानों की आय में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि होगी, बल्कि हमारे ग्रामीण युवाओं को पलायन के बजाय अपने ही क्षेत्र में सम्मानजनक रोजगार मिलेगा। यह सोना उगलती मिट्टी और 'आधुनिक तकनीक' का एक ऐसा संगम होगा जो 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के संकल्प को खजुराहो की पावन धरा पर चरितार्थ करेगा। जब हमारा 'लोकल' उत्पाद 'ग्लोबल' पर्यटकों की पहली पसंद बनेगा, तभी हमारे अन्नदाता का श्रम वैश्विक पहचान पाएगा। खजुराहो की धरती पर 'पर्यटन और कृषि' की यह जुगलबंदी समृद्धि का एक नया स्वर्णिम अध्याय लिखेगी।

खजुराहो के मंदिरों की शिल्पकारी हमें हमारे गौरवशाली इतिहास की याद दिलाती है, और यह कृषि बजट हमारे गौरवशाली भविष्य का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। यह बजट 'नारों' का नहीं, 'नहरों' का है; यह 'वादों' का नहीं, 'विश्वास' का है। अंत में, मैं यही कहूंगा:

"उगते हुए सूरज की कसम, हमने वो मंजर देखे हैं,
सूखी हुई धरती पर भी, अब खुशहाली के घेरे हैं।
ये सिर्फ बजट का आंकड़ा नहीं, ये विश्वास का धागा है,
खेतों की इस खुशहाली से, विकसित भारत जागा है।"

मैं इन अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। जय जवान, जय किसान! कृषि अनुदान

मांगों पर अपनी मांगों को सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ: बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र ड्राई लैंड एरिया (Dry Land Area) है यहां पर अच्छी खेती करने के लिए खजुराहो में "Dryland Agriculture Research Institute" स्थापित किया जाए। बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र फल उत्पादन, Vegetables Crops, Floriculture लिए उपयुक्त geographical क्षेत्र है। अतः बुंदेलखंड के खजुराहो में एक Horticulture Collage की स्थापना की जाए। देश में कृषि शिक्षा में प्राइवेट सेक्टर का अब महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है आज देश में प्राइवेट यूनिवर्सिटी व कॉलेज बड़ी संख्या में खुल रहे हैं लेकिन इनका कोई मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम नहीं है। आज प्राइवेट एग्रीकल्चर इंस्टीट्यूट को ICAR द्वारा मॉनिटरिंग किया जाता है जबकि ICAR के पास रिसर्च का बहुत काम रहता है, इसलिए इफेक्टिव मॉनिटरिंग नहीं हो पाती है। अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि "भारतीय कृषि शिक्षा परिषद" की स्थापना की जाए।

***श्रीमती स्मिता उदय वाघ (जलगांव) :** मैं वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ। लोकतंत्र के इस पवित्र मंदिर में खड़े होकर, अपने लोकसभा क्षेत्र जलगांव, जिसे पूरे देश में "केले की राजधानी" के रूप में जाना जाता है, के मेहनतकश किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करना मेरे लिए अत्यंत गर्व की बात है। मैं इस अवसर पर देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी और प्रेरणादायी नेतृत्व के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ। साथ ही मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को भी विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहती हूँ, जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में किसानों के हित में अनेक प्रभावी और दूरदर्शी पहल करते हुए कृषि क्षेत्र को नई दिशा देने का सराहनीय कार्य किया है। भारत की आत्मा कृषि में बसती है। लंबे समय तक कृषि को केवल जीविका का साधन समझा गया, लेकिन 2014 के बाद मोदी सरकार के नेतृत्व में कृषि को एक रणनीतिक शक्ति के रूप में स्थापित किया गया है। आज हम "बीज से बाजार तक" की सोच से आगे बढ़कर "आत्मनिर्भर कृषि" की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

परिवर्तन का दशक 2014 से 2026 तक उपलब्धियां

यदि हम आंकड़ों को देखें तो 2014 से पहले और आज की स्थिति में अंतर ऐतिहासिक है।

अभूतपूर्व बजटीय प्रावधान

वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग का बजट मात्र 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये था, जबकि 2025-26 में इसे बढ़ाकर 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। यह लगभग 5.6 गुना वृद्धि है। यह बजट केवल संख्या नहीं है, बल्कि यह किसानों की समृद्धि के प्रति सरकार की मजबूत प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है।

रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन

हमारे किसानों की मेहनत से देश लगातार नए रिकॉर्ड बना रहा है। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 2013-14 के 265.05 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 2024-25 में 357.73 मिलियन टन हो गया है। बागवानी उत्पादन 369.06 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच गया है। फल उत्पादन 88.98 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 118.76 मिलियन टन हो गया है। यह उपलब्धि विशेष रूप से मेरे क्षेत्र जलगांव के किसानों के लिए प्रेरणादायक है, जहां के केले की गुणवत्ता देशभर में प्रसिद्ध है।

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि

प्रति हेक्टेयर उत्पादन में भी उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है - धान - 513 किलोग्राम, गेहूं - 450 किलोग्राम, मक्का - 914 किलोग्राम, यह दर्शाता है कि मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जैसी योजनाओं और वैज्ञानिक कृषि पद्धतियों का सकारात्मक प्रभाव जमीन पर दिखाई दे रहा है।

MSP के माध्यम से सुरक्षा

वर्ष 2018-19 से सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) उत्पादन लागत का कम से कम 1.5 गुना हो। धान 1,310 से बढ़कर 2,369 रुपये, कपास 3,700 से बढ़कर 7,710 रुपये, मूंग - 4,500 से बढ़कर 8,768 रुपये। यह किसानों के हित में सरकार की मजबूत प्रतिबद्धता को दर्शाता है।

किसानों का सीधा सशक्तिकरण

किसानों के लिए सबसे क्रांतिकारी योजनाओं में से एक Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi है। 13 मार्च, 2026 तक 22 किस्में जारी की जा चुकी हैं और 4.27 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक राशि 9.32 करोड़ किसान परिवारों के बैंक खातों में सीधे ट्रांसफर की गई है। मेरे जलगांव क्षेत्र में हजारों किसान इस सहायता से बीज और उर्वरक खरीदने में सक्षम हुए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana के माध्यम से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 3,000 रुपये मासिक पेंशन की सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है।

फसल बीमा

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana के तहत पिछले 9 वर्षों में किसानों ने लगभग 36,013 करोड़ रुपये प्रीमियम दिया, जबकि उन्हें 1,93,230 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का मुआवजा मिला। यह दर्शाता है कि कठिन समय में सरकार किसानों के साथ मजबूती से खड़ी है।

कृषि अवसंरचना और ऋण सुविधा

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund के तहत 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये के कोष से अब तक 1.64 लाख परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की जा चुकी हैं। Kisan Credit Card Scheme के माध्यम से कृषि ऋण 5.48 लाख करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 15.93 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में मिशन

देश को खाद्य तेलों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए National Mission on Edible Oils Oil Palm और National Mission on Natural Farming जैसी योजनाएं सफलतापूर्वक लागू की जा रही हैं।

जलगांव लोकसभा क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष मांगें

मैं अपने क्षेत्र के किसानों की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मांगें इस सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहती हूँ। मामूराबाद स्थित Krishi Vigyan Kendra को और अधिक सशक्त किया जाए। जलगांव को तिल और मूंगफली उत्पादन के लिए एडिबल ऑयल क्लस्टर के रूप में विकसित किया जाए। जलगांव

में केला और सोयाबीन प्रोसेसिंग के लिए मेगा फूड पार्क स्थापित किया जाए। अमलनेर, एरंडोल, पाचोरा, भडगांव और पारोला में मिनी खरीद केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएं। जिले में ड्रोन आधारित कृषि सेवा केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएं। चालीसगांव और भडगांव में स्कूल मिनी सॉइल लैब शुरू की जाए। राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन मिशन के अंतर्गत जलगांव में रीजनल बी ब्रीडिंग सेंटर स्थापित किया जाए।

निष्कर्ष

अंत में, मैं पुनः माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और कृषि मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को किसानों के हित में किए जा रहे उत्कृष्ट कार्यों के लिए बधाई देना चाहती हूँ। उनके नेतृत्व में भारतीय किसान आज सम्मान, सुरक्षा और समृद्धि की दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है। मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करती हूँ और विश्वास व्यक्त करती हूँ कि जलगांव सहित देश के सभी किसानों को इसका लाभ मिलेगा। जय हिंद। जय किसान।

***डॉ. विनोद कुमार बिंद (भदोही) :** मैं इस सदन में कृषि मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए अपने क्षेत्र भदोही एवं प्रयागराज के लाखों किसानों की भावनाओं और अपेक्षाओं को आपके माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, और हमारे देश का किसान केवल अन्नदाता ही नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण का आधार स्तंभ है। जब किसान सशक्त होता है, तभी देश मजबूत होता है।

सबसे पहले, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री Narendra Modi जी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र में किए जा रहे प्रयासों की सराहना करता हूँ। आज किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, तकनीक से जोड़ने और उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में कई ऐतिहासिक पहल की गई हैं।

सरकार की नीतियाँ सराहनीय हैं, लेकिन ज़मीनी हकीकत को भी हमें नजरअंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए। मेरे क्षेत्र भदोही और प्रयागराज के किसान आज भी कई मूलभूत समस्याओं से जूझ रहे हैं।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मैं न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) के मुद्दे को उठाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार MSP घोषित करती है, लेकिन हमारे क्षेत्र के अधिकांश किसान इसका पूरा लाभ नहीं ले पाते। खरीद केंद्रों की कमी और प्रक्रियाओं की जटिलता के कारण किसान अपनी उपज को कम कीमत पर बेचने को मजबूर हो जाते हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि हर ब्लॉक स्तर पर प्रभावी खरीद केंद्र स्थापित किए जाएँ और MSP का लाभ हर किसान तक सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

द्वितीय, सिंचाई की समस्या अत्यंत गंभीर है। भदोही और प्रयागराज के कई गांव आज भी बारिश पर निर्भर हैं। नहरों की सफाई समय पर नहीं होती और ट्यूबवेल की सुविधा भी सीमित है। इसलिए सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए अनुदान बढ़ाया जाए और जल प्रबंधन की ठोस योजना बनाई जाए। तृतीय, खेती की लागत लगातार बढ़ रही है। डीजल, खाद और बीज के दामों ने किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति को कमजोर किया है।

सरकार को चाहिए कि इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी को और प्रभावी बनाए, ताकि किसानों को वास्तविक राहत मिल सके। भंडारण और विपणन की व्यवस्था आज भी बड़ी चुनौती है। भदोही क्षेत्र, जो कालीन उद्योग के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, वहाँ कृषि उत्पादों के लिए पर्याप्त कोल्ड स्टोरेज और वेयरहाउस की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

यदि सरकार इस दिशा में विशेष अनुदान और योजनाएं लाती है, तो किसानों की आय में सीधा लाभ होगा। फसल बीमा योजना को और अधिक पारदर्शी और प्रभावी बनाने की आवश्यकता है। कई बार देखा गया है कि प्राकृतिक आपदा के बाद किसानों को समय पर मुआवजा नहीं मिल पाता।

मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि बीमा दावों के निपटान की प्रक्रिया को सरल और समयबद्ध बनाया जाए। छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए विशेष पैकेज की आवश्यकता है। हमारे क्षेत्र में अधिकांश किसान छोटे हैं, जिनकी आय सीमित है और जोखिम अधिक। इनके लिए विशेष अनुदान, प्रशिक्षण और तकनीकी सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाए।

मैं यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भदोही और प्रयागराज जैसे क्षेत्रों में यदि अनुदानों

का सही और पारदर्शी उपयोग हो जाए, तो यह क्षेत्र कृषि उत्पादन और किसान समृद्धि के क्षेत्र में उदाहरण बन सकता है।

आज जरूरत केवल योजनाएं बनाने की नहीं है, बल्कि उन्हें ज़मीन पर प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने की है। जब तक अंतिम किसान तक योजना का लाभ नहीं पहुंचेगा, तब तक हमारी नीतियां अधूरी रहेंगी। अंत में, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कृषि अनुदानों की मांगों को और अधिक व्यावहारिक, पारदर्शी और किसान केंद्रित बनाया जाए।

"किसान मजबूत होगा, तो देश मजबूत होगा।"।

भारत आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा।"

"अन्नदाता खुशहाल होगा, तभी

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और सरकार से अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र के किसानों की इन मांगों पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाएगा।

***SHRI ANUP SANJAY DHOTRE (AKOLA):** I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the financial year 2026–27. Standing in this august House, it is a matter of great pride for me to represent the hardworking farmers of my Lok Sabha constituency, Akola, which is widely known across the country for its agricultural strength and contribution.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji for his visionary and inspiring leadership. I also extend my sincere appreciation to the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan Ji, for his commendable efforts in providing a new direction to the agricultural sector

* Speech was laid on the Table.

through several progressive and farmer-centric initiatives.

The soul of India resides in its agriculture. For a long time, agriculture was viewed merely as a means of livelihood, but since 2014, under the leadership of the present Government, it has been transformed into a strategic strength. Today, we are moving beyond the idea of “seed to market” towards achieving self-reliant agriculture (Atmanirbhar Krishi).

1. A Decade of Transformation: Achievements from 2014 to 2026

If we examine the data, the difference between the pre-2014 period and the present is historic.

Unprecedented Budget Allocation

The budget of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has increased from ₹21,933.50 crore in 2013–14 to ₹1,27,290.16 crore in 2025–26—an increase of nearly five times. This reflects the Government’s unwavering commitment to farmers’ prosperity.

Record Production

Due to the tireless efforts of our farmers, the country continues to achieve new milestones:

- Foodgrain production has increased from 265.05 million tonnes to 357.73 million tonnes.
- Horticulture production has reached 369.06 million tonnes.
- Fruit production has risen significantly to 118.76 million tonnes.

Increase in Productivity

There has been a substantial rise in per hectare productivity:

- Paddy – increase of 513 kg
- Wheat – increase of 450 kg
- Maize – increase of 914 kg

Assured MSP for Farmers

Since 2018–19, MSP has been fixed at least 1.5 times the cost of production:

- Paddy – ₹1,310 to ₹2,369
- Cotton – ₹3,700 to ₹7,710
- Long Staple Cotton – ₹4,000 to ₹8,110
- Moong – ₹4,500 to ₹8,768

2. Transformation in Cotton Cultivation – The Akola Model

My district Akola has been known as the “White Gold” (cotton) district since the British era. However, due to changing cropping patterns and climate variations, many farmers had begun shifting away from cotton cultivation.

Despite this, Akola possesses soil that is highly suitable for cotton farming.

In the past three years, a High-Density Cotton Planting System (HDPS) project has been successfully implemented under the joint initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Textiles, through the Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

This initiative has delivered remarkable results:

- 2023–24: Farmers’ income increased by 30% to 33%, with yield gains of more than 2.33 quintals per acre.

- 2024–25 and 2025–26: Income growth further improved to 34% to 36%.
- Demonstration plots recorded yield increases up to 39.81% higher than conventional methods.

This technology uses scientific spacing:

- 90 cm between rows
- 15 cm between plants

This higher density has increased plant population and cotton boll production, opening a new pathway for enhanced productivity and farmer income in Akola.

3. Crop Insurance Support

Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, farmers have paid ₹36,013 crore as premium, while claims worth over ₹1,93,230 crore have been disbursed. This reflects the Government's strong commitment to protecting farmers during distress.

4. Direct Empowerment of Farmers

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi has been a transformative initiative.

As of 13 March 2026:

- 22 instalments released
- ₹4.27 lakh crore transferred directly
- 9.32 crore farmer families benefited

Thousands of farmers in my Akola district have been able to purchase various farm-related items with this assistance.

Additionally, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana ensures a monthly

pension of ₹3,000, providing social security to small and marginal farmers.

5. Agricultural Infrastructure and Credit Support

- Agriculture Infrastructure Fund: ₹1 lakh crore corpus; 1.64 lakh projects approved
- Kisan Credit Card: Credit increased from ₹5.48 lakh crore to ₹15.93 lakh crore

6. Mission for Self-Reliance

Schemes such as the National Mission on Edible Oils and National Mission on Natural Farming are strengthening sustainability and reducing dependency on imports.

7. Special Demands for Akola Lok Sabha Constituency

I would like to place the following important demands of my constituency before this august House:

- Establishment of an Irradiation Centre
- Promotion and development of Agro-Processing Industries
- Enhancement of cold storage capacity in the region
- Continuation of the High-Density Cotton Planting System (HDPS) project in the financial year 2026–27, considering its proven success in increasing farmer income and productivity in Akola district

Conclusion

In conclusion, I once again congratulate the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister for their outstanding work in the interest of farmers.

Under their leadership, Indian agriculture is moving towards dignity, resilience, and prosperity.

I fully support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and express confidence that farmers across the country, including those in Akola, will greatly benefit from these initiatives.

Thank You!

श्री गुरमीत सिंह मीत हायेर (संगरूर) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया । कल और परसों रेल पर दो दिन चर्चा हुई । अच्छी बात है कि रेल के लिए दो दिन और जो कृषि प्रधान देश है, वहां एग्रीकल्चर पर चर्चा के लिए सिर्फ चार घंटे का समय रखा गया है । इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार किसान और मजदूर के लिए क्या सोचती है और इनके लिए वे कितना इम्पोर्टेंट हैं?

सभापति महोदया, मैं पंजाब से आता हूं । हमारे लिए किसानों सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है । जब आप एग्रीकल्चर का बजट देखेंगे, तो उसमें असम का नाम है, तेलंगाना का नाम है, ओड़िशा का नाम है, तमिलनाडु का नाम है और नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स का नाम है । हमें इससे कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन पंजाब का इसमें नाम तक नहीं लिया गया । आप किसी भी साधारण व्यक्ति से, किसी भी सड़क चलते व्यक्ति से पूछेंगे कि देश में ऐसे पांच प्रदेशों का नाम बताइए, जो एग्रीकल्चर में काम कर रहे हैं । एक साधारण व्यक्ति भी सबसे पहले पंजाब का नाम लेगा । केन्द्र में पिछले 13 सालों से जब से बीजेपी सत्ता में आयी है, आप कहीं भी पंजाब का नाम तक नहीं लेते । मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि इतनी नफरत किस वजह से है? पंजाब वह प्रदेश है, जिसका क्षेत्रफल मात्र 1.5 प्रतिशत है । माननीय मंत्री जी, 1.5 पर्सेंट क्षेत्रफल के बावजूद पंजाब 18 पर्सेंट गेहूं में और 12 पर्सेंट चावल में कंट्रीब्यूट कर रहा है । इसके बदले में हमने अपना पानी बर्बाद कर लिया, हमने अपनी धरती बर्बाद कर ली । इस देश का पेट भरने के लिए केमिकल्स का, फर्टिलाइजर्स का जो यूज हो रहा है, अभी रिसेंटली रिपोर्ट आयी है, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेल्थ एंड फैमिली वेलफेयर के अनुसार पंजाब में रोज 68 मौतें कैंसर की वजह से हो रही हैं, इसका कारण यह है कि केमिकल्स और फर्टिलाइजर्स

का यूज ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन के लिए हम वहां लेकर आए, उसी की वजह से यह हो रहा है। इसे कंपनसेट करने के लिए देश की सरकार क्या कर रही है? आपने कहा कि हम किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी कर देंगे। पंजाब के, देश के किसानों के साथ आपने लिखित में वादा किया कि आपको एमएसपी की गारंटी देंगे और अब आप कहीं पर जिक्र भी नहीं करते। मेरा सरकार से और मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जो गेहूं और चावल का चक्रव्यूह है। पंजाब के लोगों के लिए, उनकी सेहत के लिए उनको इस चक्रव्यूह से निकालें और डायवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए पंजाब को स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए। इसके अलावा, क्योंकि सरकार का पता है कि किसानी एजेंडे में नहीं है, आपने जो यूएस-इंडिया एग्रीमेंट किया है, उसके बारे में यहां पर पहले भी हमारे माननीय सांसदों ने जिक्र किया। अमेरिका में किसान को एवरेज सब्सिडी 27 लाख रुपये मिलती है और हमारे भारत में सिर्फ 6,000 रुपये है। क्या आपको लगता है कि 6,000 रुपये वाला 27 लाख रुपये वाले से कंपीट कर पाएगा? एग्रीकल्चर एक ऐसा फील्ड था, जिसको हर सरकार ने, कांग्रेस की सरकार रही हो, गठबंधन की सरकार रही हो, अटल जी की सरकार रही हो, हर सरकार ने उसको प्रोटेक्ट करके रखा, लेकिन इस सरकार की पता नहीं क्या मजबूरी है कि आपने एग्रीकल्चर को भी नहीं छोड़ा। मुझे यह नहीं समझ आ रहा है कि इन समझौतों से सरकार को क्या फायदा हो रहा है? पंजाबी में कहते हैं कि चलो खर्च हो गया, लेकिन टोर बन गई। लड़के की शादी कर दी, बड़ा मकान बना लिया, चलो पैसे तो लग गए, लेकिन इज्जत बन गई। अमेरिका आपको आर्थिक तौर पर भी ठोंक रहा है और दूसरी तरफ रोज पूरी दुनिया के सामने बेइज्जत भी करता है। अमेरिका डिक्टेट करता है कि आप रशिया से तेल लेंगे कि नहीं लेंगे। वह कहता है कि एक महीने के लिए ले लीजिए। हमें इस एग्रीमेंट से क्या फायदा हो रहा है? मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि भारत के किसानों के लिए इस एग्रीमेंट को तुरंत रद्द किया जाए।

दूसरा, मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। पंजाब का 8500 करोड़ रुपया आरडीएफ का रोक रखा है, उसके लिए कहते हैं कि पिछले 5 साल कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उन्होंने आरडीएफ का मिस्यूज किया, इसलिए हमने रोक लिया। मंत्री जी, गलती उन लोगों ने की और जो उस समय के मुख्यमंत्री

थे, वे आज बीजेपी में हैं। गलती बीजेपी वालों ने की, वे आपकी पार्टी में हैं, अगर आपको दंड देना है, तो कैप्टन अमरिंदर सिंह को दीजिए। उसकी वजह से पंजाब के किसानों की फसल से आरडीएफ का पैसा काटा जा रहा है, तो उनको क्यों दंड दिया जा रहा है? मेरा निवेदन है कि पंजाब के 8500 करोड़ रुपये पंजाब को दिये जाएं।

सभापति महोदया जी, आढ़तियों का और जो किसान हैं, उनका नाखून और मांस का रिश्ता होता है। आढ़तियों की ढाई पर्सेंट कमीशन थी, जो फसल है उसका ढाई पर्सेंट। आपने 46 से बढ़ाकर, इतने संघर्ष के बावजूद 50 पर्सेंट कर दिया। मेरा सरकार से और मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि उनका कमीशन फिर से ढाई पर्सेंट किया जाए, ताकि जो हमारा मंडियों का सिस्टम है, वह मजबूती से चल सके। मैं अंत में इतना ही कहूंगा कि पंजाब के डायवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए कोई स्पेशल पैकेज दिया जाए, हमारा आरडीएफ का पैसा वापस दिया जाए और जो एमएसपी की गारंटी का वादा किया गया था, वह गारंटी पंजाब के और देश के किसानों की पूरी की जाए।

***श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। भारत का किसान केवल एक उत्पादक नहीं है-वह इस देश का अन्नदाता है। यह वही अन्नदाता है, जो मौसम से लड़ता है, बाजार से लड़ता है, अनिश्चितताओं से लड़ता है-लेकिन देश की थाली कभी खाली नहीं होने देता। इसलिए कृषि केवल एक economic activity नहीं है-यह भारत की आत्मा है, यह भारत की स्थिरता का आधार है और यही कारण है कि आज जब दुनिया recession, inflation और supply shocks से जूझ रही है, तब भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को संभालने में सबसे बड़ा योगदान इसी किसान ने दिया है।

इसी दृष्टि के साथ वर्ष 2026-27 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय को लगभग 1.40 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का प्रावधान दिया गया है, और यदि हम agriculture और allied sectors को मिलाकर देखें, तो यह 1.60 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का समग्र समर्थन बनता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ- यह सिर्फ allocation नहीं है, सरकार के intent और priority का

* Speech was laid on the Table.

declaration है। और अगर हम इसे पिछले वर्षों के दृष्टिकोण से देखें, तो अंतर साफ दिखाई देता है-पहले budget की "घोषणा" होती थी, जबकि आज budget एक delivery mechanism बन चुका है।

इस पूरे बजट में सबसे बड़ा allocation PM-KISAN को दिया गया है-63,500 करोड़ रुपये, जो मंत्रालय के कुल बजट का लगभग 45 प्रतिशत है। अब यदि हम इस बजट की संरचना को गहराई से देखें, तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि यह केवल निरंतरता नहीं, बल्कि transformation का blueprint है। सबसे पहले-PM-KISAN के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2026-27 में 63,500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Revised Estimate के अनुरूप है और किसानों को आय सहायता की निरंतरता सुनिश्चित करता है।

अब कुछ लोग कहेंगे-"वृद्धि नहीं हुई", लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ-क्या सुनिश्चित और समय पर मिलने वाली आय सहायता अपने आप में सबसे बड़ा भरोसा नहीं है?

दूसरा स्तंभ है-access to credit. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme के लिए वर्ष 2026-27 में 22,600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Revised Estimate के अनुरूप है और किसानों को सस्ते ऋण की निरंतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करता है। यह स्थिरता बताती है कि सरकार ने किसान के लिए सस्ते ऋण की निरंतर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की है-policy stability itself is a reform.

Risk management के क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के लिए वर्ष 2026-27 में 12,200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Revised Estimate के स्तर के आसपास है, और यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि किसानों को फसल जोखिम से सुरक्षा का मजबूत कवच लगातार मिलता रहे।

अब मैं इस बजट के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनकारी हिस्से की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ- Krishionnati Yojana के लिए वर्ष 2026-27 में 11,200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Revised Estimate की तुलना में उल्लेखनीय (64%) वृद्धि

को दर्शाता है और कृषि में productivity, efficiency तथा crop diversification को गति देता है। RKVY के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2026-27 में 8,550 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Revised Estimate की तुलना में 22% वृद्धि को दर्शाता है और राज्यों को कृषि निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।

यही वह क्षेत्र है जहाँ असली बदलाव हो रहा है—soil health, mechanisation, irrigation, crop diversification, productivity और efficiency. पहले ध्यान केवल subsidy पर था, आज ध्यान productivity-led growth पर है।

Market assurance के तहत PM-AASHA के लिए वर्ष 2026-27 में 7,200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Revised Estimate की तुलना में वृद्धि को दर्शाता है और किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्ति की दिशा में मजबूत कदम है।

Technology-driven agriculture इस बजट की नई पहचान बनकर उभरा है। Namo Drone Didi के लिए वर्ष 2026-27 में 677 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Revised Estimate की तुलना में अत्यधिक वृद्धि को दर्शाता है और कृषि में तकनीक के उपयोग को नई दिशा देता है।

यह केवल एक योजना नहीं है। यह संकेत है कि भारत की कृषि अब labour-intensive से tech-enabled ecosystem की ओर बढ़ रही है। महोदय, Irrigation-जी दशकों तक उपेक्षित रहा—आज growth multiplier बन चुका है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के माध्यम से "हर खेत को पानी" अब केवल नारा नहीं, बल्कि ground reality है। micro-irrigation, per drop more crop, Water use efficiency— इन सबके कारण cropping intensity, productivity और resilience तीनों में वृद्धि हुई है।

Broader ecosystem को देखें—Fertilizer subsidy के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2026-27 में 1.71 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के Budget Estimate की तुलना में अधिक है और किसानों को इनपुट लागत से राहत प्रदान करता है। allied sectors-

dairy, fisheries, पशुपालन-लगातार बढ़ते हुए निवेश के साथ income diversification का मजबूत आधार बन रहे हैं।

अब साफ दिखाई देता है-पहले agriculture "survival" था, आज agriculture enterprise बन रहा है। पहले किसान केवल उत्पादक था, आज वह entrepreneur बन रहा है। महोदय, विपक्ष के मित्र कहते हैं कि सरकार केवल दावे करती है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ-पहले बजट में घोषणाएँ ज्यादा थीं, आज परिणाम ज्यादा हैं। पहले योजनाएँ फाइलों में चलती थीं, आज योजनाएँ खेत तक पहुँचती हैं।

यह सरकार एक complete agricultural ecosystem तैयार कर रही है-जहाँ income support है, risk management है, credit access है, capex-led infrastructure है, market linkage है, और allied sectors के माध्यम से diversification है। यानी बीज से बाजार तक, और उत्पादन से value chain तक-एक integrated framework. और इस पूरे प्रयास का अंतिम लक्ष्य स्पष्ट है-self-reliant (आत्मनिर्भर) किसान, high productivity agriculture, और globally competitive rural economy.

अंत में-यह budget केवल allocation नहीं है, यह transformation का architecture है। Farmer welfare से Farmer prosperity, और Farmer prosperity से national growth-यही इस budget की दिशा है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHAMALA KIRAN KUMAR REDDY (BHONGIR): Madam Chairperson, I thank you for revoking my suspension and giving me the opportunity to talk today on the Demands for Grants for Agriculture on behalf of the people who have elected me to this House from Bhongir, Telangana.

This Government always says that agriculture is the first engine of

growth. Our slogan post-independence is "*Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*". But this Government for the last 10 years is only saying these slogans, but not making it a reality. Half of our Indian workforce depends on agriculture, but that contributes only 16 to 18 per cent to GDP. This is because of deep structural imbalance.

Now, when we look at Budget 2026-2027, the allocation is Rs. 1,30,561 crore and the Revised Estimate was only Rs. 1,23,089 crore. Its share in the overall Budget is only 2.7 percent. After accounting for inflation and input costs, this Budget is not at all supportive. The farmers are already under stress and such Budgets will not help the farmers in this country. Even investment in agricultural research and education is falling to around Rs. 9,967 crore, which is only 0.5 per cent, whereas the global average is 0.9 per cent. In this present situation, the Government's slogan "*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas*", I do not know what is this for. Do the farmers not deserve that? The Government is helping their own corporate friends, to multiply their networks and enjoy profits. Loans worth nearly Rs. 16 lakh crore have been waived for the friendly corporates, but not for the farmers. What was the farmers' fault? Do they not have reach or do they not have voice? Why did the Government fail in implementing the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee? Why are they not able to address the issue of Minimum Support Price or legal guarantee for agriculture products?

On the top, farmers are now concerned with a new trade deal with the US. Why this Government has to make such a deal when farmers are already

under stress? They are not able to sell their own products right now. When the America can dump their farm products in India, this will create more stress for the farmers.

I am once again proud to say that it was the UPA Government in 2008 which always worked for the farmers. Post-independence, the Congress Government was working and helping farmers to empower them. Loans worth Rs. 60,000 crore were waived during the Government of Dr. Manmohan Singh ji. Our State of Telangana was formed in 2014. From 2014 to 2023, there was BRS Government in power. BRS Government promised 2 lakh loan waivers to the farmers, but did not do it for ten years, whereas Chief Minister Revanth Reddy ji after elections – because it was promised and a guarantee was given by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji and Shri Rahul Gandhi ji to fulfil the loan waiver – has waived 22 lakh farmer loans at the rate of Rs. 22,000 crore in the first year itself. That is the commitment Congress Party has for the farmers.

Now, I want to address the pending issues, which are related to our State, to the Minister through the Chair. Our Chief Minister Revanth Reddy ji and Agriculture Minister Thummala Nageswara Rao ji are continuously following up with the Agriculture Minister in regard to some issues related to Telangana. The first issue is: need to consider the amendments proposed by Telangana State in the proposed Seeds Bill, 2025 for inclusion of compensation for crop loss and additional provisions for the seed production.

Maize is a key kharif crop in Telangana. It is cultivated on around 6.74 lakh acres of land with an estimated production of 16.85 lakh metric tonnes.

Due to the heavy arrivals, market prices have fallen below MSP of Rs. 2,400 per quintal, causing distress to farmers. NAFED should be advised to procure maize in Telangana, including quantities already procured by the State for supply to the ethanol industries.

It is to ensure that the MSP is ensured to farmers and the market prices can be stabilised. There is a need of establishment a regional research centre for oil palm in Telangana State to provide scientific support to the oil palm farmers. There is also a need to take sustainable steps towards empowerment of authentic seed sprout suppliers for the oil palm from across the world. We need to establish horticulture university in the successor State of Telangana as per the AP (Reorganisation) Act, 2014. There is a request for release of Rs. 65 crore out of Rs. 200 crore, as assured, toward the construction of university auditorium, and girls and boys hostel for the PG students.

Our State, which was newly formed in 2014, needs lot of support from the Central Government. But this budget with 2.7 per cent overall is not going to help the farmers. It has to be revised and this Government should become pro-farmer because farmer is our base; 60 per cent of this country depends on the farmers and 50 per cent of the employment is generated in the farm sector. So, what was the problem with the Government to worry about them? When they can worry about one per cent corporate friends to help them multiply their assets and properties and they are becoming world richest in this country, why not farmers? Why are farmers ignored in this country? Farmers have to be taken well int consideration. So, I want to request the hon. Minister to address

all these concerns in his upcoming speech.

***श्रीमती रुचि वीरा (मुरादाबाद) :** हर वर्ष प्रस्तुत होने वाला अनुदान बजट केवल आंकड़ों का संग्रह नहीं होता, बल्कि यह सरकार की नीतियों, प्राथमिकताओं और विकास की दिशा का दर्पण होता है। अनुदान बजट से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किन क्षेत्रों को गति दी जाएगी और किन्हें प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी। दुर्भाग्य से हालिया कृषि बजट में पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को वह महत्व नहीं मिला, जिसकी वह आर्थिक, औद्योगिक और कृषि योगदान के आधार पर अपेक्षा करता है।

सरकार बार-बार किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने की बात करती है, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि किसानों की लागत लगातार बढ़ रही है, डीजल खाद बीज और कीटनाशकों के दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद इस अनुदान बजट में लागत कम करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पर्वतीय क्षेत्र से मिला हुआ है जहां जंगली जानवर गुलदार आदि किसानों पर हमला कर देते हैं, जिससे किसानों की जान चली जाती है। लेकिन, सरकार इस पर कोई मुआवजा नहीं देती और मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में रामगंगा नदी से वर्षा ऋतु में बाढ़ से होने वाली हजारों बीघा जमीन पर उगी फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है, जिस कारण जान-माल की बहुत ज्यादा हानि होती है और हजारों किसान बर्बादी के स्तर पर पहुंच जाते हैं, इसलिए इस पर कोई ठोस कदम उठाने, जैसा कि स्थायी बांध बनाने आवश्यकता है।

बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में स्थायी समाधान के लिए विशेष पैकेज अपेक्षित था। सिंचाई व्यवस्था, नहरों की मरम्मत और जल प्रबंधन के लिए पर्याप्त बजटीय आवंटन न होना किसानों के लिए चिंता का विषय है। जब पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश सशक्त होगा, तभी प्रदेश की आर्थिक रफ्तार और अधिक तेज होगी। अनुदान बजट में इस क्षेत्र को उचित स्थान देना केवल एक मांग नहीं, बल्कि संतुलित विकास की अनिवार्यता है।

हमारे देश की आधी से अधिक आबादी सीधे या परोक्ष रूप से खेती पर निर्भर है। ऐसे में

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कोई भी अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार समझौता करते समय हमें अपने किसानों के हितों को सर्वोपरि रखना चाहिए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से, जो संकेत मिल रहे हैं, वे किसानों के लिए चिंता का विषय हैं। अगर यह समझौता बिना उचित सुरक्षा के किया गया, तो अमेरिका से सस्ते कृषि उत्पाद, जैसे गेहूं, मक्का, सोयाबीन, कपास और डेयरी उत्पाद भारतीय बाजार में भर जाएंगे। इससे हमारे किसानों को अपनी फसल का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाएगा और उनकी आय पर सीधा असर पड़ेगा।

आज हमारा किसान पहले ही लागत बढ़ने, मौसम की मार और कर्ज के बोझ से जूझ रहा है। ऐसे में विदेशी प्रतिस्पर्धा का अतिरिक्त दबाव उसे और कमजोर कर देगा। क्या हम अपने अन्नदाता को इस स्थिति में छोड़ सकते हैं?

एक और बड़ा खतरा है - बड़ी विदेशी कंपनियों का वर्चस्व। अगर अमेरिकी कृषि कंपनियां भारत में आ गईं, तो हमारे छोटे और मध्यम किसान उनके सामने टिक नहीं पाएंगे। इससे खेती का स्वरूप ही बदल जाएगा और किसान मजदूर बनकर रह जाएगा।

डेयरी क्षेत्र, जो लाखों ग्रामीण परिवारों की आजीविका का आधार है, वह भी इस समझौते से प्रभावित हो सकता है। सस्ते विदेशी डेयरी उत्पाद हमारे स्थानीय उत्पादकों को बाजार से बाहर कर सकते हैं।

श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी (दमोह) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया, सबसे पहले मैं आपका आभार और हृदय से धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय, कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान की माँगों पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया। इस अवसर पर मैं भारत के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारे ऊर्जावान कृषि मंत्री आदरणीय शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। हमारे शास्त्रों में कहा है कि 'अन्नं बहु कुर्वीत, तद् व्रतम्', अर्थात् अधिक से अधिक अन्न का उत्पादन करना ही राष्ट्र का धर्म है। भारत सदियों से कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे गाँव केवल भौगोलिक इकाई नहीं, बल्कि भारत की आत्मा हैं और उन गाँवों की आत्मा हमारे किसान हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज यदि हम वैश्विक कृषि व्यवस्था का विश्लेषण करें, तो यह

स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है कि भारत ने अनेक क्षेत्रों में विश्व में नेतृत्व स्थापित किया है। जब हम चावल की बात करते हैं, तो आज चावल उत्पादन में हम विश्व में प्रथम स्थान पर हैं। दूध उत्पादन में हम विश्व में प्रथम स्थान पर हैं और गेहूँ उत्पादन में विश्व में दूसरे स्थान पर हैं। वहीं जब हम फल और सब्जियों के उत्पादन की बात करते हैं, तो विश्व के शीर्ष देशों में शामिल हैं। मसालों के उत्पादन और निर्यात में भारत विश्व का नेतृत्व कर रहा है। वहीं आज भारत का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन लगभग 330 मिलियन टन के आसपास पहुँच चुका है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, यदि हम भारत की तुलना विश्व के बड़े देशों से करते हैं, तो यह उपलब्धि और भी महत्वपूर्ण दिखाई देती है। अमेरिका के पास भारत से कई गुना अधिक भूमि और आधुनिक संसाधन हैं। फिर भी खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के मामले में भारत विश्व के अग्रिम देशों में से एक बना हुआ है। ये केवल आँकड़े नहीं, यह भारत के किसानों की मेहनत और सरकार की दूरदर्शी नीतियों का परिणाम है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, यदि हम पिछले दशक की यात्रा को देखें, तो भारत की कृषि व्यवस्था में अभूतपूर्व परिवर्तन देखने को मिलता है। वर्ष 2013-14 में भारत का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन लगभग 265 मिलियन टन था, जो आज बढ़कर 330 मिलियन टन के आसपास पहुँच गया है। वहीं जब हम दालों के उत्पादन की बात करते हैं, तो लगभग 19 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 27 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच गया है। तिलहन के उत्पादन में भी निरंतर वृद्धि होती जा रही है। यह परिवर्तन संयोग नहीं है। यह परिवर्तन नीतिगत प्रतिबद्धता और मजबूत नेतृत्व का परिणाम है।

माननीय सभापति महोदया, आज इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बारह वर्षों से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में और हमारे ऊर्जावान कृषि मंत्री जी के कुशल मार्गदर्शन में इस बजट में किसानों की समृद्धि और कृषि क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

सभापति महोदया जी, इस वर्ष के बजट में भी किसानों की समृद्धि और कृषि क्षेत्र के आधुनिकीकरण को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के

माध्यम से किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आर्थिक सहायता देना जारी रखा है जबकि प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के द्वारा किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है। इसके साथ-साथ नेशनल मिशन ऑन नेचुरल फार्मिंग के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक और जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। कृषि के भंडारण, कोल्ड-चेन और ग्रामीण इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड को और सशक्त किया गया है। सरकार ने एफपीओज़ के माध्यम से किसानों को संगठित कर उनकी आय बढ़ाने की दिशा में बड़ा कदम उठाया है। हाल ही में शुरू की गई प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना के माध्यम से दलहन उत्पादन बढ़ाने और कृषि मूल्य श्रृंखला को मजबूत करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

मैं मोदी सरकार की 12 वर्षों में 15 ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धियां गिनाना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहले प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से करोड़ों किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है। अन्य उपलब्धियां हैं - प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, कृषि अवसंरचना को मजबूत करने के लिए एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड, 10,000 एफपीओज़ का निर्माण, डिजिटल कृषि के लिए एग्रीस्टैक और किसान आईडी, प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए नेशनल मिशन ऑन नेशनल फार्मिंग, कृषि में ड्रोन तकनीक का उपयोग, कृषि निर्यात में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि, कृषि बाजारों का आधुनिकीकरण, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में तेज प्रगति प्रदान करना, मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना, किसानों के लिए डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म और डेटा आधारित निर्णय प्रणाली, प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना के माध्यम से मूल्य श्रृंखला को मजबूत करना, कृषि अनुसंधान और नवाचार को बढ़ावा, जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती को राष्ट्रीय अभियान के रूप में आगे बढ़ाना।

मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि पिछले वर्ष विकसित भारत कृषि अभियान का संकल्प प्रारंभ किया और लैब से लैंड जोड़ने का काम किया। इसमें भारत के वैज्ञानिकों को 700 से अधिक डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में भेजा और सीधे आम किसानों से संवाद किया गया। किसान बेहतर किसानी कैसे करें, इसके बारे में बताया। यह बहुत बेहतर योजना है। मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि यह योजना निरंतर चलती रहनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे मध्य

प्रदेश को बहुत लाभ मिला है।

सभापति महोदया जी, यह परिवर्तन केवल योजनाओं का नहीं बल्कि कृषि संस्कृति के पुनर्जागरण का प्रतीक है। मैं विशेष रूप से अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र दमोह और पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के किसानों का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड की धरती संघर्ष और परिश्रम की धरती है। यहाँ का किसान कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। कहा जाता है - "बुंदेलखंड का किसान केवल खेत नहीं जोतता, वह भारत के भविष्य को सींचता है।" मैं इस अवसर पर पुनः माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि एक वर्ष पूर्व स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की जन्म शताब्दी पर बुंदेलखंड में खजुराहो की धरती से 44000 करोड़ रुपये की केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना का भूमि पूजन किया। इससे आने वाले समय में बुंदेलखंड की तस्वीर और तकदीर बदल जाएगी।

सभापति महोदया जी, मध्यप्रदेश आज भारत के कृषि विकास का एक प्रमुख केंद्र बन चुका है। हमारे राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री श्री मोहन यादव जी ने इस वर्ष को कृषि कल्याण वर्ष के रूप में मनाने का संकल्प लिया है। आज मध्य प्रदेश सोयाबीन उत्पादन का प्रमुख केंद्र है। दलहन उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्यों में है और गेहूँ उत्पादन में नए रिकॉर्ड बना रहा है। भारत ने वर्ष 2047 तक विकसित भारत का जो संकल्प लिया है, उसमें कृषि क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होगी। किसानों की आय में निरंतर वृद्धि होगी। कृषि निर्यात को 100 बिलियन डॉलर से अधिक करना है और भारत को वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा का नेतृत्व करना है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ और इसी संदर्भ में अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र दमोह और पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र की ओर से एक महत्वपूर्ण मांग इस सदन के माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूँ। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री रह चुके हैं, इन्होंने एक बहुत बड़े मेडिकल कॉलेज की सौगात दमोह को दी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दमोह जिले में एक आधुनिक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना का आग्रह स्वीकार करते हैं तो निश्चित ही बुंदेलखंड में आधुनिक कृषि अनुसंधान केंद्र बनेगा।

इससे जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, किसानों को आधुनिक तकनीक से प्रशिक्षण मिलेगा और पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को नई दिशा मिलेगी। भारत की ताकत हमारे खेतों में है, भारत की आशा हमारे किसानों में है, जब किसान समृद्ध होगा तो भारत विश्व में और अधिक शक्तिशाली होगा।

अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ,

“मिट्टी की खुशबू में बसता देश का सम्मान है,
किसान के पसीने से ही खिलता हिंदुस्तान है।
अनुदान की यह मांग नहीं है, हक की पुकार है,
कृषि को सशक्त करना ही विकास का आधार है।”

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी तथा माननीय कृषि मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का हृदय से धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

***श्री राजपालसिंह महेन्द्रसिंह जादव (पंचमहल) :** मैं आज इस गरिमामयी सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान की मांगों के समर्थन करता हूँ।

वर्ष 2014 के बाद माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में भारतीय कृषि व्यवस्था को नई दिशा मिली है जो आज तक अनेक उपलब्धियों से आगे बढ़ रही है। भारत की आत्मा गांवों में बसती है और उन गांवों का हृदय हमारे 'अन्नदाता' किसान हैं। वर्ष 2024 में भारत सरकार के माननीय कृषि मंत्री श्री शिवराजसिंह जी की अथाक मेहनत से कृषि में नई ऊंचाई प्राप्त हो रही है। इसके साथ,

1. जीआई टैग (GI Tag): कृषि उत्पाद को वैश्विक सम्मान देने के लिए देश सभी कृषि उत्पाद को सर्टिफाइड करने की मांग करता हूँ।
2. जैविक खेती: रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर सब्सिडी को धीरे-धीरे कम कर प्राकृतिक खेती के

* Speech was laid on the Table.

प्रोत्साहन में बदला है, जो देश में बड़ा परिवर्तन है। मेरी मांग है कि जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जैविक खाद्य की जरूरी उपलब्धता करने के लिए खास प्रबंध किया जाए।

3. मेरे पंचमहल लोकसभा गुजरात के वेजलपुर स्थित सेंट्रल हॉर्टिकल्चर एक्सपेरिमेंट इंस्टीट्यूट (CHES) संस्था को अपग्रेड करके नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ट्राइबल हॉर्टिकल्चर का स्वरूप देने की आग्रहभरी विनती करता हूँ, इस मदद से मेरे विस्तार के वनवासी नागरिकों को भारी लाभ मिलेगा।

4. गुजरात की सभी सरकारी कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी में ICAR मान्यता प्राप्त फूड प्रोसेसिंग टेक्नोलॉजी सहित सभी कोर्स शुरू किए जाएं, जिसका फायदा युवा वर्ग को मिले, मैं ऐसा आग्रह करता हूँ।

5. देश में वर्टिकल फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा मिले ऐसी खास योजना बनाने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

मुझे इस सदन में बोलने का मौका देने के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

जय हिंद, जय किसान।

***SHRI SELVARAJ V. (NAGAPATTINAM):** Hon Chairperson Madam, Vanakkam. Thank you for this opportunity for allowing me to speak on Demands for Grants pertaining to Agriculture. "Let us sing songs of glory for our Agriculture and Industry; let us criticize those who sit idle and simply into eating; Let us not waste the supply of water to get drained; let us not get tired by working under those who are unworthy". These are the words of the great poet Mahakavi Bharathiyar. Poet Bharathi gave the first and foremost priority to Agriculture.

I urge that the Union Government should also attach utmost priority to agriculture. I urge upon you to allocate more funds for agriculture as well. I

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

place before you the aspects that are to be included in this Budget. There is a survey which says that the ground water level has gone so deep in three districts of Tamil Nadu so dangerously and in five districts nearing danger level. If this situation continues, the remaining districts will also be affected in a very serious manner.

There is non-availability of river water sources in Tamil Nadu. We continue to extract ground water beyond the levels of danger, without engaging ourselves in rain-water harvesting, Thousands of TMC of water even gets drained into the sea. Therefore, I urge that all the rivers passing through south India should be inter-linked. This Scheme of interlinking of rivers should be implemented as a top priority. Rain water should be harvested at all costs. Check dams should be constructed at all the possible places of a river making use of that water for irrigation. Companies who extract water in large scales from our surface and ground should be made to go for recharging our ground water enrichment mandatorily. Moreover, the input cost of farming including the fertilizers is on the rise. We should control this aspect. Union Government fixes Minimum Support Price MSP for 22 farm products including paddy and sugarcane. There are agitations held by farmers throughout the country during the last 3 years for not implementing the recommendations of the Prof M S Swaminathan. All the two types of manufacturing cost, i.e. the input cost should be ascertained. Moreover the price should be fixed by the Union Government over and above 50 per cent of the input costs incurred by the farmer.

The State Governments are providing incentives to farmers to compensate the losses incurred half-way before harvest. But the effort of the Union Government to put a check on such initiatives of State Government gives pain to us. Not only there should be help in production of grains, the Government should also help in procurement of such grains as well. In India, especially during every monsoon season, heavy losses are incurred by farmers. In order to compensate this, all the loans availed by farmers should be waived off. This Government waives off the loans availed by the big corporates as they become defaulters. Similarly, Farm loans availed by our farmers should be waived off. I urge that a Scheme for providing Rs 10000 as monthly pension to farmers should be started by this Union Government. The relief measures extended by the Union and State Governments at times of disasters seem to be insufficient. Therefore, the rules relating to conditions of the National Disaster Management Authority should be revised and made flexible so as to provide increased relief fund in tandem with the total cost of the cultivation.

Natural disasters such as Tsunami, Cyclones, incessant rains, irregular rain, drought, etc. continue to affect farmers and farming. All the standing crops get damaged due to these disasters. Farmers are very much affected. The private insurance scheme which is in place with equal contribution between the Union and State Governments is not beneficial to farmers in any way. Therefore, I urge that the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme run by a Public Sector Undertaking, should be implemented as it was done in the

past. CCS graphic field is selected on the basis of random number by these Insurance Companies. This automatically selects the high yield lands. Affected land is given the relief but not the insurance benefit. We should rectify this aspect.

All the 500 products imported from United States of America will attract only 'zero' tax whereas the products exported from our country to America will have to pay 18 per cent tax. There is a pertinent danger that our agriculture will be very much affected due to this taxing pattern. Therefore I urge that the Indo-US trade deal should be revisited and reviewed. Similarly, the Union Government provides Rs 6000 to farmers every year in three instalments. This means it is only Rs 500 per month. That too this is given to the farmers with land holdings and who do not have any other permanent income. Those who acquired *Patta* (ownership document) after 1.2.2009 will not be provided this benefit. Thank you.

श्री किशोरी लाल (अमेठी) : माननीय सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का स्थान अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। आज भी लगभग देश की 46 प्रतिशत आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि एवं इससे जुड़े कार्यों पर ही निर्भर है। दुख की बात यह है कि देश का ग्रॉस वैल्यू ऐडेड में कृषि का योगदान सिर्फ 18 प्रतिशत ही है। यह स्थिति अपने आप में एक बड़ा सवाल खड़ा करती है कि जिस क्षेत्र पर देश की लगभग आधी आबादी निर्भर हो, वह आर्थिक दृष्टि से इतना पिछड़ा हुआ क्यों है?

वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए सरकार ने 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान

किया है, जो पिछले वर्ष 2025-26 से मात्र 5 परसेंट ज्यादा है। अगर पूरे केन्द्रीय बजट का विश्लेषण करेंगे, तो वर्ष 2021-22 की तुलना में कृषि बजट की हिस्सेदारी 3.37 प्रतिशत थी, जो अब घटकर 2.63 प्रतिशत ही रह गई है।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस क्षेत्र पर देश की आधी आबादी निर्भर है, उसकी हिस्सेदारी लगातार कम क्यों होती जा रही है?

कृषि बजट की लगभग 93 प्रतिशत राशि कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग को दी गयी है। केवल 7 प्रतिशत राशि कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के लिए रखी गई है। अगर अनुसंधान, तकनीक और नवाचार में निवेश कम होगा, तो किसान कैसे आधुनिक खेती की तरफ जाएगा?

मैं प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना की बात करना चाहूंगा। यह एनडीए सरकार की एक फ्लैगशिप योजना है। इस योजना के तहत 63,500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह कुल बजट का लगभग 43 प्रतिशत होता है। इसके बावजूद, किसानों को सिर्फ 6 हजार की राशि दी जा रही है, जो बहुत ही कम है। ऐसा लगता है कि यह सम्मान निधि नहीं है, बल्कि इसे आप किसानों की अपमान निधि कह सकते हैं।

हमारे यहां किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना के तहत 22,600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। देश में लगभग 52 प्रतिशत कृषक परिवार कर्जदार हैं, उनमें से 6 प्रतिशत किसान औपचारिक संस्थानों की बजाए साहूकारों से कर्ज लेने को मजबूर हैं। एनसीआरबी के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 2015 से 2023 के बीच 98,921 किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं। वर्ष 2023 में 10,786 किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं।

मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में उत्पादकों के जो उत्पाद हैं, उनमें आज धान की औसत उपज 4,239 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर है जबकि चीन में इसकी औसत उपज लगभग 7,076 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर है।

अगर मक्का की उपज की बात करें, तो हमारे देश में इसका औसत उत्पादन लगभग 3,387 किलोग्राम प्रति हेक्टेयर है जबकि अमेरिका में यह आंकड़ा लगभग 10,880 किलोग्राम प्रति

हेक्टेयर है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि जो 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' है, उसके अंतर्गत सरकार ने फसल बीमा के लिए 12,200 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं। जबकि दूसरी तरफ वर्ष 2025 में 17 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की फसलें जलवायु आपदाओं से प्रभावित हुई हैं। इसके बावजूद पूरे देश में वर्ष 2020-21 व 2024-25 में लगभग 4,108 करोड़ रुपये के बीमा दावे लंबित हैं। जो लंबित दावे हैं, शीघ्र ही उनका निपटारा किया जाए।

महोदया, अब मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। वर्तमान बजट में से कृषि बजट में कम से कम पांच प्रतिशत की और वृद्धि की जाए। 'प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना' के अंतर्गत किसानों को 6,000 रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं, उसमें बढ़ोतरी की जाए। प्रमुख फसलों में एमएसपी को लागू किया जाए। नाबार्ड के माध्यम से सरल और सस्ती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाए। 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' के तहत लंबित दावों का शीघ्रता से निपटारा किया जाए।

महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र रायबरेली-अमेठी की एक सबसे प्रमुख समस्या है, वहां आवारा पशुओं की वजह से दिक्कत है। वे किसानों की फसलों में घुस जाते हैं। मैं इस विषय पर कृषि मंत्री जी से विशेष निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे इसके लिए कोई न कोई प्रावधान करें। ... (व्यवधान) दूसरा, अभी मिडिल ईस्ट में युद्ध चल रहा है, आने वाले समय में एग्रीकल्चर क्षेत्र में फर्टिलाइजर की किल्लत आ सकती है, इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI ANITA SUBHADARSHINI (ASKA): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

*Agriculture is the mainstay of India. The Government led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has continued to give highest priority to the

*..... * English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Odia.

income, security, and dignity of the Annadata.

A budget of ₹1,37,757 crore has been allocated for the improvement and prosperity of the Annadata and agriculture, which is approximately 3% of the general budget. To improve the condition of the Annadata, the Modi government has been striving for the overall development of farmers through various schemes. To ensure remunerative prices for the farmers' produce, the MSP for almost all major crops has been increased.

Nearly ₹5 lakh crore from the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi is reaching the bank accounts of 11 crore farmers directly through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Grants of ₹7,200 crore through PM-AASHA and the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana are providing confidence, trust, and security to the Annadata. If a farmer does not receive money in their account within 21 days of submitting the report after a crop loss assessment, the insurance company will have to pay an additional 12%. This is certainly a very historic step by the government.

There is an Agriculture Unnnati Yojana of ₹11,200 crore for soil fertility, crop diversification, area development, and irrigation facilities. An allocation of approximately ₹150 crore has been made for modern and contemporary AI under the name 'Bharat Vistar' scheme. The government is also encouraging alternative types of farming by allocating ₹350 crore for high-value agriculture and the production and processing of coconut, cocoa, sandalwood, and cashew.

The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), formed with financial

assistance of about ₹1 lakh crore, is promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), benefiting small and medium-scale farmers. Short-term credit through Kisan Credit Cards, which was ₹5.48 lakh crore in 2013-14, has now reached ₹15.93 lakh crore. But unfortunately, the opposition can see neither these numbers nor the development.

Provisions have also been made for pulses and edible oils, which have benefited the farmers and increased their income. In the name of women empowerment, 'Lakhpati Didi' and 'Drone Didi' have certainly made women in rural areas self-reliant and financially independent.

Honourable Speaker Madam, I come from Odisha, which is an agrarian state. Specifically, my parliamentary constituency 'Aska' is entirely dependent on farming and agriculture.*

Madam, now I want to place my demands before you. We need a Krishi Vigyan Kendra, KVK, in Aska, my parliamentary constituency, to promote and provide advanced agricultural knowledge, technology and extension services to the farmers.

Madam, in my constituency, there are two Vidhan Sabha segments, which are well known vegetable hubs called Surada and Hinjili. Vegetables are produced there in huge quantity, but due to lack of cold storage facility, they are getting wasted. Hence, I demand setting up of two cold storages in Surada and Hinjili.

Aska sugar factory of my Constituency is facing problems as sugarcane

..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Odia.

production has gone down. I humbly request, through you, for a Sugarcane Development Research Station for the welfare of the sugarcane farmer of my Constituency.

As organic farming is the need of the hour and hon. Prime Minister is giving stress for organic farming, I demand for an Organic Farming Research Centre in my Parliament segment, Aska under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana where farmers will be aware about using botanical pesticides.

I would also like to request the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, and the Prime Minister for approving one Central Agricultural University in South Odisha, to be more precise, in Aska segment.

As I had said before, almost 80 per cent of the population of my Constituency is involved in agriculture. Now, floriculture is the emerging concept. There is a place called Ralaba where 'tuberose' has been grown, and it is called the 'fragrance village'. My humble request to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is to establish a agriculture industry for which we will be ever grateful. Peanuts and cashews are the two major productions as well for which I am requesting for an agro-processing cluster.

ऑनरेबल चेयरपर्सन, वह किसान है, वह अन्नदाता है । I have heard from my late father that कोई लॉयर हो, ऑफिसर हो या डॉक्टर हो, you may need them or you may not need them. But you need the अन्नदाता everyday at least twice a day for your meal.

There are two lines for the Opposition in Odia, which say: *‘If someone is asleep, you can wake him up, but if someone is pretending to be asleep, who will wake him up?’* मैं इसका मतलब भी बता देती हूँ। जो सोया हुआ है, आप उसे जगा सकते हैं कि उठो और विकास देखो। लेकिन, जो जान-बूझकर आखें बंद करके सोया हुआ है, जिसे विकास नहीं देखना है, विकास पुरुष नहीं देखना है कि कहीं मोदी जी की प्रशंसा न करनी पड़ जाए, उसे इसीलिए चारों तरफ अंधेरा ही दिखता है। मैं कुछ पंक्तियां बोलकर अपनी बात को खत्म करती हूँ:—

“पसीने की स्याही से खेतों को रंगता है,
वह अन्नदाता है, धरती को जिंदा रखता है,
इसलिए हम सब जिंदा हैं।”

जय किसान, जय जगन्नाथ। Thank you for allowing me.

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS (KAKINADA): Hon. Madam, I rise with great pride to speak on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for 2026. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज़ बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी लोग बैठिए। सभी को मौका मिलेगा।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्रीनिवास जी, आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

SHRI TANGELLA UDAY SRINIVAS: Hon. Madam, I rise with great pride to speak on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers

..... English translation of this part of Speech was originally delivered in Odia.

Welfare for 2026-2027. ... *(Interruptions)*

I must begin by acknowledging the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji and the commitment of our hon. Agriculture Minister, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan ji towards strengthening India's agriculture sector. ... *(Interruptions)*

Over the past decade, India's food grains production has increased by nearly 44 per cent. ... *(Interruptions)* At the same time, the Government is moving towards creating digital identities for nearly 11 crore farmers ensuring that every farmer became visible in the system and every entitlement reaches its rightful beneficiary. ... *(Interruptions)*

16.00 hrs

Further, under the Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan, 2,170 teams of scientists engaged directly with over 1.34 crore farmers across 1.42 lakh villages, taking research, innovation and scientific guidance directly to the farmers' doorstep. ... *(Interruptions)*

Coming to the budget, the total allocation of Rs. 1,40,529 crore, a 5.4 per cent increase over last year, reflects the Government's continued commitment to agriculture.... *(Interruptions)*

The allocation of Rs. 63,500 crore under PM-KISAN, benefitting more than 10 crore farmer families, continues to provide direct and dignified income support. ... *(Interruptions)*

I also warmly welcome the creation of the fund for innovation and adoption of technology to support initiatives such as YES-TECH and WINDS.

... (*Interruptions*)

Technology must become the new ally of the Indian farmer, and this Government is steadily making that transition possible. However today I wish to speak for those farmers whom policies often mention but systems sometimes fail to reach - our small, marginal and tenant farmers. ...

(*Interruptions*)

Across India, millions cultivate land they do not formally own, yet they remain excluded from schemes such as PM-KISAN due to land ownership requirements. They feed the nation, but too often remain invisible in the system.

In this context, I would like to acknowledge my Party President, Shri Pawan Kalyan Garu, who has long been a steadfast voice for tenant farmers. At a time when their distress was being overlooked by the previous Government in the State, and suicides among tenant farmers were rising, he did not remain a silent spectator. He personally reached out to grieving families and committed Rs. 30 crore from his own earnings, providing Rs. 1 lakh each to the families of nearly 3,000 tenant farmers who had taken their lives. This was not politics, this was humanity.

I also commend this Government for extending the Kisan Credit Card scheme to tenant farmers and oral lessees, a progressive and inclusive step. However, on the ground, most banks continue to insist on land ownership documents before sanctioning a KCC.

A tenant farmer does not own the land title. So, despite the policy

existing on paper, lakhs of tenant farmers continue to be turned away at bank counters.

16.02 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajesh Ranjan, Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Shri Abdul Rashid Sheikh, Adv. Chandra Shekhar came and stood on the floor near the Table.

I therefore urge the Government to issue clear guidelines directing banks not to reject KCC applications solely on the ground of absence of land title. ... *(Interruptions)* More fundamentally, I strongly urge the Government to create a Tenant Farmer ID linked to the Agri Stack and the Digital Farmer ID initiative currently being rolled out. ... *(Interruptions)* If we can digitally identify 11 crore farmers, surely we can identify those who cultivate land without owning it. A Tenant Farmer ID verified at the village and panchayat level could bring millions of invisible cultivators into the formal system and making them eligible for KCC, PM-KISAN, crop insurance, and every entitlement they deserve. ... *(Interruptions)*

The farmer who owns the land and the farmer who tills the land must both be seen by this Government. ... *(Interruptions)*

I also welcome the allocation of Rs. 210 crore for strengthening Krishi Vigyan Kendras. ... *(Interruptions)* However, there is a specific gap that needs attention. ... *(Interruptions)* Andhra Pradesh has 24 KVKs, yet post-bifurcation the district of Kakinada, one of the most productive regions in the Godavari delta, known for paddy cultivation and seafood exports, does not have a single KVK. ... *(Interruptions)* I have written to the hon. Minister on this matter and I

once again urge the Government to sanction a Krishi Vigyan Kendra for Kakinada at the earliest. ... (*Interruptions*)

I wholeheartedly support these Demands for Grants. With these few suggestions, I urge the Ministry to ensure that its policies reach the smallest field and the most marginalised cultivator.

***एडवोकेट गोवाल कागडा पाडवी (नन्दुरबार) :** मैं आज इस सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुपूरक अनुदान की मांगों पर अपने विचार रखता हूँ। यह केवल बजट की तकनीकी प्रक्रिया नहीं है। यह देश के करोड़ों किसानों के जीवन, उनकी आय, उनके सम्मान और उनके भविष्य से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। जब हम कृषि के बजट पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो हमें यह याद रखना चाहिए कि यह उन लोगों का प्रश्न है जो इस देश को भोजन देते हैं, लेकिन अक्सर स्वयं आर्थिक असुरक्षा में जीवन जीते हैं।

सबसे पहले मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कृषि और किसान वास्तव में सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता हैं, तो फिर मूल बजट में पर्याप्त प्रावधान क्यों नहीं किया गया। जब सरकार को वर्ष के बीच में अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, तो यह इस बात का संकेत होता है कि प्रारंभिक बजट योजना अधूरी थी या वास्तविक जरूरतों का सही आकलन नहीं किया गया था।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का बजट लगभग ₹1.27 लाख करोड़ के आसपास रखा गया था। इसमें से सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के लिए लगभग ₹60,000 करोड़ का था। इसका अर्थ यह है कि कुल कृषि बजट का लगभग आधा हिस्सा केवल एक नकद सहायता योजना पर खर्च हो रहा है, जबकि सिंचाई, अनुसंधान, भंडारण, बाजार व्यवस्था और कृषि अवसंरचना जैसे दीर्घकालिक निवेशों के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कम संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

PM-KISAN योजना की वास्तविकता

सरकार बार-बार PM-KISAN योजना का उल्लेख करती है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों को ₹6,000 प्रति वर्ष की सहायता दी जाती है। हमें सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना होगा। ₹6,000 वर्ष भर में, अर्थात् लगभग ₹500 प्रति माह। आज एक किसान के लिए केवल एक बोरी उर्वरक की कीमत ही कई बार ₹1,200 से ₹1,500 के बीच होती है। डीज़ल की कीमत, मजदूरी, बीज और कीटनाशक का खर्च लगातार बढ़ रहा है। ऐसे में ₹500 प्रतिमाह की सहायता किसानों के लिए वास्तविक राहत नहीं बन सकती।

इसके अलावा, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में एक बड़ी समस्या यह है कि कई किसानों के पास भूमि के औपचारिक रिकॉर्ड नहीं हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, नंदुरबार जैसे जिलों में हजारों किसान वन अधिकार अधिनियम के तहत भूमि पर खेती करते हैं, लेकिन भूमि के दस्तावेज लंबित होने के कारण वे PM-KISAN जैसी योजनाओं से बाहर रह जाते हैं। इसलिए सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या सरकार इस योजना की राशि बढ़ाने और पात्रता को व्यापक बनाने पर विचार करेगी।

कृषि बीमा योजना और किसानों की शिकायतें

सरकार प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) को किसानों के लिए सुरक्षा कवच बताती है। इस योजना के लिए केंद्र और राज्य सरकारें हर वर्ष हजारों करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी देती हैं। किसानों की वास्तविक शिकायतें अलग हैं। कई राज्यों में किसानों को बीमा का भुगतान महीनों तक नहीं मिलता। कई मामलों में फसल का नुकसान लाखों रुपये का होता है और मुआवजा कुछ हजार रुपये मिलता है। किसानों का यह भी आरोप है कि बीमा कंपनियों को प्रीमियम से बड़ा लाभ मिलता है, जबकि किसानों को पर्याप्त सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती।

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य और वास्तविक खरीद

न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) किसानों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण सुरक्षा तंत्र है। लेकिन MSP तभी प्रभावी होता है जब सरकार वास्तव में फसल की खरीद करे। वास्तविकता यह है कि देश में MSP पर खरीद मुख्य रूप से कुछ राज्यों और कुछ फसलों तक सीमित है, जैसे गेहूं और

धान । आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किसान अवसर मिले, दालें और अन्य फसलें उगाते हैं । लेकिन इन फसलों की सरकारी खरीद सीमित होने के कारण उन्हें MSP का लाभ नहीं मिल पाता ।

कृषि बजट का GDP में घटता हिस्सा

एक गंभीर चिंता यह भी है कि कृषि क्षेत्र का महत्व बहुत बढ़ा होने के बावजूद कृषि पर सार्वजनिक निवेश का हिस्सा सीमित है । भारत की लगभग 45 प्रतिशत कार्यबल अभी भी कृषि पर निर्भर है, लेकिन कृषि क्षेत्र का GDP में योगदान लगभग 16-17 प्रतिशत के आसपास है । इसका अर्थ है कि करोड़ों लोग कम आय वाले क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं । यदि हम कृषि में निवेश नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तो किसानों की आय बढ़ाना संभव नहीं होगा ।

UPA और NDA के बीच तुलना

इस सदन में यह तुलना करना आवश्यक है कि अलग-अलग सरकारों के दौरान कृषि नीति कैसी रही । संयुक्त प्रगतिशील गठबंधन (UPA) सरकार के समय कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए थे । उस समय न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई थी । कई फसलों के MSP में 90 प्रतिशत से अधिक वृद्धि हुई थी । इससे किसानों को उनकी फसल का बेहतर मूल्य मिला । इसके अलावा राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना (RKVY) और कृषि ऋण माफी योजना जैसे कार्यक्रमों ने किसानों को राहत दी । आज किसानों को यह महसूस होता है कि नीतियों में घोषणाएँ तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन जमीनी स्तर पर परिवर्तन उतना दिखाई नहीं देता ।

जलवायु परिवर्तन और वर्षा आधारित खेती

भारत की लगभग 50 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि अभी भी वर्षा पर निर्भर है । यदि मानसून कमजोर हो जाए तो पूरी फसल प्रभावित हो जाती है । नंदुरबार जैसे जिलों में किसान मुख्य रूप से वर्षा आधारित खेती करते हैं । यदि वर्षा समय पर नहीं होती, तो उनकी पूरी आय प्रभावित हो जाती है । इसलिए सिंचाई, जल प्रबंधन और जल संरक्षण पर अधिक निवेश की आवश्यकता है ।

कृषि अवसंरचना की कमी

भारत में अभी भी किसानों को अपनी फसल बेचने में कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना

पड़ता है। भंडारण सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण बड़ी मात्रा में फसल खराब हो जाती है। कृषि विशेषज्ञों का अनुमान है कि भारत में पोस्ट-हार्वेस्ट लॉस लगभग 15-20 प्रतिशत तक हो सकता है। यदि भंडारण और प्रसंस्करण सुविधाएँ बेहतर हों, तो किसानों की आय स्वतः बढ़ सकती है।

किसानों की आय और सामाजिक सम्मान

अंततः हमें यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि कृषि केवल उत्पादन का विषय नहीं है। यह सम्मान का भी विषय है। जब एक किसान पूरे वर्ष मेहनत करता है और अंत में उसे उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता, तो उसके मन में निराशा पैदा होती है।

एक शायर ने कहा है-

"जिस खेत से दहकों को मयस्सर न हो रोटी,
उस खेत के हर खुशा-ए-गंदुम को जला दो।"

यह पंक्ति केवल कविता नहीं है; यह उस पीड़ा को व्यक्त करती है जो आज भी देश के अनेक किसानों के दिल में है।

अंतिम निवेदन

मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि कृषि को केवल योजनाओं और घोषणाओं तक सीमित न रखा जाए। यदि वास्तव में किसानों की आय बढ़ानी है, तो कृषि में निवेश बढ़ाना होगा, सिंचाई और अवसंरचना को मजबूत करना होगा, और MSP व्यवस्था को अधिक प्रभावी बनाना होगा, क्योंकि जब किसान मजबूत होगा, तभी भारत मजबूत होगा।

"जब किसान की मेहनत को सम्मान मिलेगा,
तभी भारत का भविष्य वास्तव में उज्ज्वल बनेगा।"

***श्री विशालदादा प्रकाशबापू पाटील (सांगली) :** इस चर्चा की शुरुआत मैं M. S. Swaminathan जी के शब्दों से करना चाहता हूँ - "कृषि क्षेत्र भारत की बुनियाद है। इसकी रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है।" आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल ये बन चुका है कि क्या सरकार ने अपना कर्तव्य निभाया या केवल झूठे वादे किये? क्या सरकार ने इस बुनियाद को मजबूत किया, या उसे धीरे-धीरे कमजोर कर दिया?

सरकार का एक वादा था "2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करना", लेकिन हकीकत क्या है? क्या सरकार आंकड़े जारी करने की जहमत उठाएगी, की सच्ची सामने आए?

यह जानकर बेहद निराशा होती है कि अधिकांश भारतीय किसानों के लिए costs उनकी income से कहीं अधिक तेज़ी से बढ़ रही है। Input costs में वृद्धि के कारण profit margins में गिरावट आ रही है, और rural consumer inflation में वृद्धि के साथ, किसान आर्थिक रूप से बेहद नाजुक स्थिति में हैं।

CACP के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, 10 में से 7 major crops में farm income में वृद्धि inflation दर से कम रही है। यदि हम पिछले 10 वर्षों की तुलना करें तो –

Paddy में profit margin 58% से घटकर 49.3% हो गया है।

Wheat में भी profit margin 123% से घटकर 103% हो गया है।

Sugarcane की बात करें तो यहां भी profit margin 151% से घटकर 102% हो गया है।

फल और सब्जियों की स्थिति तो और भी बदतर है। RBI के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार फल और सब्जियों में किसानों का हिस्सा कम और व्यापारियों का मुनाफा अधिक होता है। औसतन, अगर 100 रुपये का बिकता है, तो किसान को लगभग 48 रुपये ही मिलते हैं।

एक ओर कहते हैं "doubling incomes" दूसरी ओर, सरकार किसानों की आय दोगुनी न होने देने के लिए अपनी मनमर्जी से Export Bans लगाती है। जैसे ही global prices के कारण किसानों को वास्तव में कमाई का अवसर मिलता है। सरकार अक्सर सबसे पहले निर्यात पर

* Speech was laid on the Table.

प्रतिबंध लगा देती है।

सरकार किसानों को लागत में सहायता के लिए प्रति वर्ष 6000 रुपये देती है (Rs.2000 three times a year) लेकिन क्या यह वास्तव में मददगार है। 2019 में योजना शुरू होने के बाद से राशि में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है और इससे भी बुरी बात यह है कि तब से सभी input costs बढ़ गई है। पिछले दशक में fertiliser (DAP) की लागत दोगुनी से अधिक हो गई है। बीजों की लागत दोगुनी हो गई है, श्रम लागत दोगुनी हो लागत में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसे में सरकार यह कैसे सोच सकती है कि मात्र 2000 रुपये दोगुनी हो गई है, ईंधन की कीमत से कुछ भी कवर हो पाएगा यह देश के किसानों के साथ एक घिनौना मजाक है।

सरकार "आत्मनिर्भर भारत की बात करते हैं लेकिन किसान "आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूर है। कई वर्षों की गिरावट के बाद, 2023 में प्रवृत्ति तेजी से उलट गई। देश में 10,786 किसानों की आत्महत्याएं दर्ज की गईं जो 2022 की तुलना में 75% से अधिक की वृद्धि है। महाराष्ट्र के किसान सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं क्योंकि वहां आत्महत्या के मामले सबसे अधिक हैं। क्या किसानों की आय दोगुनी हुई है? या फिर किसानों का कर्ज, उनकी लागत और उनकी आत्महत्याएं ही दोगुनी हुई हैं? हमारी आंखों के सामने घटित हो रही एक और बड़ी आपदा extreme weather events की घटनाओं के कारण फसलों का विनाश है। सूखा, रक्तस्राव और बेमौसम बारिश अब कोई अपवाद नहीं रह रहा, ये हर मौसम का खतरा सचाई बन गए हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में पिछले वर्ष, भारी बारिश के कारण कृषि क्षेत्र में व्यापक नुकसान हुआ है। में लगभग 68.69 lakh hectares भूमि पर फसलें बरबाद हो जैसे सिंचाई उपकरणों को भी बहा दिया है जिससे कई किसान खेती दोबारा हो गई हैं। बाढ़ ने बिजली के पंप असमर्थ हो गए हैं। दोबारा शुरू करने में किसानों के लिए इस कठिन समय में, जब केंद्र सरकार का कर्तव्य था कि वह उनकी मदद करें, किसानों को बदले में क्या मिला? फसल बीमा योजना के लिए budget allocation आठ साल में सबसे कम कर दी गई है।

Doubling Farmers Income Committee (2018) के मुताबिक 2014-15 में कुल

फसल क्षेत्र (GCA) का सिर्फ 20% बीमित था। सरकार का लक्ष्य 2019 तक 50% तक बढ़ाना था। लेकिन 2022 में crop insurance schemes (PMFBY and RWBCIS) के तहत मात्र 28% (621 लाख हेक्टेयर) बीमित हुआ। क्या सरकार इस लक्ष्य को भूल गई है?

Insurance claims paid to farmers में भारी गिरावट आई है-2018-19 में यह राशि 29.444 66 करोड़ रुपये थी, जो 2023-24 में घटकर 10,391.39 करोड़ रुपये रह गई। 2025 में घटकर केवल 576 करोड़ रुपये रह गई है। अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने के बजाय, सरकार ने भारतीय किसानों के साथ घोटाला किया है। सरकार ने केवल झूठे वादे किए हैं और किसानों को उनके हाल पर छोड़ दिया है।

West Asian conflict ने भारत के फल-सब्जी निर्यात को तबाह कर दिया। मुंबई के JNPT पर 1,000 कंटेनर केला, अंगूर, प्याज, तरबूज फंसे सड़ रहे, और महाराष्ट्र के हमारे किसान इसका खामियाजा भुगत रहे हैं। सांगली के किसान भुगत रहे हैं काले अंगूर 185 से 110 रुपये, हरे 135 से 90 रुपये किलो। इसी तरह सोलापुर क्षेत्र के केले के किसानों को भी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। निर्यात मूल्य 19-24 रुपये प्रति किलो से गिरकर 9-10 रुपये! नासिक का प्याज - निर्यात बंद ता दाम 14-16 से 11-13 रुपये। तरबूज 25 से 14 रुपये किलो! क्या सरकार ने इस मुद्दे पर ध्यान दिया है? नुकसान झेल रहे ऐसे किसानों को अब तक कोई सहायता क्यों नहीं दी गई है?

अंत में, मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र, Sangli, के लिए कुछ मांगें उठाना चाहूंगा।

Under the The Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

Subsidy should be made available for grape cultivation under the Area Expansion component.

Need to allocate additional funds to augment production and productivity for grapes under the Mission for Integrated Development for Horticulture.

Need to allocate additional funds for Human Resource Development of

farmers, entrepreneurs, field level workers and officers in horticulture.

Need to allocate additional funds for the creation of wholesale market infrastructure, cold chain infrastructure and horticulture mechanisation for grapes under the Mission for Integrated Development for Horticulture.

Additionally, there is a need for a financial assistance package for the grape farmers whose shipments are stuck and are facing losses.

Thank you

***श्री नवीन जिंदल (कुरुक्षेत्र) :** मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग, 2026-27 पर हो रही चर्चा में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया। सर्वप्रथम, मैं हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री, आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी और हमारे कृषि मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को बधाई दूंगा कि आज उनके नेतृत्व में 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ का कृषि बजट आवंटित किया गया है, जिससे हमारे देश के किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा। "कृषिर्धन्या कृषिर्मेध्या जन्तूनां जीवनं कृषिः"। यह श्लोक कृषि के महत्व को दर्शाता है। इसका अर्थ है कि कृषि धन्य है, कृषि पवित्र है और कृषि ही प्राणियों का जीवन है। देश में हमारे किसान एक 'unifying force' भी हैं, जिनकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की भी है और विपक्ष की भी। हम सभी किसानों के हित के लिए प्रयासरत हैं और इसमें वैचारिक मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन किसानों का हित और विकास हम सबकी प्राथमिकता है क्योंकि इस किसान की उपज ही हम सब खाते हैं। जब किसान यह नहीं सोचता कि उसकी फसल भाजपा वाले को जा रही है या कांग्रेस वाले को, तो उसके विकास के संबंध में हमारी भी एक आम सहमति होनी चाहिए कि किस प्रकार हम 'extreme prioritization' की 'strategy' के साथ उन विषयों पर अपना ध्यान केंद्रित करें जिससे कृषि को एक मुनाफे का काम बनाया जा सके।

किसान का बेटा होना मेरे लिए सिर्फ एक पहचान नहीं, बल्कि मेरा गौरव है। मेरे पिता,

* Speech was laid on the Table.

स्वर्गीय ओ.पी. जिंदल जी ने मुझे बचपन में ही सिखाया कि जो खेतों में मेहनत करता है, वही असली भारत का निर्माण करता है। मैं आज जहाँ भी हूँ, उसके पीछे खेतों में बहाया हुआ पसीना और संघर्ष की सीख है। चाहे उद्योग हो या राजनीति, मैंने अपने पिता से सीखा कि हर काम को उसी मेहनत और ईमानदारी से करना चाहिए, जैसे एक किसान अपने खेत में करता है। मेरे पिताजी ने खेतों में खुद हल चलाया, मिट्टी में पसीना बहाया और हमें यह सिखाया कि कोई भी काम छोटा नहीं होता। आज भी जब मैं किसान भाइयों से मिलता हूँ, तो उनकी मेहनत और संघर्ष में खुद को देखता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं भी उसी मिट्टी का हिस्सा हूँ।

B. Union Budget Announcement

मैं केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में कृषि से संबंधित घोषणाओं का स्वागत करता हूँ और अनुदान मांग का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बजट में बहुत सारी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं की घोषणा हुई है। बजट में productivity में सुधार के लिए 'coconut promotion scheme' के साथ-साथ काजू और कोको के विकास के लिए 'dedicated programmes' शामिल हैं। केरल, गोवा, तटीय कर्नाटक या ओडिशा के हिस्सों के किसानों के लिए, इसका मतलब है 'lower-return' वाली फसलों से हटकर plantation-based खेती की ओर बढ़ना, जो processing, exports और 'long-term income stability' का समर्थन करती है। बजट में orchard rejuvenation और 'high-density farming' के माध्यम से premium nut cultivation जैसे अखरोट, बादाम और पाइन नट्स पर जोर दिया गया है। ये फसलें भारत के healthy और protein-rich foods के बढ़ते बाजार में तेजी से मूल्यवान हो रही हैं। बजट संकेत देता है कि खेती का भविष्य ज्ञान और 'technology' से तय होगा। सरकार ने Rs 150 crore 'Bharat-VISTAAR' को आवंटित किए हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य ICAR के best practices को 'AI-enabled advisory systems' और 'AgriStack framework' के साथ integrate करना है। इससे किसानों को real-time guidance मिलेगा सही फसल चुनने से लेकर pest management, yields बढ़ाने और उपज को markets से जोड़ने तक। इसकी सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि ये systems ग्रामीण

और remote regions में कितनी प्रभावी ढंग से पहुँचते हैं।

यह बजट एक 'transition' (बदलाव) का संकेत है:

Traditional farming से diversified livelihoods की ओर।

Low-return staples से high-value crops की ओर।

Fragmented markets से organised value chains की ओर।

Survival farming से rural entrepreneurship की ओर।

Achievements of Government

हमारी सरकार ने इस बजट से उस यात्रा को आगे बढ़ाया है जो पिछले 11 साल से चल रही है। कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग के बजट अनुमानों में लगभग पाँच गुना वृद्धि देखी गई है, जो 2013-14 के ₹27,663 करोड़ से बढ़कर 2026-27 में ₹1,40,528 करोड़ हो गई है। भारत का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 2014-15 के 265.05 million tonnes से बढ़कर 2024-25 में अनुमानित 347.44 million tonnes हो गया है। इन प्रमुख फसलों में चावल, गेहूँ, ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, रागी, जौ, चना, अरहर, दालें, मूंगफली, सोयाबीन, रेपसीड व सरसों, तिलहन, गन्ना, कपास, और जूट शामिल हैं। 2014-15 से 2024-25 के दौरान 14 खरीफ फसलों की खरीद 7,871 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) रही, जबकि 2004-05 से 2013-14 के बीच यह 4,679 LMT थी।

गेहूँ की MSP 2013-14 के ₹1,400 प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़कर 2024-25 में ₹2,425 प्रति क्विंटल हो गई। 2014-2024 के दौरान गेहूँ के लिए MSP भुगतान के रूप में ₹6.04 लाख करोड़ वितरित किए गए, जो 2004-2014 के ₹2.27 लाख करोड़ से बहुत अधिक है।

धान की MSP 2013-14 के ₹1,310 से बढ़कर 2025-26 में ₹2,369 प्रति क्विंटल हो गई। Grade-A धान की MSP ₹1,345 से बढ़कर ₹2,389 प्रति क्विंटल हो गई। 2014-15 और 2024-25 के बीच धान की खरीद 7,608 LMT तक पहुंच गई, जो पिछले दशक में 4,590 LMT थी।

धान किसानों को MSP राशि 2014-25 के दौरान ₹14.16 लाख करोड़ दी गई, जो 2004-14 के ₹4.44 लाख करोड़ से अधिक है।

MSP पर दालों की खरीद में 7,350% की भारी वृद्धि देखी गई, जो 2009-2014 के 1.52 LMT से बढ़कर 2020-2025 के दौरान 82.98 LMT हो गई। तिलहन खरीद में पिछले ग्यारह वर्षों में 1,500% से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई।

D. Natural Farming

इन तमाम उपलब्धियों के बीच एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है, जिस पर मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह है 'Natural Farming' (प्राकृतिक खेती)। अक्सर लोग Natural Farming और Organic Farming के बीच 'confuse' हो जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें प्राकृतिक खेती पर अधिक 'focus' करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह केवल खेती का एक तरीका नहीं, बल्कि हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र को बचाने का एक 'sustainable' समाधान है।

कोई भी Human civilisation एक ही सरल नींव पर टिकी होती है-स्वस्थ और पौष्टिक भोजन उगाने की क्षमता। आज वह नींव भारी दबाव में है। पूरी दुनिया में Modern agriculture मुख्य रूप से fossil fuels, global supply chains और ecological services से जुड़ी है।

जब अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर युद्ध या कोई संकट आता है, तो Energy या fertilizer markets में होने वाला 'disruption' हमारे 'food systems' को बुरी तरह झकझोर देता है। जब ये वैश्विक कड़ियां टूटती हैं, तो सबसे पहले हमारे गरीब किसान की आजीविका और देशवासियों का स्वास्थ्य प्रभावित होता है। हम युद्धों और 'energy markets' को तो नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन हम अपना भोजन कैसे उगाते हैं, उसे जरूर 'redesign' कर सकते हैं।

आज भारतीय कृषि एक 'high-cost, low-return cycle' में फंस गई है, जो पूरी तरह से chemical fertilizers, pesticides और proprietary seeds जैसे बाहरी 'inputs' द्वारा संचालित है। उदाहरण देखिए महोदय चावल की खेती के लिए एक किसान रासायनिक इनपुट पर औसतन ₹5,961 प्रति एकड़ खर्च करता है, जबकि 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' करने

वाले किसान का खर्च मात्र ₹846 प्रति एकड़ आता है।

भारत के 85% से अधिक किसान small and marginal हैं, जो बढ़ते input prices और 'climate shocks' से सबसे ज्यादा टूट जाते हैं।

प्राकृतिक खेती उन्हें इस जाल से निकालती है और 'market-purchased inputs' व 'credit' (कर्ज) पर निर्भरता घटाकर उनके लिए खेती के 'entry barriers' को कम करती है।

प्राकृतिक खेती के पीछे ठोस वैज्ञानिक आंकड़े हैं। 29 राज्यों के 620 जिलों से लिए गए 2.54 लाख soil samples के विश्लेषण पर आधारित ICAR study यह साबित करती है कि unscientific fertilizer का उपयोग और 'climate change' भारत की कृषि योग्य मिट्टी से 'organic carbon' को पूरी तरह नष्ट कर रहे हैं।

नीति आयोग के अनुसार, प्राकृतिक खेती paid-out cost (लागत) को 5-10% और कई मामलों में 20-55% तक कम कर देती है। Diversified natural farms पारंपरिक मोनोकॉप फार्मों की तुलना में 20-40% अधिक 'net incomes' कमाते हैं।

यह Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions को 55-85% तक कम करती है और पानी व बिजली में 50-60% की भारी बचत करती है। यह Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) को 45% तक बढ़ाता है और फायदेमंद 'soil microorganisms' को पनपने देता है, जिससे 'root development' मजबूत होता है।

हमारी सरकार इस दिशा में ऐतिहासिक कदम उठा रही है। National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) के तहत 1 करोड़ किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती से जोड़ने के लिए ₹2,481 करोड़ की पहल की गई है, जिसमें 10,000 Bio-Input Resource Centres (BRCs) स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं।

2025-26 में इसके लिए ₹54,318.18 करोड़ वितरित किए गए हैं। आज पूरे देश में 11,86,382 रजिस्टर्ड किसान 9,56,489.03 हेक्टेयर ज़मीन पर यह खेती कर रहे हैं और 4,72,646 सर्टिफिकेट जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

2026-27 के लिए, भारत सरकार का कुल उर्वरक सब्सिडी का अनुमान लगभग ₹1.71 लाख करोड़ है (जिसमें यूरिया के लिए ₹1.17 लाख करोड़ और P&K उर्वरकों पर NBS के लिए ₹540 billion शामिल हैं)।

यह भारी-भरकम 'fertiliser subsidy' हमारे कुल केंद्रीय बजट का 3.2% है! प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने से इस 'subsidy expenditure' को धीरे-धीरे 'rationalise' किया जा सकेगा। हमें अपना 'support' रसायनों से हटाकर ज्ञान, training, और ecosystem services की ओर मोड़ना होगा।

भारत को इस एजेंडे को 'strategically' phase करना चाहिए। R&D, extension, 'assured markets', और transition finance के साथ ही हम किसानों पर बिना कोई अचानक जोखिम डाले इसे 'organically scale' कर सकते हैं। तभी हमारे 'food systems' अधिक 'resilient' (लचीले) बनेंगे।

E. Suggestions and Recommendations

इन उपलब्धियों के साथ-साथ, मैं सदन और सरकार के सामने किसानों के हित में कुछ अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव और मांगें रखना चाहता हूँ।

1. भारत को healthcare में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए, सरकार को तुरंत high-value medicinal crops की research और management के लिए एक dedicated 'Regulatory Board' बनाना चाहिए। वर्तमान में, भारत अपने Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) का लगभग 70% हिस्सा import करता है। यह हमारी healthcare supply chain के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी कमजोरी है। अगर सरकार Opium, medicinal hemp और अन्य high-yield medicinal plants की व्यवस्थित रूप से पहचान, research और regulation करे, तो हम अपने इस भारी import burden को काफी हद तक कम कर सकते हैं। यह प्रस्तावित Board इन फसलों की खेती के लिए कड़े safety protocols बनाएगा, global compliance के हिसाब से quality को standardize करेगा, और एक सुरक्षित

legal framework तैयार करेगा। पारंपरिक खेती के बजाय इन highly lucrative और regulated crops की खेती करने से किसानों के profit margins कई गुना बढ़ जाएंगे, जो उनकी आय बढ़ाने का एक बहुत practical solution है। मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि किसानों को global pharmaceutical supply chain से जोड़ने और 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' का लक्ष्य हासिल करने के लिए जल्द से जल्द इस Board का गठन किया जाए।

2. Post-Harvest Losses पर नियंत्रण: विशेष रूप से फलों और सब्जियों की बर्बादी रोकने के लिए हमें गांव-गांव में Cold Storage Facilities और Food Processing Units का जाल बिछाना होगा। इससे शेल्फ लाइफ (shelf life) बढ़ेगी और किसान अपनी उपज का सही मूल्य तय कर पाएगा।

3. पराली का औद्योगिक उपयोग: फसल अवशेषों को जलाने के बजाय, 'Agro-Based Industries' स्थापित की जानी चाहिए। पराली और धान के कचरे से ईंट भट्टों (brick kilns) के लिए 'palates' (पेलेट्स) बनाए जा सकते हैं। इससे कोयले और लकड़ी पर निर्भरता घटेगी और किसान को कचरे के भी दाम मिलेंगे।

4. आधुनिक तकनीक और AI: किसानों को 'AI-Based Agro Advisory Services' दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि उन्हें real-time मौसम, बाज़ार के 'trends' और सर्वोत्तम कृषि विधियों की जानकारी मिले। साथ ही precision agriculture, drones, और satellite imaging को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए।

5. सुरक्षा और बाज़ार लिंकेज: मूल्य में उतार-चढ़ाव और मौसम की मार से बचाने के लिए 'Crop Insurance Schemes' को और अधिक व्यापक बनाया जाए। बिचौलियों को खत्म कर 'direct market linkages' स्थापित किए जाएं।

F. Conclusion

अंत में मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी सरकार की नीतियां, यह बजट और प्राकृतिक खेती पर हमारा बढ़ता 'focus' कोई साधारण कदम नहीं है। यह एक महायज्ञ है। इसका

वास्तविक प्रभाव इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि हमारी cold storage, processing infrastructure, assured markets, और इन नीतियों का implementation ज़मीनी स्तर पर अंतिम छोटे किसान तक कितनी तेज़ी से पहुंचता है। यदि हम इन सभी संकल्पों को शत-प्रतिशत सिद्ध कर लेते हैं, तो हम किसानों के परिवारों और मछली पकड़ने वाले समुदायों को केवल 'growth' ही नहीं, बल्कि 'security', 'dignity', और 'better incomes' दे पाएंगे, जिसके वे दशकों से असली हकदार हैं।

जब गांव का किसान समृद्ध होगा, तभी यह देश सच्चे अर्थों में 'विकसित भारत' के संकल्प को पूरा कर पाएगा। किसान के बिना इस राष्ट्र की कोई गति नहीं है।

अंत में, मैं भारत के उन पसीने से भीगे, तपती दोपहरी और कड़कड़ाती ठंड में खेत में डटे अपने अन्नदाताओं को नमन करते हुए, एक बेहद ओजस्वी बात के साथ अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहूंगा।

जिसके हल की धार से, ये बंजर ज़मीन भी मुस्कुराती है,

जिसके पसीने की बूंदों से, ये सूखी माटी भी लहलहाती है।

उसी अन्नदाता के त्याग से बनी है, हमारे 'नए भारत' की तस्वीर,

उसी के फौलादी कंधों पर टिकी है, इस 'नए भारत' की तकदीर।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इन अनुदान मांगों का पूर्णतः समर्थन करता हूँ।

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय किसान।

श्रीमती संजना जाटव (भरतपुर) : सभापति महोदया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा करने की अनुमति दी है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार किसानों को लेकर बड़े-बड़े दावे करती है, लेकिन बजट के आंकड़े कुछ और कहानी बताते हैं।

सभापति महोदया, मैं किसान के परिवार की बेटी हूँ और किसानों की परेशानियों को बहुत

अच्छी तरह से समझती हूँ।

सभापति महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के किसानों की प्रमुख समस्या पानी है, क्योंकि सिंचाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण और बारिश कम और समय पर न होने से फसलें प्रभावित होती हैं। इसलिए, जल स्रोतों के संरक्षण और नहरों के आधुनिकीकरण की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है।

सरकार को सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में बड़ा निवेश करना चाहिए। आज खेती में बढ़ती लागत जैसे खाद, बीज और मजदूरी की बढ़ती कीमतों के कारण किसान बहुत परेशान हैं। किसानों की आय प्रति वर्ष घटती जा रही है। किसानों की लागत कम करने और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए। फलों और सब्जियों की बर्बादी रोकने के लिए ब्लॉक स्तर पर कोल्ड स्टोरेज और आधुनिकी गोदाम बनाने के लिए अतिरिक्त बजट दिया जाए। मैं किसानों के हित में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र भरतपुर में फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट की स्थापना की मांग करती हूँ।

16.07 hrs

(Kumari Selja in the Chair)

मैडम, अंत में मैं मांग करती हूँ कि आज देश का किसान बढ़ती लागत, जलवायु संकट, कर्ज के दबाव से जूझ रहा है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को कानूनी गारंटी दी जाए। पीएम किसान सम्मान की राशि 6 हजार रुपये से बढ़ाकर कम से कम 12 हजार रुपये की जाए। किसान अनुसंधान एवं सिंचाई ढांचे में बड़ा निवेश किया जा रहा है। फसल बीमा योजना को किसान हित और पारदर्शी बनाया जाए। किसान केवल आर्थिक रूप के क्षेत्र में ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस बजट में वास्तविकता और निवेश को बढ़ाकर किसानों के जीवन में ठोस परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, मैं अपनी बात कन्क्लूड कर रही हूँ। मैं दो बातों को शेयर करके कन्क्लूड करना चाहूंगी।

“कागजों में नहीं हकीकत में सुधार करना चाहिए,

किसानों को सिर्फ वादे नहीं, अधिकार देना चाहिए,
जो मिट्टी से सोना उगाता है,
हर बार उसे भी जीने का पूरा सम्मान दिया जाना चाहिए।”

जय जवान, जय किसान, जय संविधान, जय भीम, जय भारत।

डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान (बागपत) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर इस सदन में अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदया, यह मंत्रालय हमारे देश के करोड़ों किसानों के जीवन से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ है। मंत्रालय मुख्य रूप से दो विभागों के माध्यम से कार्य करता है-कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग तथा कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग किसानों के कल्याण से संबंधित नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों का क्रियान्वयन करता है तथा कृषि इनपुट्स का प्रबंधन करता है, जबकि कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग नवाचार, अनुसंधान और वैज्ञानिक उन्नति के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र को सशक्त बनाता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए मंत्रालय को 1,40,529 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है, जो वर्ष 2025-26 के संशोधित अनुमान की तुलना में 5.4 परसेंट अधिक है। इस कुल बजट में से 93 परसेंट राशि कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग को आवंटित की गई है और 7 परसेंट राशि कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग को दी गई है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि सरकार किसानों के प्रत्यक्ष कल्याण और जमीनी स्तर पर प्रभाव डालने वाले कार्यक्रमों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

सभापति महोदया, वर्ष 2026-27 में मंत्रालय का सबसे बड़ा आवंटन प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के लिए किया गया है। इस योजना के लिए 63,500 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं, जो मंत्रालय के कुल बजट का लगभग 45 परसेंट है। यह सरकार की किसानों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता को स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत पात्र भूमि धारक किसान परिवारों को प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता तीन समान किस्तों में प्रदान की जाती है। यह

सहायता किसानों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है और उनकी आय में स्थिरता लाती है।

सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदन को यह अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना राज्यों को कृषि विकास योजनाएं तैयार करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से प्रारंभ की गई थी। वर्ष 2026-27 में इस योजना के लिए 8,550 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान से 22 परसेंट अधिक है। इस योजना के प्रमुख घटक हैं - मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं उर्वरता, कृषि यंत्रीकरण, फसल विविधीकरण, वर्षा आधारित क्षेत्र विकास, सिंचाई। यह योजना राज्यों को उनकी स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कृषि विकास को गति देने में सक्षम बनाती है।

सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2026-27 में कृषि उन्नति योजना के लिए 11,200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह एक समेकित योजना है, जिसमें कई पूर्व योजनाओं को शामिल किया गया है।

कृषि विपणन योजना, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन, राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन, कृषि जनगणना आदि। महोदय, फसल विविधीकरण की दिशा में सरकार ने ऐसा कहा है कि किसानों को तंबाकू की खेती से हटकर अधिक लाभदायक नकदी फसलों की ओर बढ़ना चाहिए। इसके लिए हाइब्रिड मक्का, मिर्च, कपास, सोयाबीन, दलहन, तिलहन और मोटे अनाज जैसे विकल्पों को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इन उपायों का उद्देश्य किसानों की आय को टिकाऊ और मजबूत बनाना है।

महोदय, निगरानी और पारदर्शिता के मामले में सरकार ने कहा कि किसी प्रकार की अनियमितता बर्दास्त नहीं की जाएगी। डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म जैसे कृषि रक्षक पोर्टल पर प्राप्त शिकायतों की लगातार निगरानी की जा रही है और गड़बड़ी करने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की जा रही है। साथ ही, प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से फसल बीमा के हजारों करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में पहुंचाए जा रहे हैं।

मैं इस सदन से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की माँगों को स्वीकृति प्रदान करें। धन्यवाद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Members, the hon. Speaker has been kind enough to allow time for Members from smaller parties. However, I would like to request that each Member try to conclude his remarks within three minutes. If not, I will have to call the next Member. After two minutes, I will ring the bell as a reminder to kindly wind up your speech.

श्री राजेश रंजन (पूर्णिया) : मैडम, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैडम, आपसे मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है, आपने दो मिनट की बात कही। मैं बिहार की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा। मेरी सबसे पहले मांग है कि आप कोसी-मेची लिंक परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित करें। हर पंचायत में माइक्रो इरिगेशन अनिवार्य किया जाए। उत्पादन है, लेकिन प्रोसेसिंग नहीं। फसल बिकती है, लेकिन कच्चे दामों पर बिकती है। अगर मक्का उद्योग, जूट उद्योग, केला, अनानास, चाय पत्ती की प्रोसेसिंग बहुत इंपोर्टेंट है। सीमांचल में एग्री-इंडस्ट्रियल कॉरिडोर, हर जिले में फूड प्रोसेसिंग पार्क बने। किसानों को फसल बीमा का क्लेम नहीं मिल पाता है। कर्ज देने में किसानों के साथ काफी भेदभाव है। फसल बीमा को 100 परसेंट पारदर्शी और समयबद्ध बनाया जाए। सीमांचल और कोसी के किसानों के लिए विशेष क्रेडिट पैकेज दिया जाए। जलवायु परिवर्तन का सबसे ज्यादा असर सीमांचल, कोसी और मिथिला पर पड़ता है। कभी बाढ़, कभी सूखा, लेकिन सरकार के बजट में इसका कोई ठोस प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं कोसी-सीमांचल को जलवायु सुभेद्य क्षेत्र घोषित करने के लिए विशेष कृषि मिशन लागू करने की मांग करता हूं। एमएसपी की गारंटी के बावजूद भी समाधान नहीं हो पाया है। सिंचाई और उद्योग नहीं होने के कारण काफी ज्यादा कम बजट हमारे सीमांचल और कोसी को मिलता है।

भारत लगभग 40 प्रतिशत यूरिया और एनपीए के उर्वरक पश्चिम एशिया से आयात करता है। संघर्ष से आपूर्ति श्रृंखला बाधित हो सकती है। कनाडा, मोरक्को और अन्य देशों से आयात बढ़ाया जाए। रणनीतिक उर्वरक भंडारण बनाएं ताकि खरीफ सीजन प्रभावित न हो। इसको काफी सुगम बनाया जाए। ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइजर सबसे ज्यादा इंपोर्टेंट है, इसको बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

ईंधन और इनपुट लागत में बढ़ोतरी से बचाव हो रहा है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजेश रंजन : मैडम, तीन मिनट तो दीजिए। मैडम, मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है। सीमांचल में मक्का की खरीद एमएसपी पर नहीं हो पा रही है। सीमांचल, पूर्णिया में हम लगभग 65 प्रतिशत मक्का प्रोड्यूस करते हैं। जीरो सरकारी खरीद के कारण किसानों को एमएसपी से 40-50 प्रतिशत कम दाम मिलते हैं। मक्का सबसे ज्यादा एमएसपी मार्जिन वाली फसलों में लिस्टेड है। वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए A2+FL पर 59 प्रतिशत भी बिहार में यह पूरी तरह से थ्योरेटिकल है। पूर्णिया, अररिया, कटिहार और किशनगंज में NAFED/FCI मक्का खरीद केंद्रों को तुरंत चालू करने की मांग करता हूँ। पंजाब में धान की खरीद की तरह, सीमांचल में मक्के के लिए PM-AASHA के तहत राज्य-विशिष्ट जरूरी खरीद टारगेट की मांग करता हूँ।

वर्ष 2024-25 और 2025-26 में बिहार में एमएसपी ...(व्यवधान) मैडम, समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, जीरो के करीब है और मिनिस्ट्री से इस रिकॉर्ड पर बताने के लिए कहा जाना चाहिए। C2+50 प्रतिशत लागू करें।

माननीय सभापति : पप्पू जी, आपका समय समाप्त हुआ।

श्री राजेश रंजन : स्वामीनाथन को पूरी तरह लागू करना चाहिए। सरकार 1.5 गुना एमएसपी लागू करने का दावा करती है, लेकिन यह 1.5 गुना A2+FL लागत है, C2 लागत नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)

***श्री आशीष दुबे (जबलपुर) :** संरचनात्मक आय संरक्षण के माध्यम से किसानों की समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करना - मोदी सरकार ने प्रगतिशील नीतियों और मजबूत वित्तीय समर्थन के माध्यम से देश के अन्नदाताओं को सशक्त बनाने की अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को लगातार आगे बढ़ाया है। यह प्रतिबद्धता केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देती है, जिसमें कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग के लिए 2,32,561.38 करोड़ रुपये और कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के लिए 9,967.40 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस प्रकार कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए कुल बजटीय

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आवंटन 2,42,528.78 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इसके विपरीत पूर्व की यू.पी.ए सरकार ने मुख्यतः एकमुश्त राहत उपायों पर भरोसा किया, जैसे कृषि ऋण माफी और ऋण राहत योजना (ए.डी.डब्ल्यू.डी.आर.एस) 2008, जिसकी लागत 70,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक थी। इस योजना के अंतर्गत सरकार ने बैंकों को पुराने बकाया ऋणों की भरपाई की, जिससे न तो नई कृषि परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण हुआ और न ही उत्पादकता में स्थायी वृद्धि हुई। इसके विपरीत प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (पी.एम-किसान) के माध्यम से वर्तमान सरकार ने 11 करोड़ किसान परिवारों को 3.7 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण सहायता प्रदान की है, जिससे यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डी.बी.टी योजना बन गई है।

फसल बीमा और आपदा में लचीलेपन को बढ़ावा देना - मोदी सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का विस्तार करके और कृषि आकस्मिकता कोष को मजबूत बनाकर किसानों को मानसून की अनिश्चितताओं से सुरक्षा प्रदान की है। केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में फसल बीमा सब्सिडी के लिए 12,200 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का प्रावधान किया गया है। वर्ष 2024-25 में इस योजना के अंतर्गत 4.19 करोड़ किसानों का वार्षिक पंजीकरण हुआ, जो इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से सबसे अधिक है। जबकि वर्ष 2022-23 में यह संख्या 3.17 करोड़ थी। इस योजना के तहत किसान नाम मात्र के प्रीमियम पर अपनी फसलों का बीमा करा सकते हैं, जबकि दावों का निपटान सैटेलाइट और मोबाइल ऐप आधारित सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। इसके विपरीत पूर्ववर्ती सरकार की राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत तीन करोड़ से भी कम किसानों को कवरेज मिलता था और कई मामलों में नुकसान का केवल एक हिस्सा ही भुगतान किया जाता था, साथ ही दावों के निपटान में 18 महीने तक का समय लग जाता था। आज प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में एन.डी.ए सरकार ने पंजीकरण प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया है और प्रौद्योगिकी आधारित उपज आकलन लागू किया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप मुआवजा अब कुछ ही सप्ताहों के भीतर सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में स्थानांतरित किया जा रहा है, जिससे किसान कर्ज के जाल से बचते हैं और आपदाओं के बाद जल्दी कृषि कार्य करने में सक्षम होते हैं।

किसान उत्पादक संगठनों और सहकारी संस्थाओं को सशक्त बनाना - सामूहिकता की शक्ति को पहचानते हुए भाजपा सरकार ने किसान उत्पादक संगठन योजना के तहत 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठन स्थापित करने का मिशन शुरू किया। इस मिशन के लिए 2027-28 तक 6,865 करोड़ रुपये का कुल बजटीय प्रावधान किया गया है, ताकि किसानों को मार्गदर्शन, ऋण सुविधा और बाज़ार से जुड़ाव उपलब्ध कराया जा सके। अब तक सभी 10,000 से अधिक एफ.पी.ओ सफलतापूर्वक गठित किए जा चुके हैं, जिनसे लगभग 30 लाख किसान जुड़े हैं, जिनमें से लगभग 40 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ हैं। इसके विपरीत पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के समय किसान समूहों को अपेक्षित महत्व नहीं दिया गया, जिसके कारण 200 से भी कम सहकारी संस्थाएँ प्रभावी रूप से कार्य कर पा रही थीं और उन्हें पर्याप्त वित्त, बाज़ार या तकनीक उपलब्ध नहीं थी। उस समय का दृष्टिकोण मुख्यतः अस्थायी राहत उपायों पर आधारित था, जैसे वर्ष 2008 का 70,000 करोड़ रुपये का कृषि ऋण माफी कार्यक्रम, जिसने कृषि क्षेत्र में स्थायी परिसंपत्तियों का निर्माण नहीं किया। इसके विपरीत प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने एफ.पी.ओ मिशन के माध्यम से किसानों को अपनी उपज को सामूहिक रूप से एकत्रित करने, सस्ते कृषि इनपुट प्राप्त करने और बेहतर कीमतों के लिए प्रभावी ढंग से बातचीत करने की क्षमता प्रदान की है। इसके अतिरिक्त सहकारी समितियाँ संशोधन अधिनियम ने पारदर्शिता को मजबूत किया है और सहकारी संस्थाओं को ऋण, बीमा तथा मूल्य संवर्धन जैसे क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करने की अनुमति दी है।

सिंचाई और सूक्ष्म सिंचाई कवरेज को बढ़ाना - किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के लिए जल सुरक्षा महत्वपूर्ण है। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई निधि और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत, जिसका बजट वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए लगभग 2,482 करोड़ रुपये है, बजट 2026-27 सिंचाई बुनियादी ढांचे का विस्तार करने और ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम को सब्सिडी देने के लिए 8,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित करता है। वर्ष 2015-16 से अब तक पी.डी.एम.सी योजना के माध्यम से सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के तहत 96.97 लाख हेक्टेयर से अधिक को कवर किया गया है, जिसमें ड्रिप के तहत 46.37 लाख हेक्टेयर और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई के तहत 50.60 लाख हेक्टेयर शामिल है,

जिससे पानी और ऊर्जा की बचत होती है और पैदावार में 30 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि होती है। यू.पी.ए सरकार की त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम में देरी और अक्षमता देखने को मिली, जिसके कारण 2014 तक 150 से अधिक सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ अधूरी रह गई थीं, जबकि उन पर वर्षों तक धन खर्च किया गया। लागत में वृद्धि और कमजोर निगरानी के कारण लाखों किसानों तक सिंचाई क्षमता का लाभ नहीं पहुँच पाया। जबकि, भाजपा सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना की हर खेत को पानी, वाटरशेड विकास और 63,000 पारंपरिक जलाशयों के पुनरुद्धार के माध्यम से सिंचाई को प्राथमिकता दी है, जिससे छोटे और वर्षा आधारित किसानों तक विश्वसनीय सिंचाई पहुँच का विस्तार हुआ।

प्राकृतिक खेती, मोटे अनाज और जलवायु-स्मार्ट कृषि को बढ़ावा देना - भारतीय कृषि को भविष्य के लिए सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में सरकार जैविक और प्राकृतिक खेती, साथ ही मिलेट्स और उच्च-मूल्य वाली फसलों की खेती को प्रोत्साहित कर रही है। वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के केंद्रीय बजट में राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन के लिए 750 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है तथा 1,000 गाँवों को बायो-विलेज के रूप में विकसित करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। सरकार ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय मिलेट वर्ष 2023 की घोषणा के बाद मिलेट्स के उत्पादन और निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का मिलेट प्रोत्साहन कोष स्थापित किया तथा विशेष मिलेट एफ.पी.ओ का गठन किया है। इसके विपरीत, पूर्ववर्ती सरकार के समय मिलेट्स या टिकाऊ कृषि के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय मिशन नहीं था और कृषि नीति मुख्यतः धान-गेहूँ की सरकारी खरीद पर केंद्रित रही। उर्वरकों के अत्यधिक उपयोग के कारण मृदा क्षरण बढ़ता गया, लेकिन उस समय देशव्यापी मृदा परीक्षण प्रणाली या किसान सलाह तंत्र विकसित नहीं किया गया था। इसके विपरीत, वर्तमान सरकार ने मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना के अंतर्गत जुलाई 2025 तक किसानों को 25 करोड़ से अधिक मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड वितरित किए हैं। 2023 को अंतरराष्ट्रीय मिलेट वर्ष घोषित किया गया, साथ ही जलवायु-अनुकूल बीज, डिजिटल कृषि सलाह और कार्बन-क्रेडिट पायलट परियोजनाओं को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जिससे पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता को किसानों

की आय में वृद्धि और पौष्टिक फसलों की वैश्विक मांग से जोड़ा जा सके।

धन्यवाद।

***डॉ. लता वानखेड़े (सागर) :** सबसे पहले मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का हृदय से अभिनंदन और आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ, जिनके नेतृत्व में भारत की कृषि व्यवस्था को नई दिशा, नई ऊर्जा और नया आत्मविश्वास प्राप्त हुआ है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने केवल योजनाएँ ही नहीं दीं, बल्कि किसानों के सम्मान और सशक्तिकरण को राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता बनाया है।

मैं विशेष रूप से देश के कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी की सराहना करना चाहती हूँ। शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी स्वयं किसान परिवार से आते हैं और किसानों की समस्याओं, उनकी मेहनत और उनकी आशाओं को बहुत गहराई से समझते हैं। उनके नेतृत्व में कृषि मंत्रालय किसानों की आय बढ़ाने, खेती को आधुनिक बनाने और कृषि क्षेत्र को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए निरंतर प्रभावी कदम उठा रहा है।

मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के करोड़ों अन्नदाताओं के प्रति सम्मान व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात रखना चाहती हूँ। भारत की सभ्यता, संस्कृति और अर्थव्यवस्था की आधारशिला कृषि रही है। हमारे किसान केवल अन्न ही नहीं उगाते, बल्कि वे देश की आत्मनिर्भरता और समृद्धि की मजबूत नींव रखते हैं। लेकिन यह भी एक कड़वा सत्य है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद लंबे समय तक देश में रही कांग्रेस सरकारों ने किसानों के हितों की उतनी रक्षा नहीं की जितनी की जानी चाहिए थी। किसानों के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े वादे किए गए, लेकिन ज़मीनी स्तर पर किसान समस्याओं से जूझते रहे। किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला, सिंचाई के साधनों का पर्याप्त विस्तार नहीं हुआ और कृषि अनुसंधान को भी अपेक्षित महत्व नहीं दिया गया। परिणामस्वरूप किसान वर्षों तक असुरक्षा और संकट की स्थिति में रहे।

साल 2014 के बाद देश में कृषि के प्रति सोच और नीति दोनों में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन देखने

* Speech was laid on the Table.

को मिला है। आज किसानों को केवल सहायता नहीं, बल्कि सम्मान और सशक्तिकरण देने की दिशा में निरंतर प्रयास हो रहे हैं। कृषि सम्मान बजट में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि हुई है, किसानों को लागत का डेढ़ गुना न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य दिया जा रहा है, प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से करोड़ों किसानों के खातों में सीधे आर्थिक सहायता पहुँचाई जा रही है और प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से किसानों को सुरक्षा प्रदान की है। साथ ही एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड e-NAM, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड और मुद्रा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जैसी योजनाओं ने खेती को अधिक वैज्ञानिक और आधुनिक बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। इन प्रयासों का परिणाम यह है कि आज भारत का खाद्यान्न और बागवानी उत्पादन रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुँच चुका है।

जब हम कृषि उपलब्धियों की बात करते हैं, तो मुझे गर्व के साथ अपने राज्य मध्य प्रदेश का उल्लेख करना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश ने कृषि क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की हैं। प्रदेश को लगातार सात वर्षों तक कृषि कर्मण अवार्ड से सम्मानित किया गया, जो देश में कृषि उत्पादन और उत्पादकता के क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट प्रदर्शन करने वाले राज्यों को दिया जाने वाला सर्वोच्च राष्ट्रीय सम्मान है।

कृषि कर्मण अवार्ड की विशेषता यह है कि यह पुरस्कार उन राज्यों को दिया जाता है, जिन्होंने खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की हो, किसानों के लिए प्रभावी नीतियाँ लागू की हों, सिंचाई, तकनीक और कृषि नवाचारों को बढ़ावा दिया हो तथा किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस प्रयास किए हों। मध्य प्रदेश ने गेहूँ, सोयाबीन और अन्य फसलों के उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि कर देश को यह दिखाया कि सही नीतियों, मेहनती किसानों और प्रभावी नेतृत्व के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन संभव है।

आज मैं प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री डॉ. मोहन यादव जी की भी सराहना करना चाहती हूँ, जिनके नेतृत्व में मध्य प्रदेश विकास और सुशासन के नए आयाम स्थापित कर रहा है। डॉ. मोहन यादव जी प्रदेश में कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास और किसान कल्याण के लिए निरंतर प्रयास कर रहे हैं। उनकी नीतियों का लक्ष्य केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना नहीं, बल्कि किसानों की समृद्धि और ग्रामीण

अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना है।

इन उपलब्धियों के बीच मैं आज इस सदन के माध्यम से अपने सागर लोकसभा क्षेत्र और पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के किसानों की ओर से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहती हूँ। बुंदेलखंड वर्षों से सूखा, जल संकट, सीमित सिंचाई और कम कृषि उत्पादकता जैसी समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। यहाँ के किसान अत्यंत मेहनती हैं, लेकिन प्राकृतिक परिस्थितियों और सीमित संसाधनों के कारण उन्हें अपेक्षित लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। यदि इस क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक कृषि, जल प्रबंधन और कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए, तो बुंदेलखंड केवल आत्मनिर्भर ही नहीं बनेगा, बल्कि देश के कृषि विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकता है।

इसी उद्देश्य से मैं केंद्र सरकार से सागर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष कृषि विकास अनुदान की मांग करती हूँ। सागर और बुंदेलखंड जैसे अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्र के लिए स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कृषि अनुसंधान अत्यंत आवश्यक है, इसलिए सागर में एक सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी या राष्ट्रीय स्तर के ICAR संस्थान की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। ऐसा संस्थान बुंदेलखंड की परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप खेती पर अनुसंधान करेगा, जल संरक्षण और वर्षा जल प्रबंधन की आधुनिक तकनीकों को विकसित करेगा, सूखा प्रतिरोधी फसलों के विकास में मदद करेगा और किसानों को वैज्ञानिक एवं आधुनिक खेती की जानकारी उपलब्ध कराएगा। इससे पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ेगी और किसानों की आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान महिला किसानों की ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। भारत की कृषि व्यवस्था में महिलाओं का योगदान अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन उन्हें अभी भी पर्याप्त संसाधन और अवसर नहीं मिल पाते। इसलिए सागर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में महिला किसान उत्पादक संगठनों की स्थापना और एक महिला कृषि प्रशिक्षण एवं उद्यमिता केंद्र की स्थापना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। यदि महिलाओं को सामूहिक खेती, विपणन, जैविक खेती, मशरूम उत्पादन, मधुमक्खी पालन, बागवानी और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण जैसे क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण और संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएँ, तो इससे ग्रामीण महिलाओं की आय बढ़ेगी, स्वरोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को नई

शक्ति मिलेगी।

बुंदेलखंड के किसानों को आज सहानुभूति से अधिक अवसर और संसाधनों की आवश्यकता है। यदि सागर क्षेत्र को विशेष कृषि विकास अनुदान दिया जाता है और यहाँ कृषि अनुसंधान तथा महिला किसान सशक्तिकरण की मजबूत व्यवस्था विकसित की जाती है, तो आने वाले वर्षों में बुंदेलखंड की पहचान संकटग्रस्त क्षेत्र के रूप में नहीं, बल्कि कृषि नवाचार और ग्रामीण समृद्धि के एक मॉडल के रूप में होगी।

अंत में, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से विनम्र लेकिन दृढ़ आग्रह करती हूँ कि सागर लोकसभा क्षेत्र और पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के कृषि विकास के लिए विशेष अनुदान प्रदान किया जाए, ताकि वहाँ के किसानों के जीवन में समृद्धि और आशा का एक नया अध्याय शुरू हो सके।

जय भारत, जय जवान, जय किसान

***SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI (KANDHAMAL):** I strongly support the Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Food Processing Industries and Cooperation.

At the outset, I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman Ji for presenting a visionary Budget, under the guidance of Jasaswi Pradhan Mantri, Shri Narendra Modi, that strengthens India's rural economy and empowers our farmers.

This Budget clearly reflects the Government's unwavering commitment to the agricultural sector. The total allocation for agriculture and allied sectors is about 156377.55 crore, reaffirming that agriculture remains the backbone of India's growth.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Further, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has been allocated about 130561.39 crore for 2026-27, while the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) has been allocated Rs9967.40 crore for the financial year 2026-27 and the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying has seen a significant increase to around Rs 9125.26 crore, reflecting the government's strategic focus on allied sectors.

This government understands a simple truth:

“When the farmer prospers, the nation progresses.”

Transforming Agriculture through Technology

One of the most transformative announcements in this Budget is the launch of the “Bharat Vistaar” AI-based agricultural advisory platform, which will integrate the AgriStack database with scientific knowledge to provide farmers with real-time guidance on weather, pests, fertilizers and crop management.

This is a revolutionary step.

For decades, farmers relied on fragmented advisory systems. Today, under the leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister, technology is reaching the smallest farmer in the remotest village.

Digital India is now empowering Rural India.

Direct Income Support to Farmers

2. The government continues its strong support through PM-KISAN Samman Nidhi, under which ₹63,500 crore has been allocated in this Budget.

More than 11 crore farmers across the country receive ₹6,000 annually directly into their bank accounts.

This is perhaps the world's largest direct income support programme for farmers.

And the most important aspect is transparency.

No middlemen. No leakages. Only direct benefit to the farmer.

Strengthening Crop Productivity and Climate Resilience

3. The government has also enhanced funding for Krishionnati Yojana, focusing on improved seeds, soil health and productivity enhancement.

The Budget also places strong emphasis on climate-resilient agriculture, which is extremely important in the context of changing weather patterns.

Initiatives promoting natural farming, water conservation and sustainable practices are helping farmers adapt to climate challenges.

Boost to Animal Husbandry and Dairy

4. Allied sectors are today the fastest growing components of agricultural GDP.

Recognising this, the Budget has increased allocations for animal husbandry and dairy sectors over the years, supporting livestock development, breed improvement and animal health services.

The government has also announced a credit-linked subsidy programme to modernize livestock enterprises and encourage Livestock Farmer Producer Organisations.

This will promote entrepreneurship in dairy, poultry and goatery —

sectors that are extremely important for rural families.

In tribal districts like Kandhamal in Odisha, organic farming, livestock and backyard poultry are crucial sources of income.

These initiatives will directly benefit such regions.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Expansion

5. The Budget also focuses on expanding inland fisheries by developing 500 reservoirs and water bodies as modern aquaculture hubs.

This will create new livelihood opportunities for rural youth.

Odisha, with its vast inland water resources and coastal ecosystem, can significantly benefit from this initiative.

Food Processing: From Farm to Global Markets

6. One of the biggest challenges farmers face is low value realization due to lack of processing and storage infrastructure.

This government has addressed this through schemes like:

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana
- PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)

Funding for PMFME has increased by about 13 percent, and the PM Kisan Sampada Yojana allocation has increased by around 41 percent, strengthening food processing clusters, cold chains and packaging infrastructure.

This will reduce post-harvest losses and create employment in rural areas.

Focus on High-Value Crops

7. The Budget also promotes diversification through programmes supporting crops such as coconut, cashew, cocoa and sandalwood, which will strengthen export potential and farmer incomes.

This is particularly relevant for states like Odisha, where crops like cashew, turmeric, spices and millets have immense market potential.

Strengthening the Cooperative Movement

8. The government has taken historic steps to strengthen the cooperative sector. The Ministry of Cooperation has been allocated Rs 1744.74 crore for the FY 2026-27.

Tax benefits and reforms have been introduced to strengthen cooperative institutions engaged in milk, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables marketing.

Cooperatives are not merely institutions — they are vehicles of rural empowerment.

From dairy to credit, from storage to marketing, cooperatives enable farmers to benefit from collective strength.

I represent Kandhamal Lok Sabha constituency in Odisha, a largely tribal region.

Our farmers practise spice cultivation, turmeric farming, millets, horticulture and mainly having forest-based livelihoods.

Government initiatives promoting value addition, FPOs, natural farming and food processing will greatly benefit districts like Kandhamal.

The promotion of millets and tribal crops has also given new recognition

to traditional farming systems practiced by tribal communities.

Allow me to say three things very clearly:

For decades farmers were promised reforms;

today farmers are witnessing transformation.

Earlier governments spoke about poverty alleviation;

this government speaks about prosperity creation.

Earlier agriculture policy meant subsidies alone;

today agriculture policy means technology, markets and entrepreneurship.

And finally, under the abled leadership of our Prime Minister, agriculture is no longer seen as a sector of distress, but as a sector of opportunity.

This Budget strengthens the entire agricultural ecosystem:

- Production
- Processing
- Value addition
- Market access
- Rural entrepreneurship

By investing in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, food processing and cooperatives, the government is laying the foundation for a prosperous rural economy and a developed India.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants and urge this august House to pass them.

Jai Hind

Thank you

***SHRIMATI GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR (BANASKANTHA):** Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Agriculture Budget for the year 2026-27. In this budget, a provision of ₹1,40,000 crore has been made for the agriculture sector. I would like to present my demands on the same.

Honorable Chairperson Madam, in the year 2025-26, from this very House, honorable Finance Minister had announced that the limit of KCC (Kisan Credit Card) loans for farmers will be increased from ₹3,00,000 to ₹5,00,000. But till today, no farmer has been given this KCC loan of ₹5,00,000. So, I demand ₹5,00,000 KCC loan be provided to the farmers.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, due to excessive rainfall, the relief and assistance that farmers in Gujarat should have received has not been provided to them. BJP Government is in power both in Centre and the state, but when excessive rain occurred in Gujarat, no kind of help was given to the farmers of Gujarat from the Centre.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, my second demand is that farmers across the entire country are demanding Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all crops from the government. Farmers are not getting the full MSP, which leads to their exploitation. Middlemen and traders earn excessive profits, while farmers do not receive the rightful value for their produce. In Gujarat, NABARD carried out the procurement of groundnuts, where limits of two quintals and two hectares were imposed. In this procurement, corruption occurred—groundnuts were

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Gujarati.

fraudulently brought from other states and sold under the names of farmers who had not even cultivated them, resulting in scams worth crores of rupees. Even in the approval process for groundnut procurement under NABARD, corruption worth lakhs of rupees took place.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, there is a growing demand for organic farming across the country. A separate budget allocation should be made for organic farming, especially as cases of diseases like cancer and heart attacks are increasing in the country. Separate APMC markets should be established for organic agricultural products. Policies for organic produce should include MSP, and government-supported laboratory facilities should be set up in every APMC for testing organic produce.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, many members here have spoken about the potato crop. I come from Banaskantha district, which is the largest potato-producing district in the country. Companies had entered into contracts with the farmers there to purchase potatoes, but even after making contracts, they did not buy the potatoes after production. Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, when cold storages are built, the Government of India and the Government of Gujarat provide subsidies, but these are given to industrialists and big companies, and they do not allow small and marginal farmers to store potatoes in those cold storages.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, the UPA government had waived farmers' loans worth 71 thousand crores in this country. The Bharatiya Janata Party has been in power at the Centre for twelve years, so I demand that the loans of all

farmers in the country be waived.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, finally, I would like to say when we are demanding status of *Rashtramata* for the cow, there are more than 1800 gaushalas in my state of Gujarat, and about 203 of them are in my district Banaskantha. In the committee I am part of, our recommendation is to provide ₹100 per animal for the maintenance of cows.

Hon'ble Chairperson Madam, when the opposition in Gujarat brought a private member bill to grant *Rajyamata* status to the cow, the Bharatiya Janata Party did not even allow it to be discussed. The BJP only asks for votes in the name of cows; they have no mindset to actually save and protect cows. I request you to provide subsidies to gaushalas for the maintenance of Gaumata.

***श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज) :** मैं सबसे पहले आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए आपको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने बजट सत्र 2026-27 के कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय संबंधी अनुदान मांगो पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया। मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय संबंधी अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ तथा इस के साथ देश के अन्नदाता किसानों से संबंधित कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के संबंध में वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए अनुदान माँगें प्रस्तुत करने के लिए माननीय कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी, माननीय कृषि राज्य मंत्री रामनाथ ठाकुर जी एवं भागीरथ चौधरी जी को हार्दिक बधाई एवं साधुवाद देता हूँ।

भारत जैसे दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाले देश में प्रत्येक नागरिक को सुलभ तरीके से खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराना बहुत बड़ी चुनौती का काम है। ऐसे चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य को माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के निर्देशन एवं मार्गदर्शन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय बहुत ही

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सफलतापूर्वक कर रहा हैं। इस मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदान माँग में वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए 01 लाख 40 हजार 529 करोड़ (1,40,529 करोड़ से अधिक का कुल राशि का आवंटन, जो पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की राशि से लगभग 5.04% अधिक है। जो दर्शाता है कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी एवं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी कृषि एवं विशेष कर किसानों के प्रति कितनी गहरी चिंता एवं संवेदना रखते हैं। इतनी बड़ी राशि के ऐतिहासिक आवंटन से हमारे देश के कृषि क्षेत्र एवं किसानों के लिए बहुत सारी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को लागू करने में काफी बल मिलेगा।

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 में बड़े स्तर पर राशि का आवंटन होने से आज के आधुनिक तकनीक युग में AI जैसे टूल का कृषि क्षेत्र में सकारात्मक रूप से व्यापक उपयोग करते हुए कृषि उत्पादकता एवं किसानों के आय में बढ़ोतरी करते हुए उनके जीवन स्तर को भी ऊँचा उठाने में मदद मिलेगी। इतना ही नहीं इससे कृषि अनुसंधान एवं कृषि संबंधी शिक्षा विभाग के माध्यम से उन्नत किस्म के बीजों के निर्माण में शोध संबंधी कार्य को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। नये कृषि महाविद्यालयों का स्थापना कर देश के सुदूरवर्ती एवं पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कृषि संबंधी उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने में भी सहयोग मिलेगा।

वाणीकी संबंधी प्रशिक्षण/शिक्षण कार्यों को भी अद्यतन तरीके एवं तीव्र गति से पूर्ण करने में सफलता मिलेगी। इन सब के बावजूद इस बजट आवंटन में किसान सम्मान निधि को और उपयुक्त ढंग से लागू करने तथा साथ ही फसल बीमा का मुचारू निष्पादन करने में सहूलियत होगी।

अंत में, मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय संबंधी अनुदान मांग का पुनः समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र महाराजगंज लोकसभा, बिहार में इस मंत्रालय में संबंधित विभिन्न कार्यों को भी कराने हेतु माननीय कृषि एवं किसान मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ जो निम्न प्रकार है:-

1. मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अंतर्गत वर्षों से प्रक्रियार्थी कृषि महाविद्यालय स्थापना कार्य को शीघ्र कराया जाये।
2. मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के सिवान जिला अंतर्गत भगवानपुर हाट कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र एवं सारण (छपरा)

जिला अंतर्गत माँझी कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र को परिकृष्ट किया जाये।

3. किसानों के उत्पादन का उचित लाभ दिलाने के लिए मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में ई-कृषि मंडी (e-NAM) का स्थापना कर उसका व्यापक प्रचार-पचार एवं प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था कराया जाये।

4. प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों (ड्रिप/स्प्रिंकलर) के द्वारा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कराई जाये।

5. हमारे क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए PM KUSUM योजना के तहत सोलर संप की स्थापना एवं सौर्य ऊर्जा उत्पादन की व्यवस्था कराया जाये।

6. हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र में कृषि में ड्रोन के उपयोग और महिला सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए NAMO DRONE योजना के तहत प्रशिक्षण का केन्द्र स्थापित कराया जाये।

***डॉ. राजेश मिश्रा (सीधी) :** मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की माँग 2026-2027 के संदर्भ में अपना विचार प्रस्तुत करते हुए अपनी माँग रख रहा हूँ।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र सीधी के सीधी सिंगरौली एवं शहडोल जिले ब्यौहारी विधान सभा के किसानों हेतु कुछ आवश्यक माँग निम्नानुसार हैं—

सीधी जिला, PM धन धान्य योजना में जोड़ा गया है। इसके लिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी, माननीय कृषि मंत्री एवं कल्याण मंत्री श्रीमान शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

मेरे सीधी जिला सिंगरौली जिला के दक्षिणी भाग का ब्यौहारी में (MAHUA) को अत्यधिक मात्र में खेती होती है किन्तु किसानों को पर्याप्त दाम नहीं मिल पाता। कृपया मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में, महुआ प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्र भंडारण का महुआ के लड्डू व बिस्किट बनाने हेतु उद्योग लगवाने हेतु भी अनुरोध करता हूँ। अभी छोटे-छोटे समूह में आजीविका के माध्यम से महिलाएं यह कार्य कर रही हैं कृपया इसे बड़े स्तर में प्रारंभ करने हेतु वैज्ञानिक संसाधनों व इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने हेतु अनुरोध करता हूँ।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में कटहल की पर्याप्त खेती होती है किसान कटहल का उचित लाभ नहीं मिल

* Speech was laid on the Table.

नहीं प्राप्त कर पा रहा है निवेदन है कि कटहल है जिसमें फल, पाउडर, चिप्स, अचार व अन्य प्रोडक्ट बनते हैं हेतु प्रसंस्करण यूनिट ,स्टोरेज, मैन्युफैक्चरिंग यूनिट, बनाने हेतु अनुरोध करता हूँ। महोदय हमारे सीधी में केवल खेती पर ही निर्भरता है सिंचाई की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं तथा यहां पर खाद्य प्रसंस्करण यूनिट बनाने हेतु निवेदन करता हूँ हमारे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में कोंडा, कुटकी ज्वार मावा पर्याप्त मात्रा में होता है श्री अन्न अन्य के अधिक उत्पादन हेतु कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र के माध्यम से किसानों की प्रशिक्षित बनाने की आवश्यकता है मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में कृषि महा विकास का खोया संस्थान केंद्र खोलने का अनुरोध करता हूँ वह बागवानी केंद्र की मांग करता हूँ अंत में मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

***श्रीमती मंजू शर्मा (जयपुर) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने विचार प्रस्तुत करना चाहती हूँ।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे किसान देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ हैं। आज जब हम विकसित भारत की दिशा में अग्रसर हैं तब यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हमारे किसानों की आय, उनकी उत्पादकता और उनकी जीवन गुणवत्ता में समुचित सुधार सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

मैं इस अवसर पर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा किसानों के हित में चलाई जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं, जैसे प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना और मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना की सराहना करी हूँ। इन योजनाओं ने किसानों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्रदान की है तथा कृषि क्षेत्र में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन लाया है। किन्तु, मैं विशेष रूप से, अपने जयपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ।

पहला, राजस्थान, विशेषकर जयपुर क्षेत्र में जल संकट एक गंभीर समस्या है। वर्षा पर निर्भरता अधिक होने के कारण किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता। अतः मैं मांग करती हूँ कि सूक्ष्म सिंचाई योजनाओं को और अधिक बढ़ावा दिया जाए तथा ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकलर सिस्टम पर अतिरिक्त सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाए।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

दूसरा, किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिलना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसके लिए मंडी व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की प्रभावी खरीद सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी है। जयपुर क्षेत्र में कृषि उपज मंडियों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाए।

तीसरा, कृषि में तकनीकी हस्तक्षेप को बढ़ाना समय की मांग है। डिजिटल कृषि, ड्रोन तकनीक और आधुनिक उपकरणों के उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु विशेष योजनाएं लाई जाएं ताकि छोटे और सीमांत किसान भी इसका लाभ उठा सकें।

चौथा, भंडारण और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की कमी के कारण किसानों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वेयरहाउस और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए।

पांचवां, जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है। इससे न केवल किसानों की लागत कम होगी, बल्कि मिट्टी की उर्वरता भी बनी रहेगी।

किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का लक्ष्य तभी संभव है, जब हम उन्हें समुचित संसाधन, तकनीक और बाजार उपलब्ध कराएं। इस दिशा में, यह बजट एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, लेकिन हमें इसे और अधिक समावेशी एवं क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बनाना होगा।

अंत में, मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए, यह अपेक्षा करती हूँ कि सरकार किसानों के हित में और अधिक प्रभावी कदम उठाएगी।

जयपुर, राजस्थान में आईसीएआर संस्थान की स्थापना हेतु विषय में कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्राकृतिक खेती, कृषि पारिस्थितिकी, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण, पारंपरिक कृषि ज्ञान के संरक्षण तथा कृषि नीति निर्माण पर केन्द्रित भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के एक संस्थान की स्थापना जयपुर, राजस्थान में किये जाने के संबंध में।

राजस्थान भारत का एक विशाल राज्य है, जहां विभिन्न प्रकार के कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्र पाए जाते हैं। राज्य को जल संकट, भूमि क्षरण, मरुस्थलीकरण और जलवायु परिवर्तन जैसी गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इन परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्षेत्र विशेष के लिए उपयुक्त अनुसंधान एवं नीतिगत विकास की आवश्यकता है।

जयपुर जो राजस्थान की राजधानी है, यह राज्य का प्रमुख प्राशासनिक, शैक्षणिक एवं नीतिगत केंद्र है। इसके बावजूद आज तक जयपुर में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद का कोई भी संस्थान स्थापित नहीं किया गया है।

इस प्रकार जयपुर में प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित यह संस्थान प्राकृतिक खेती, सतत कृषि विकास, जल एवं भूमि संरक्षण तथा किसान केन्द्रित नवाचारों को बढ़ावा देकर आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आत्मनिर्भर भारत, वोकल फॉर लोकल एवं सतत विकास के विज़न, 2047 को साकार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा।

यह संस्थान किसानों की आय में वृद्धि जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि प्रणाली के विकास तथा पारंपरिक ज्ञान के वैज्ञानिक एकीकरण के माध्यम से भारत को एक सशक्त समृद्ध एवं पर्यावरण-संतुलित कृषि राष्ट्र बनाने की दिशा में मील का पत्थर सिद्ध होगा।

***ADV DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI):** I present my views on the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. While the government speaks of agricultural resilience and growth, I must draw the attention of this House to the stark and devastating reality faced by the farmers in my constituency, Idukki, and across the Western Ghats of Kerala.

Agriculture is the backbone of Idukki. Our farmers cultivate the spices and plantation crops that earn immense foreign exchange for this country. Yet, today, the Idukki farmer is fighting a losing battle for survival against crashing prices, climate change, and unmitigated wildlife attacks.

Through you, I wish to place the following critical demands before the Honorable Minister of Agriculture:

1. The Crisis in Cash Crops and the Need for MSP

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Idukki is the heartland of India's cardamom, pepper, rubber, coffee, and tea production. Over the past few years, the cost of production—especially labor and input costs—has skyrocketed, while the prices of these cash crops have either stagnated or plummeted.

- Cardamom & Rubber: The volatility in prices has pushed small and marginal farmers to the brink of heavy debt. Furthermore, the unprecedented droughts of recent years have destroyed thousands of hectares of cardamom plantations.

- The Demand: I strongly urge the government to include Cardamom in the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) list and announce a Minimum Support Price (MSP) of at least ₹2,000 per kilogram. Similarly, a robust MSP mechanism must be established for natural rubber to save our plantation sector from total collapse.

2. Escalating Human-Animal Conflict

Our farmers are not just losing their livelihoods; they are losing their lives. The invasion of wild elephants, wild boars, and other animals into farmlands has become a daily nightmare in Idukki. Crops worth crores are destroyed overnight, and human casualties are mounting.

- The Demand: The current compensation mechanisms are woefully inadequate and delayed. I demand an immediate amendment to the Wildlife Protection Act to allow for the effective management of this crisis, including declaring wild boars as vermin in heavily affected agricultural zones. We need a statutory, fast-tracked mechanism to provide adequate compensation for

crop destruction and loss of life.

3. Fertilizer Shortages and Input Costs

The government must address the recurring scarcity of essential agricultural inputs. Farmers in Idukki and other parts of Kerala frequently face severe shortages of subsidized fertilizers, particularly Urea and Potash.

- The Demand: The Ministry must ensure an uninterrupted, timely supply of subsidized fertilizers to Kerala. Without these vital inputs, the yield and quality of our spices and cash crops will drastically decline, further crippling the agrarian economy.

4. Climate Change and Ecological Constraints

Idukki is bearing the brunt of extreme weather events—from devastating landslides and unseasonal rains to severe, prolonged droughts. Coupled with this, the restrictions imposed under Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZ) are creating immense anxiety among the farming community, who fear displacement and loss of their constitutional rights to their land.

- The Demand: We need a balanced approach that protects the Western Ghats without punishing the farmers who have been its traditional custodians. I request the government to announce a special, comprehensive financial package of ₹1,000 crore for Idukki to build climate-resilient agricultural infrastructure, clear mounting agrarian debts, and rejuvenate the drought-hit plantations.

Conclusion

The farmers of Idukki are not asking for charity; they are asking for a fair

price for their sweat, protection for their lives and crops, and the basic right to survive. If we do not act now, we risk witnessing the complete abandonment of the agricultural sector in one of India's most vital spice-producing regions. I urge the government to incorporate these demands and allocate specific funds for the plantation and spice sectors of Kerala.

Thank you.

***श्री लुम्बाराम चौधरी (जालौर) :** मैं भारत के प्रधानमंत्री जी श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और कृषि मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ कि आपने प्रधान मंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना के तहत 100 आकांक्षी कृषि जिलों को विकसित करने की घोषणा की है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत जालौर जिले को शामिल किया है, उसके लिए आपका बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

अगस्त, 1998 में माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने किसानों के लिए तीन लाख रुपये का किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड जारी करके किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से समृद्ध करने का काम किया। 27 साल बाद पुनः मोदी सरकार ने किसानों की सुध लेते हुए किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड की लिमिट तीन लाख से पांच लाख रुपये की है। इसके लिए भी मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी और कृषि मंत्री जी को किसानों की तरफ से बधाई देता हूँ।

सिरोही जिला खनिज संपदा के साथ-साथ कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र भी है। यहाँ पैदा होने वाली सौंफ की महक देश-दुनिया तक फैल रही है। सौंफ एक द्विवार्षिक, सुगंधित पौधा है जिसकी सुगंध सुखद होती है। सिरोही जिले में इसकी खेती बड़े पैमाने पर की जाती है और इसका उपयोग विभिन्न व्यंजनों और औषधीय प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जाता है। राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले की 'एक जिला एक उत्पाद' योजना के तहत पहचान बन चुकी है। प्रदेश में कुल पैदावार का 10 फीसदी उत्पादन सिरोही जिले का है, जिसकी देश-दुनिया में खास डिमांड है। परन्तु, देश में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली सौंफ के उत्पादक जिले सिरोही की इस उपज को अभी तक 'प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा

* Speech was laid on the Table.

योजना' में शामिल नहीं किया गया है। सौंफ की फसल को नुकसान होने की स्थिति में मुआवजा नहीं मिलने के कारण किसानों को बड़ा आर्थिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है।

आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सौंफ को प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में शामिल किया जाए। मुझे वर्ष 2007 में इजरायल जाने का अवसर मिला था। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ के किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है।

तब मैंने सोचा कि भारत के किसानों की भी ऐसी स्थिति कब होगी, भारत में यह नियम कब लागू होगा?

इजराइल के किसानों की उपज, व्यापारी किसानों के खेत में आकर खेत से सीधा खरीदी जाती है। वहीं से सब्जी, फल और अन्य सभी उपज देश और विदेश में जाती है, जिससे किसान को मंडी, आढ़त व अन्य टैक्स से बचत कर सही रेट मिलता है।

मैंने वहाँ से लौटने के बाद तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री को पत्र लिखकर अपनी मनोदशा से अवगत करवाया था।

इजराइल के किसानों की तरह यदि भारत के किसानों को सीधा बाजार मिले, तो भारत के किसान भी अपनी फसल सब्जी और फल का सीधा व्यापार कर पाएंगे।

***डॉ. प्रशांत यादवराव पडोले (भन्डारा-गोंदिया) :** आज जब हम संघीय बजट 2026-27 पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, मैं केवल महाराष्ट्र का प्रतिनिधि बनकर नहीं, बल्कि उन 1.4 करोड़ किसानों की आवाज़ बनकर इस सदन में खड़ा हूँ, जिनके खून-पसीने से यह देश चलता है, लेकिन जिनकी पीड़ा इस सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं में कहीं दिखाई नहीं देती। यह बजट जिसे “किसान-केंद्रित” बताया जा रहा है। दरअसल, कॉरपोरेट हितों को प्राथमिकता देने वाला एक ऐसा दस्तावेज़ है, जिसमें ग्रामीण भारत के लिए केवल दिखावटी प्रावधान किए गए हैं।

वित्त मंत्री ने कृषि के लिए 1.62 लाख करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन का दावा किया है। परंतु, सच्चाई यह है कि यह कुल व्यय का मात्र 3 प्रतिशत है, जबकि, देश की लगभग 42 प्रतिशत

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कार्यशक्ति आज भी कृषि पर निर्भर है। एक ओर कॉरपोरेट कर में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 1.45 लाख करोड़ रुपये की रियायत दी जाती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर किसानों को सांख्यिकीय राहत देकर संतोष करने को कहा जाता है। यह बजट संतुलित आर्थिक नीति का उदाहरण नहीं, बल्कि ग्रामीण भारत के साथ वित्तीय भेदभाव का स्पष्ट प्रमाण है।

इस देश की कृषि समस्या का मूल कारण है - उपज का उचित मूल्य न मिलना। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य की व्यवस्था आज भी किसानों को उनके उत्पादन लागत के अनुरूप लाभ नहीं दे पा रही है। स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिश, जिनमें C2 लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत लाभ जोड़कर MSP देने की बात कही गई थी। आज भी केवल एक राजनीतिक नारा बनकर रह गई है। प्रश्न यह उठता है कि आखिर सरकार MSP को कानूनी दर्जा देने से क्यों डर रही है? क्या इसलिए कि इससे कॉरपोरेट खरीद प्रणाली और बड़े व्यापारिक हितों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा?

महाराष्ट्र के किसान देश का लगभग 45 प्रतिशत सोयाबीन उत्पादन करते हैं, फिर भी उन्हें अपनी फसल औने-पौने दामों पर बेचने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। बिचौलियों का वर्चस्व बना हुआ है और किसान घाटा झेल रहा है। यह केवल बाजार की विफलता नहीं, बल्कि नीतिगत निष्क्रियता का परिणाम है।

सरकार प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत 63,500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान बताकर अपनी पीठ थपथपा रही है। लेकिन जब इसे वास्तविकता में देखा जाए, तो यह मात्र 6,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष, अर्थात् लगभग 16 रुपये प्रतिदिन प्रति किसान बनता है।

16 रुपये प्रतिदिन कोई आय-सहायता नहीं, बल्कि किसानों के साथ एक प्रकार का मज़ाक है। इसी बीच डीज़ल की कीमतों में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, उर्वरकों की लागत अस्थिर बनी हुई है और मजदूरी तथा सिंचाई का खर्च लगातार बढ़ रहा है। यह स्थिति किसानों को एक ऐसे आर्थिक दबाव में धकेल रही है, जिसे हम “लागत-मूल्य असंतुलन” कह सकते हैं।

सरकार ने 500 नए जलाशयों के निर्माण की बात कही है, लेकिन बिना मजबूत बाजार तंत्र के यह निवेश अधूरा है। न तो पर्याप्त कोल्ड स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था है, न ही कृषि-प्रसंस्करण

इकाइयों का विस्तार किया गया है, और न ही ग्रामीण लॉजिस्टिक्स को मजबूत किया गया है। हर वर्ष लगभग 90,000 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की कृषि उपज केवल भंडारण और परिवहन की कमी के कारण नष्ट हो जाती है। महाराष्ट्र में प्याज और अंगूर के किसान बार-बार अपनी उपज फेंकने को मजबूर होते हैं। यह केवल अक्षमता नहीं, बल्कि संस्थागत उदासीनता का उदाहरण है।

पिछड़ी कड़ियों की बात करें तो 1.70 लाख करोड़ रुपये की उर्वरक सब्सिडी का लाभ मुख्यतः कंपनियों को मिलता है, किसानों को नहीं। किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) के लिए ऋण विस्तार पर कोई ठोस योजना नहीं है और APMC सुधारों को संतुलित और सशक्त बनाने की दिशा में भी कोई प्रयास नहीं दिखता।

कृषि निर्यात, जो महाराष्ट्र की लगभग 5 अरब डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है, वह भी सरकार की नीतिगत अस्थिरता का शिकार है। कभी अचानक निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध, तो कभी शुल्क में बदलाव- इस प्रकार की नीतियां किसानों में अनिश्चितता पैदा करती हैं। यह “मूल्य नियंत्रण” नहीं, बल्कि बाजार में हस्तक्षेप है, जिसका खामियाजा किसानों को उठाना पड़ता है।

डिजिटल कृषि मिशन के लिए 2,500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन जब देश के 60,000 से अधिक गांवों में आज भी स्थिर इंटरनेट सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। तब यह पहल केवल एक तकनीकी दिखावा प्रतीत होती है। बिना आधारभूत संरचना के डिजिटल समाधान केवल कागजी उपलब्धि बनकर रह जाते हैं।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों को भी इस बजट में गंभीरता से नहीं लिया गया है। महाराष्ट्र के किसान गुलाबी सुंडी के हमले, असमय वर्षा और बार-बार आने वाले सूखे से जूझ रहे हैं। इसके बावजूद जलवायु-प्रतिरोधी बीजों के विकास, फसल बीमा के विस्तार और कृषि अनुसंधान में पर्याप्त निवेश का अभाव स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई देता है। 9,967 करोड़ रुपये का अनुसंधान बजट न तो पर्याप्त है और न ही लक्षित।

यह बजट एक व्यापक प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाता है, जहां शहरी पूंजी को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है

और ग्रामीण श्रम को उपेक्षित किया जा रहा है। घोषणाएं की जा रही हैं, लेकिन जवाबदेही का अभाव है। यह “हेडलाइन आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था” है, जिसमें ज़मीनी हकीकत की अनदेखी की जाती है।

किसान इस देश के निर्माता हैं, वे किसी दया या दान के पात्र नहीं हैं। वे केवल अपने श्रम का न्यायपूर्ण मूल्य चाहते हैं। यह बजट न केवल किसानों के साथ अन्याय करता है, बल्कि समावेशी विकास की अवधारणा को भी कमजोर करता है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था का निर्माण किसानों की उपेक्षा करके नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं महाराष्ट्र के किसानों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी आवाज़ इस सदन में गूँज रही है और तब तक गूँजती रहेगी, जब तक उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिल जाता।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभापति महोदया, आज सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसमें आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। आज देश का किसान तकलीफ में है। मैं खुद भी वर्ष 2019 में एनडीए से जीतकर आया था। हमारे पंजाब के मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। हमने एनडीए इसलिए छोड़ी कि तीनों कृषि बिल जब सरकार लेकर आई, तो हम लोग किसानों के समर्थन में सड़कों पर गए और सत्ता को ठोकर मारकर यहाँ पर दोबारा जीत कर आए हैं। आज देश का किसान बहुत तकलीफ में है। आज देश के किसान पर 36-37 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा है। मैं मेरे राजस्थान की बात करूँ, तो 1,95,878 करोड़ रुपये राजस्थान के किसान पर कृषि कर्ज है। इससे राजस्थान के अंदर किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है। धन्ना सेठों का पिछले 25 साल के अंदर आपने 30 लाख करोड़ का कर्जा माफ़ किया है। मेरी माँग है कि देश के किसान का संपूर्ण कर्जा माफ़ करें, राजस्थान के किसान का संपूर्ण कर्जा माफ़ करें। एमएसपी खरीद पर आप लोग बड़े-बड़े दावे कर रहे हैं, लेकिन राजस्थान में जो आपका लक्ष्य है, देश में लक्ष्य है, उस पर राइडर लगा रखे हैं। आपने 25 क्विंटल से 40 क्विंटल किया, लेकिन खरीद नहीं हो रही है। मेरी माँग है कि एमएसपी खरीद गारंटी कानून बने और जो किसान की उपज होती है, उसको गारंटी कानून के तहत खरीदें। किसान की घटती आय,

बढ़ती लागत, किस तरह पेट्रोल-डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन आय नहीं हो रही। नैनो यूरिया की आप बात कर रहे हैं, आप जबरन नैनो यूरिया की बोतल दे रहे हैं कि आपको लेना पड़ेगी। इसके क्या दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे, इसके बारे में आपको किसानों को जागरूक करना चाहिए। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में आप किसानों से प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के नाम से प्रीमियम लेते हैं। मैंने मंत्री जी को पहले भी निवेदन किया था। जब हम एमपी लोग 'दिशा' की मीटिंग लेते हैं, तो पता ही नहीं चलता कि फसल बीमा के अंदर कोई संविदा पर एक लड़का आता है, वह कहता है कि मैं जिले का फसल बीमा का मालिक हूँ और पता लगता है कि वह छः महीने बाद चेंज हो जाता है। वह करोड़ों रुपये कमा कर जाता है। आखिर कौन इसकी देख-रेख करता है?

सभापति जी, फसल बीमा योजना में जो बड़ा घोटाला देश के अंदर हो रहा है और राजस्थान में हो रहा है, इसकी आप जाँच करें, कुछ लोगों को पीछे डालें। मुझे पता है कि आप डेढ़ घंटा भाषण देंगे, तो फसल बीमा के अंदर भी आप जाँच के कोई आदेश जरूर कराएँ। आपने अपने भाषण में से हमें समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

सभापति महोदया, भंडारण की जो व्यवस्थाएँ हैं, कृषि मंडियों की स्थिति, भंडारण की कमी और फसल के उचित विपणन का अभाव भी किसानों की आय को प्रभावित कर रहा है। किसानों को आधुनिक तकनीक, बेहतर बाजार निर्यात के अवसरों से जोड़ना होगा इसके लिए आपकी योजनाएँ भी चल रही हैं, मगर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र नागौर सहित... (व्यवधान) एक मिनट... ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज भी भंडारण की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं बस एक-दो सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। मेरा आग्रह है कि नागौर के अंदर केंद्रीय कृषि शुष्क विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए। पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि के छः से आठ हजार रुपये आप दे रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि यदि आप सम्मान चाहते हो, तो किसान को प्रति वर्ष एक लाख रुपये सम्मान निधि के नाम पर दें। मेरी एक माँग है कि सूखा प्रबंधन संहिता, 2016 में संशोधन करते हुए सूखा घोषणा की अवधि सूखे के प्रभाव के अनुसार आगामी वर्ष के माह जुलाई

तक या मानसून के आगमन तक, जो पहले हो, बढ़ाई जा सके। फसल बीमा योजना को पारदर्शी और किसान हितैषी बनाएँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र नागौर के डीडवाना-कुचामन में एक-एक कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र स्वीकृत किया जाए और नागौर में मूँग पर अनुसंधान हेतु आईसीएआर के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अनुसंधान केंद्र खोला जाए। धन्यवाद महोदया।

श्री उमेशभाई बाबूभाई पटेल (दमन और दीव) : माननीय महोदया जी, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान माँगों पर चर्चा के लिए इस महत्वपूर्ण अवसर पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदया जी, हम जब कृषि की बात करते हैं, तो हमें समुद्र को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए। मत्स्य पालन भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था का बड़ा स्तंभ है। हालिया अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों के कारण क्षेत्र में मछुआरों को मछली पकड़ने हेतु आवश्यक डीजल की आपूर्ति बाधित हो रही है। इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड एवं रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा आपूर्ति प्रभावित होने से स्थानीय स्तर पर डीजल की भारी कमी उत्पन्न हुई है तथा कीमतों में असामान्य वृद्धि देखी जा रही है। दमन और दीव का पारंपरिक मछुआरा समुदाय पूरी तरह से समुद्री मत्स्य व्यवसाय पर निर्भर है और डीजल उनके लिए जीवन रेखा के समान है। वर्तमान स्थिति में उनकी नौकाएँ समुद्र में नहीं जा पा रही हैं, जिससे हजारों परिवारों की आजीविका पर सीधा संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है।

महोदया जी, जब तक रूस से सस्ता तेल मिलता था, तब तक रिलायंस बड़ी कमाई करता रहा। आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति के कारण तेल की थोड़ी-सी समस्या क्या हुई, रिलायंस ने अपना व्यापारी वाला रूप दिखाते हुए हमारे प्रदेश में डीजल की आपूर्ति बंद कर दी। हमारे मछुआरों को भगवान भरोसे छोड़ दिया। क्या यह रिलायंस देश के कठिन समय में थोड़ा नुकसान नहीं सह सकता था? रिलायंस ने साबित किया कि कमाई होगी तो कमाएँगे, पर नुकसान नहीं सहेंगे। रिलायंस ने तो ऐसा किया कि 'अपना काम बनता तो भाड़ में जाए जनता'। जैसे किसान के लिए बीज-खाद जरूरी होता है, वैसे ही मछुआरों के लिए डीजल उतना ही जरूरी होता है।

महोदया, मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि मछुआरों के लिए डीजल की आपूर्ति तत्काल प्रभाव से बहाल की जाए, तेल कंपनियों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के निर्देश दिए

जाएँ। भविष्य में ऐसी स्थिति से बचाव हेतु विशेष आपूर्ति तंत्र विकसित किया जाए। आवश्यकता अनुसार रियायती अथवा नियंत्रित दर पर डीजल उपलब्ध कराने पर विचार किया जाए।

साथ ही, अभी मच्छीमारी के लिए बोट में यूज होने वाले डीजल को कॉमर्शियल किया जाए। उस डीजल को Essential Livelihood Input घोषित किया जाए। जैसे खेती के लिए पानी के पंप के लिए डीजल पर सब्सिडी दी जाती है, वैसे ही मच्छीमारी के लिए डीजल और पेट्रोल को एग्रीकल्चर में रखते हुये सब्सिडी दर से दिया जाये। मच्छीमारी में यूज होने वाले बर्फ बनाने के लिए यूज होने वाली बिजली को भी एग्रीकल्चर में गिना जाए। Dedicated Diesel Supply Mechanism बनाया जाए। Subsidized Diesel Scheme लागू की जाए। Emergency Fuel Supply System बनाई जाए। हमारे संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के मछुआरों के लिए मछुआरा कल्याण बोर्ड, फिशरीज डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया जाए।

महोदया, कृषि योजना का मूल्यांकन केवल राष्ट्रीय औसत से ही नहीं बल्कि छोटे से छोटे, सबसे कमजोर से कमजोर क्षेत्र से होना चाहिए। डीएनएच और दमन-दीव को शामिल करके इंकलूसिव एग्रीकल्चर बनाया जाए।... (व्यवधान)

***श्री तारिक अनवर (कटिहार) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए, पिछले वर्ष के बजट और उसके वास्तविक प्रभावों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

कृषि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है और करोड़ों किसानों की आजीविका का आधार है। सरकार यह दावा करती है कि किसानों की आय बढ़ रही है और कृषि क्षेत्र सशक्त हो रहा है, लेकिन जमीनी सच्चाई यह है कि किसानों की आय, बढ़ती लागत और जोखिम के बीच असंतुलन लगातार बढ़ रहा है।

पिछले वर्ष के बजट (2025-26) में PM-KISAN, फसल बीमा, कृषि अवसंरचना और डिजिटल कृषि जैसी कई घोषणाएँ की गईं, लेकिन इनका प्रभाव अपेक्षित स्तर तक नहीं पहुँच

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पाया। PM- KISAN के तहत ₹6,000 वार्षिक सहायता आज की बढ़ती लागत, बीज, खाद, डीज़ल और मजदूरी के मुकाबले अपर्याप्त है। फसल बीमा योजना में देरी, जटिल प्रक्रिया और कम भुगतान जैसी समस्याएँ अभी भी बनी हुई हैं।

MSP का मुद्दा आज भी किसानों के लिए सबसे बड़ा सवाल बना हुआ है। MSP घोषित होने के बावजूद सभी फसलों की प्रभावी खरीद नहीं होती है। कई किसानों को MSP से कम कीमत पर अपनी उपज बेचनी पड़ती है। MSP को कानूनी गारंटी अब तक नहीं दी गई है। इसके साथ ही, मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ, अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार समझौते, विशेष रूप से भारत-अमेरिका (India-USA) व्यापार संबंध।

सरकार लगातार कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात को बढ़ाने और नए व्यापार समझौतों की बात करती है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या इन समझौतों में भारतीय किसानों के हितों की पर्याप्त सुरक्षा की जा रही है? अमेरिका जैसे देशों में किसानों को भारी सब्सिडी मिलती है, जिससे उनके उत्पाद सस्ते पड़ते हैं। यदि बिना पर्याप्त सुरक्षा के बाजार खोले गए, तो इससे भारतीय किसानों-खासकर छोटे और सीमांत किसानों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि किसी भी व्यापार समझौते में घरेलू किसानों की सुरक्षा, MSP और सार्वजनिक खरीद प्रणाली, और कृषि क्षेत्र की स्थिरता, इन सभी को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

देश के कई हिस्सों में किसान जलवायु परिवर्तन की मार झेल रहे हैं- अनियमित वर्षा, सूखा, बाढ़ और उत्पादन में अनिश्चितता बढ़ रही है। इसके बावजूद दीर्घकालिक और ठोस नीति का अभाव दिखता है। इसी संदर्भ में मैं बिहार के कटिहार जिले का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ, जो राष्ट्रीय स्थिति का एक प्रतिनिधि उदाहरण है। कटिहार जैसे क्षेत्रों में हर वर्ष बाढ़ और कटाव से फसलें बर्बाद होती हैं। किसानों को समय पर मुआवजा नहीं मिलता है। सरकारी खरीद व्यवस्था कमजोर है। भंडारण और बाजार की सुविधाओं का अभाव है। यह स्थिति केवल एक जिले की नहीं, बल्कि देश के कई बाढ़ और आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की वास्तविकता को दर्शाती है।

पिछले बजट का प्रभाव यह रहा कि घोषणाएँ अधिक हुईं, लेकिन क्रियान्वयन कमजोर रहा,

किसानों की आय में अपेक्षित वृद्धि नहीं हुई, लागत बढ़ने के बावजूद राहत सीमित रही, इसलिए मैं सरकार से निम्नलिखित मांगें करता हूँ कि MSP को कानूनी गारंटी दी जाए। PM-KISAN की राशि को बढ़ाया जाए, फसल बीमा योजना को सरल, पारदर्शी और समयबद्ध बनाया जाए, बाढ़ और आपदा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों- जैसे कटिहार-के लिए विशेष कृषि पैकेज दिया जाए, भंडारण, कोल्ड स्टोरेज और प्रोसेसिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत किया जाए। किसी भी अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार समझौते में किसानों के हितों की रक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाए। जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के लिए दीर्घकालिक कृषि नीति बनाई जाए।

किसान केवल अन्नदाता नहीं, बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की आधारशिला हैं। जब तक देशभर के किसानों को उचित मूल्य, सुरक्षा और स्थिर आय नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक कृषि विकास अधूरा रहेगा।

इसी आशा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) :** मैं वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने प्रमुख बिंदु सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

कृषि क्षेत्र देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की आधारशिला है, जो बड़े स्तर पर रोजगार उपलब्ध कराते हुए GDP में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहा है। विगत वर्षों में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन, बागवानी, पशुपालन, मत्स्य पालन, कृषि निर्यात तथा किसान कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से उल्लेखनीय प्रगति दर्ज की गई है। साथ ही, डिजिटल कृषि, सिंचाई विस्तार एवं कृषि अवसंरचना के क्षेत्र में भी महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रस्तुत बिंदुओं में पूर्ववर्ती UPA काल एवं वर्तमान NDA काल के बीच तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण भी सम्मिलित है, जिसमें तथ्यात्मक आंकड़ों के आधार पर कृषि क्षेत्र में हुए परिवर्तनों को दर्शाया गया है। उक्त बिंदुओं को सदन के पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
अनुदान मांग 2026-27 पर चर्चा हेतु प्रमुख बिंदु

1. कृषि क्षेत्र की सुदृढ़ होती भूमिका

भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र आज भी देश की लगभग 45 प्रतिशत से अधिक कार्यबल को रोजगार प्रदान करता है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि एवं संबद्ध क्षेत्रों का भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) में योगदान लगभग 13.9 प्रतिशत था, जो बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में लगभग 16.2 प्रतिशत हो गया है। यह वृद्धि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि क्षेत्र की बढ़ती भूमिका और उसके सुदृढ़ होते आधार को दर्शाती है।

वैश्विक आर्थिक अनिश्चितताओं के बावजूद कृषि क्षेत्र की वृद्धि दर लगभग 3.5 से 4 प्रतिशत के आस-पास रही, जो इस क्षेत्र की स्थिरता और लचीलापन को दर्शाती है।

- केंद्र सरकार द्वारा कृषि क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए बजटीय आवंटन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की गई है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए बजट आवंटन लगभग ₹27,049 करोड़ था, जबकि वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए ₹1,39,756.55 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। 409 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है
- कुल केंद्रीय बजट में कृषि मंत्रालय की हिस्सेदारी 2.71% है, यह स्पष्ट करता है कि सरकार ने कृषि विकास, किसान कल्याण और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के सुदृढीकरण को नीति के प्रमुख केंद्र में रखा है।

2. खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में ऐतिहासिक उपलब्धियाँ

- सरकार की किसान-केंद्रित नीतियों और किसानों की मेहनत के परिणामस्वरूप देश ने खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति की है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 (UPA काल) में देश का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन लगभग 265 मिलियन टन था। वहीं हाल के वर्षों में यह उत्पादन उल्लेखनीय रूप से बढ़कर 2024-25 में लगभग 357.7 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच

गया है, जो कृषि क्षेत्र की बढ़ती क्षमता और उत्पादकता को दर्शाता है।

प्रमुख फसलों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा:

- चावल- लगभग 1,430 लाख मीट्रिक टन
- गेहूँ - लगभग 1,130 लाख मीट्रिक टन
- मोटे अनाज लगभग 510 लाख मीट्रिक टन
- दालें लगभग 280 लाख मीट्रिक टन
- तिलहन - लगभग 400 लाख मीट्रिक टन

भारत आज विश्व में चावल, गेहूँ, दालों और दूध के उत्पादन में अग्रणी देशों में शामिल है।

4. बागवानी क्षेत्र की तीव्र प्रगति

- भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्र ने पिछले वर्षों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार दर्ज किया है। नवीनतम अनुमानों के अनुसार देश का कुल बागवानी उत्पादन लगभग 369 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच गया है। इसमें प्रमुख योगदान फल उत्पादन लगभग 118.76 मिलियन टन तथा सब्जी उत्पादन लगभग 215.68 मिलियन टन का है, जो भारत में उच्च मूल्य कृषि के तेजी से विस्तार और किसानों की आय के नए अवसरों को दर्शाता है।

5. पशुपालन एवं मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र का बढ़ता योगदान: कृषि क्षेत्र की प्रगति में पशुपालन और मत्स्य पालन जैसे संबद्ध क्षेत्रों का योगदान निरंतर बढ़ रहा है। पिछले दशक में पशुपालन क्षेत्र का सकल मूल्य वर्धन लगभग 195 प्रतिशत तथा मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र का लगभग 140 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है।

वर्तमान में देश का दुग्ध उत्पादन लगभग 240 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच गया है और प्रति व्यक्ति दूध उपलब्धता लगभग 470 ग्राम प्रतिदिन हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त मत्स्य उत्पादन 180 लाख टन से अधिक हो चुका है, जिससे भारत विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मछली उत्पादक देश बन गया है, जो देश की ब्लू इकॉनमी में बढ़ती क्षमता और सफलता को दर्शाता है।

6. कृषि निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि : भारत का कृषि क्षेत्र वैश्विक बाजार में लगातार अपनी मजबूत

उपस्थिति दर्ज करा रहा है। हाल के वर्षों में देश का कृषि निर्यात 50 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर से अधिक के स्तर तक पहुँच गया है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 में कृषि एवं प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों का निर्यात लगभग 52-55 अरब डॉलर के आस-पास रहा।

7. प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना की अभूतपूर्व सफलता: प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) वर्ष 2019 में प्रारंभ की गई। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ प्राप्त हुआ है तथा अब तक ₹3.9 लाख करोड़ से अधिक की राशि प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के माध्यम से सीधे किसानों के बैंक खातों में हस्तांतरित की जा चुकी है। वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए ₹63,500 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है।

8. प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना: सरकार ने किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम से सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू किया है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत 78.4 करोड़ से अधिक किसान आवेदन दर्ज किए जा चुके हैं। किसानों को ₹1.83 लाख करोड़ से अधिक के दावे का भुगतान किया जा चुका है। यह योजना किसानों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण जोखिम सुरक्षा कवच प्रदान करती है।

9. कृषि ऋण और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड

कृषि निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संस्थागत ऋण की उपलब्धता को मजबूत किया गया है।

- वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में कृषि ऋण प्रवाह लगभग ₹22-23 लाख करोड़ तक पहुँच गया।
- किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना के अंतर्गत 8 करोड़ से अधिक सक्रिय कार्डधारक हैं।
- किसानों को ऋण प्राप्त करने में सुविधा देने के लिए बिना गारंटी (Collateral-Free) ऋण सीमा को ₹1.6 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹2 लाख कर दिया गया है, जिससे ऋण प्राप्ति की प्रक्रिया अधिक सरल और सुलभ हुई है।

10. डिजिटल कृषि एवं तकनीकी नवाचार : कृषि क्षेत्र को आधुनिक और दक्ष बनाने के लिए

सरकार द्वारा डिजिटल तकनीकों के उपयोग को व्यापक रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। डिजिटल कृषि मिशन के अंतर्गत किसानों का डिजिटल डेटाबेस तैयार किया जा रहा है तथा ड्रोन तकनीक, सटीक कृषि (Precision Farming) और रिमोट सेंसिंग को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (e-NAM) प्लेटफॉर्म से अब तक 1.79 करोड़ से अधिक किसान पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं और 1,522 मंडियों इससे जुड़ चुकी हैं, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य खोज और पारदर्शी विपणन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध हो रही है।

11. कृषि अवसंरचना में ऐतिहासिक निवेश : कृषि क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कृषि अवसंरचना कोष (Agriculture Infrastructure Fund) की स्थापना की है, जिसके अंतर्गत ₹1 लाख करोड़ के वित्तपोषण का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस पहल के माध्यम से भंडारण सुविधाएँ, कोल्ड चेन, कृषि लॉजिस्टिक्स तथा प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों का विकास किया जा रहा है। इससे कृषि आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को मजबूत करने के साथ-साथ पोस्ट-हार्वैस्ट हानि में लगभग 10-15 प्रतिशत तक कमी लाने में सहायता मिली है, जिससे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त होने की संभावना बढ़ी है।

12. किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) का सशक्तिकरण : प्रधानमंत्री जी द्वारा 29 फरवरी, 2020 को 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) के गठन एवं प्रोत्साहन की केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना प्रारंभ की गई, जिसका उद्देश्य 2027-28 तक 10,000 नए FPOs स्थापित करना है। इस योजना के लिए ₹6,865 करोड़ का बजट प्रावधान किया गया है।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत 10,000 FPOs में से 1,175 FPOs पूरी तरह महिला सदस्यों से गठित हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 1 जनवरी, 2026 तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत कुल 56.32 लाख किसानों में से 21.96 लाख महिला किसान हैं, जो कृषि क्षेत्र में महिलाओं की बढ़ती भागीदारी को दर्शाता है।

13. सिंचाई एवं जल प्रबंधन

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत देश में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई का विस्तार तेजी से हुआ है

और माइक्रो-इरिगेशन का कवरेज 2.2 करोड़ हेक्टेयर से अधिक हो चुका है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि में जल उपयोग दक्षता में लगभग 30-40 प्रतिशत तक सुधार हुआ है तथा फसल उत्पादकता में 20-25 प्रतिशत तक वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है, जिससे कृषि उत्पादन और संसाधनों के बेहतर उपयोग को बढ़ावा मिला है।

मिशन अमृत सरोवर की उपलब्धि

मिशन अमृत सरोवर के अंतर्गत देशभर में 68,000 से अधिक अमृत सरोवर (पुनर्जीवित अथवा निर्मित जलाशय) पूर्ण किए जा चुके हैं। इस पहल का उद्देश्य सिंचाई सहित विभिन्न उपयोगों के लिए जल उपलब्धता बढ़ाना, जल संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करना तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जल संसाधनों को सुदृढ़ करना है।

वर्ष 2012-13 में भारत का शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्र लगभग 66.1 मिलियन हेक्टेयर था। हाल के सरकारी अनुमानों के अनुसार 2025 के आस-पास यह बढ़कर लगभग 78 मिलियन हेक्टेयर तक पहुँच गया है।

14. मृदा स्वास्थ्य एवं वैज्ञानिक कृषि : मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड (Soil Health Card) योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक 24 करोड़ से अधिक मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड जारी किए जा चुके हैं।

इस योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को अपनी भूमि की पोषक तत्व स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त हो रही है, जिससे संतुलित उर्वरक उपयोग, उत्पादन लागत में कमी तथा मृदा उर्वरता के संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिला है।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप उर्वरकों की लागत में लगभग 8-10 प्रतिशत तक बचत हुई है और फसल उत्पादन में 5-6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। साथ ही यूरिया के उपयोग में लगभग 9 प्रतिशत की कमी तथा पोटाश के उपयोग में लगभग 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, जिससे मृदा पोषण संतुलन में सुधार आया है।

15. खाद्य प्रबंधन एवं खाद्य सुरक्षा : राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम (NFSA) के अंतर्गत देश में लगभग 81 करोड़ लाभार्थियों को सब्सिडी युक्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है, जिससे गरीब

एवं कमजोर वर्गों की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो रही है। इसके साथ ही देश की खाद्यान्न भंडारण क्षमता 870 लाख टन से अधिक हो चुकी है, जिससे खाद्यान्न प्रबंधन प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने और आपूर्ति की स्थिरता बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण सहायता मिली है।

16. डिजिटल कृषि एवं कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता आधारित पहल : भारत सरकार ने कृषि के डिजिटलीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन को लगभग ₹2,817 करोड़ के प्रावधान के साथ लागू किया है। इसके अंतर्गत AgriStack एवं Decision Support System के माध्यम से किसानों को डेटा-आधारित कृषि सलाह प्रदान की जा रही है। इसी क्रम में "भारत-विस्तार" AI आधारित प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया गया है, जो किसानों को स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुसार फसल, मौसम एवं कीट प्रबंधन संबंधी सलाह देता है। इस पहल के प्रारंभिक क्रियान्वयन हेतु लगभग ₹150 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे कृषि को स्मार्ट, तकनीक समर्थित एवं उत्पादकता-उन्मुख बनाया जा सके।

17. नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना

नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना को नवंबर 2024 में महिलाओं के स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) को कृषि कार्यों के लिए ड्रोन उपलब्ध कराने के उद्देश्य से प्रारंभ किया गया। इस योजना के अंतर्गत ड्रोन की लागत पर 80% तक की सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है, ताकि महिला समूह इन ड्रोन को किसानों को किराये पर उपलब्ध करा सकें। वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 में इस योजना के लिए ₹677 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है।

18. कृषि उपकरणों पर GST में कमी से किसानों को मिला लाभ (प्रमाणिक डेटा)

सरकार द्वारा कृषि मशीनरी और उपकरणों पर GST दर को 12-18% से घटाकर 5% करने से किसानों की लागत में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप:

- कृषि उपकरणों की खुदरा कीमतों में लगभग 7% से 13% तक की कमी आई है।
- वित्त मंत्रालय और कृषि मंत्रालय के आकलन के अनुसार प्रमुख कृषि उपकरणों की कीमतों में न्यूनतम 6-7% तक की सीधी बचत किसानों को हुई है।

19. प्रधानमंत्री कुसुम (PM-KUSUM) योजना

प्रधानमंत्री किसान ऊर्जा सुरक्षा एवं उत्थान महाभियान (PM-KUSUM) योजना वर्ष 2019 में प्रारंभ की गई। नवंबर, 2025 तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत 20.42 लाख से अधिक किसान लाभान्वित हो चुके हैं और लगभग 10,203 मेगावाट सौर क्षमता स्थापित की जा चुकी है।

इसके तहत 9.42 लाख से अधिक सोलर पंप स्थापित किए गए तथा 10.99 लाख मौजूदा पंपों का सौरकरण किया गया है।

इससे डीज़ल आधारित सिंचाई पर निर्भरता कम हुई है और प्रति किसान लगभग ₹60,000 प्रतिवर्ष तक डीज़ल लागत की बचत संभव हुई है। साथ ही किसान अपनी भूमि पर सौर संयंत्र स्थापित कर बिजली बेचकर अतिरिक्त आय भी अर्जित कर रहे हैं।

20. उच्च मूल्य कृषि एवं क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट फसलों का संवर्धन : सरकार द्वारा उच्च मूल्य कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट पहलों को लागू किया जा रहा है। तटीय क्षेत्रों में नारियल, चंदन, कोको और काजू जैसी उच्च-मूल्य फसलों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है, जबकि पहाड़ी एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बादाम, अखरोट, खुमानी और पाइन नट्स जैसी गिरीदार फसलों के विस्तार पर बल दिया गया है।

नारियल संवर्धन योजना के अंतर्गत पुराने वृक्षों को उन्नत किस्मों से प्रतिस्थापित कर उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता बढ़ाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में अगर (Agar) वृक्षों के संवर्धन को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। ₹350 करोड़ का बजट आवंटित किया गया है।

21. राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन (National Mission on Natural Farming) को भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2023-24 में प्रारंभ किया गया है।

इस योजना का उद्देश्य रासायनिक उर्वरकों एवं कीटनाशकों पर निर्भरता कम कर प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर आधारित टिकाऊ एवं कम लागत वाली खेती को बढ़ावा देना तथा किसानों की आय में वृद्धि करना है।

इस मिशन के अंतर्गत किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती की तकनीकों का प्रशिक्षण, प्रदर्शन तथा क्लस्टर आधारित विकास के माध्यम से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

प्रारंभिक चरण में लगभग 1 करोड़ किसानों को जोड़ने तथा लगभग 7.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में इस योजना के लिए लगभग ₹750 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह योजना मिट्टी की उर्वरता में सुधार, उत्पादन लागत में कमी तथा पर्यावरण संरक्षण में भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देने की अपेक्षा रखती है।

22. प्रधानमंत्री अन्नदाता आय संरक्षण अभियान (PM-AASHA) को वर्ष 2018 में किसानों को उनकी उपज के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) सुनिश्चित करने तथा उनकी आय की सुरक्षा के उद्देश्य से प्रारंभ किया गया था।

इस योजना के अंतर्गत Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) तथा Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPSS) के माध्यम से विशेष रूप से दलहन, तिलहन तथा अधिसूचित फसलों (बीज सहित) की खरीद अथवा मूल्य अंतर की भरपाई की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार वर्ष 2025 के अंत तक इस योजना से लगभग 1.27 करोड़ किसानों को लाभ प्राप्त हो चुका है। केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में इस योजना के लिए लगभग ₹7,000 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य उपलब्ध कराना तथा कृषि आय में स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करना है।

2014 से पहले और 2024-25 तक भारतीय कृषि क्षेत्र में आए परिवर्तन

1. खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि : वर्ष 2013-14 में भारत का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन लगभग 265 मिलियन टन था। सरकार की किसान केंद्रित नीतियों, बेहतर बीज, सिंचाई विस्तार और तकनीकी हस्तक्षेपों के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 2024-25 में यह बढ़कर लगभग 353-357 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच गया है। यह लगभग 90 मिलियन टन की महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि को दर्शाता है,

जिससे देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा और अधिक सुदृढ़ हुई है।

2. बागवानी उत्पादन में तीव्र विस्तार : वर्ष 2013-14 में देश का बागवानी उत्पादन लगभग 280 मिलियन टन था। हाल के वर्षों में फसल विविधीकरण और उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों को प्रोत्साहन के परिणामस्वरूप यह बढ़कर लगभग 365-369 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच पहुँच गया है। आज भारत में बागवानी उत्पादन कई मामलों में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन से भी अधिक हो चुका है, जो कृषि के बदलते स्वरूप को दर्शाता है।

3. कोल्ड चेन और कोल्ड स्टोरेज अवसंरचना का विस्तार : वर्ष 2014 के आस-पास देश में लगभग 6,900 कोल्ड स्टोरेज इकाइयों थीं, जिनकी कुल भंडारण क्षमता लगभग 30-32 मिलियन टन थी। वर्तमान में यह संख्या बढ़कर लगभग 8,700 से अधिक हो गई है और कुल क्षमता लगभग 39-40 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच चुकी है। इस विस्तार में कृषि अवसंरचना कोष और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण से संबंधित योजनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही है।

4. पोस्ट हार्वेस्ट हानि में कमी : पूर्व में भारत में विशेष रूप से फल और सब्जियों के क्षेत्र में कटाई के बाद होने वाली हानि लगभग 25-30 प्रतिशत तक आंकी जाती थी। कोल्ड चेन, भंडारण, ग्रेडिंग और लॉजिस्टिक्स अवसंरचना में सुधार के परिणामस्वरूप कई क्षेत्रों में यह हानि घटकर लगभग 5-13 प्रतिशत के दायरे में आ गई है। इससे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त होने लगा है।

5. कृषि निर्यात में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि: वर्ष 2013-14 में भारत का कृषि निर्यात लगभग 39 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर के स्तर पर था। वर्तमान में यह बढ़कर लगभग 55 अरब डॉलर तक पहुँच गया है। चावल, समुद्री उत्पाद, मसाले, चीनी तथा बागवानी उत्पादों के निर्यात में वृद्धि ने भारत को वैश्विक कृषि व्यापार में मजबूत स्थिति प्रदान की है।

6. कृषि ऋण में महत्वपूर्ण विस्तार : वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए संस्थागत ऋण का प्रवाह लगभग 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये के आस-पास था। किसानों को सस्ती और सुलभ वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने की नीतियों के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 2024-25 में कृषि ऋण प्रवाह बढ़कर लगभग 22-23 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गया है। इससे कृषि निवेश और उत्पादकता में वृद्धि को प्रोत्साहन

मिला है।

7. डेयरी क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति : वर्ष 2014 के आस-पास भारत का दुग्ध उत्पादन लगभग 137 मिलियन टन था। पशुपालन क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देने वाली नीतियों के कारण वर्तमान में यह बढ़कर लगभग 230-240 मिलियन टन तक पहुँच गया है। भारत आज विश्व का सबसे बड़ा दुग्ध उत्पादक देश है।

8. मत्स्य उत्पादन में वृद्धि: वर्ष 2013-14 में देश का मत्स्य उत्पादन लगभग 95 लाख टन था। तटीय और अंतर्देशीय मत्स्य पालन को बढ़ावा देने वाली योजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 2024-25 तक यह उत्पादन बढ़कर लगभग 180 लाख टन से अधिक हो गया है। इस क्षेत्र ने ग्रामीण रोजगार और निर्यात आय दोनों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।

9. कृषि विपणन में डिजिटल सुधार: पूर्व में कृषि विपणन मुख्यतः पारंपरिक मंडी प्रणाली पर निर्भर था। वर्तमान में राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार (e-NAM) प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से 1.7 करोड़ से अधिक किसान और 1500 से अधिक मंडियों जुड़ चुकी हैं। इससे किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य खोज और पारदर्शी विपणन व्यवस्था उपलब्ध हुई है।

10. किसान आय में सुधार के संकेत : राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय (NSO) द्वारा किए गए Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households के अनुसार भारत में कृषि परिवारों की औसत मासिक आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। वर्ष 2012-13 में एक कृषि परिवार की औसत मासिक आय ₹6,426 थी, जो वर्ष 2018-19 में बढ़कर ₹10,218 प्रति माह हो गई। इस प्रकार लगभग 59 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है।

11. कृषि ऋण में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार : कृषि निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए संस्थागत ऋण की उपलब्धता को व्यापक रूप से बढ़ाया गया है। वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि ऋण प्रवाह लगभग 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये था, जो वर्ष 2024-25 में बढ़कर लगभग 22-23 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गया है। इससे किसानों की पूंजी तक पहुँच और कृषि निवेश में वृद्धि हुई है।

- विश्व बैंक के अनुसार भारत में सिंचाई विस्तार, डिजिटल कृषि पहल और कृषि बाजार

सुधारों ने कृषि क्षेत्र की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है तथा किसानों की बाजार तक पहुंच को भी मजबूत किया है।

स्रोत: विश्व बैंक - इंडिया एग्रीकल्चर ओवरव्यू (India Agriculture Overview) / एनेबलिंग द बिज़नेस ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर रिपोर्ट (Enabling the Business of Agriculture Report)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन (FAO) ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है कि भारत की कृषि प्रणाली ने विशेषकर कोविड-19 के बाद वैश्विक आपूर्ति चुनौतियों के दौरान खाद्य आपूर्ति को स्थिर बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

स्रोत: FAO - स्टेट ऑफ फूड सिक्योरिटी एंड न्यूट्रिशन इन द वर्ल्ड रिपोर्ट (The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report)

हाल ही में एक सूचना का अधिकार (RTI) के माध्यम से प्राप्त आंकड़ों ने देश में कृषि क्षेत्र की चुनौतियों का व्यापक परिदृश्य सामने रखा है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार दो अलग-अलग अवधियों के बीच स्पष्ट अंतर भी दिखाई देता है। (UPA) सरकार के कार्यकाल (2004-2014) के दौरान लगभग 1,70,505 किसान आत्महत्या के मामले दर्ज किए गए। इसके मुकाबले (NDA) के कार्यकाल (2015-2022) में ऐसे 88,117 मामले दर्ज हुए, जो कि लगभग 50 प्रतिशत की कमी को दर्शाता है।

डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा (सिविकम) : सभापति महोदया, एग्रीकल्चर एंड फार्मर्स वेलफेयर के लिए 2026-27 के डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स का समर्थन करने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी एवं मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं और उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए एक-दो बातें यहां रखना चाहता हूं। भारत बहुत डायवर्सिफाइड कंट्री है। यहां पर प्रॉब्लम्स भी डायवर्सिफाइड हैं, यहां पर लैंड होल्डिंग और एग्रीकल्चर प्रैक्टिसेज भी डायवर्सिफाइड हैं, यहां पर इरिगेशन सिस्टम भी डायवर्सिफाइड है।

सभापति महोदया, मुझे लगता है जिस तरह से इस डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स में सात प्रतिशत एग्रीकल्चर रिसोर्सेज एजुकेशन के लिए रखे गए हैं। हमें लगता है कि यह और ज्यादा होना चाहिए।

रिसर्च के लिए कम से कम 15 प्रतिशत तो होना ही चाहिए।

सभापति महोदया, हिमालयी राज्यों में जैसे सिक्किम, उत्तराखंड एवं अन्य हिमालयी राज्यों में भी इरिगेशन ज्यादा महंगा होता है। इस सरकार ने पीएमकेएसवाई के अंतर्गत माइक्रो इरिगेशन का प्रावधान तो किया है लेकिन जिस वाटर सोर्स से माइक्रो इरिगेशन के लिए पानी लाया जाता है, आज वह क्लाइमेट चेंज की वजह से सूखता जा रहा है। इसलिए धारा विकास भी एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के अंतर्गत होना चाहिए ताकि जो इरिगेशन के लिए वॉटर सिप्रिंग्स यूज किए जाते हैं उसको रिज्यूनेट करने के लिए फंडिंग बहुत जरूरी है।

सभापति महोदया, मैं पीएम फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। पहाड़ी इलाकों में ज्यादातर मार्जिनल फार्मर्स रहते हैं। कंपनियां मार्जिनल फार्मर्स पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देती हैं। इसके अलावा जो वाइल्डलाइफ सेंचुरी के पेरीफेरी के गांवों में वाइल्डलाइफ की बहुत ही ज्यादा तस्करी होती है उसकी वजह से जो नुकसान होता है, अभी तक वह पीएम फसल योजना में इनपुट नहीं किया गया है। हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि इसको भी इंकलूड किया जाए, ताकि जिस तरह से वाइल्डलाइफ एनिमल नुकसान करते हैं, तो इसका भी मुआवजा फार्मर्स को मिलना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदया, ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग को जिस तरह से प्रमोट किया जा रहा है, तो मैं प्रधानमंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग को आगे ले जाने के लिए मैन्योर और बायो फर्टिलाइजर्स बनाने के लिए बायो रिसोर्स प्रोडक्शन सेंटर होना चाहिए। यह हर जगह पर बननी चाहिए, क्योंकि जब ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग पर किसान शिफ्ट होंगे तो प्रोडक्टिविटी घट जाएगी।... (व्यवधान)

***SHRI MUKESHKUMAR CHANDRAKAANT DALAL (SURAT):** Through progressive policies and strong financial support, the Modi Government continues to strengthen our Annadatas. This commitment is reflected in the Union Budget 2026-27, which allocates ₹ 2,32,561.38 crore to the Department

* Speech was laid on the Table.

of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and ₹ 9,967.40 crore to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education taking the total agricultural outlay to ₹ 2,42,528.78 crore. In contrast, the UPA Government relied on one-time relief measures such as the 2008 Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS) costing over ₹70,000 crore because the Government reimbursed banks for old unpaid loans, creating no new assets or productivity gains. However, the BJP Government provided ₹3.7 lakh crore to 11 crore farmer families under PM-KISAN making it the world's largest DBT scheme.

The Modi Government has shielded farmers from the vagaries of monsoon by scaling up the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and enhancing the Agriculture Contingency Fund. The Union Budget 2026-27 earmarks over ₹12,200 crore for crop insurance subsidies, annual farmer enrollment in 2024-25 stood at 4.19 crore, the highest since inception, up from 3.17 crore in 2022-23, to insure their crops at nominal premiums while claims are settled through satellites and mobile app-based surveys. By comparison, the UPA's National Agricultural Insurance Scheme covered fewer than 30 million farmers and often reimbursed only a fraction of losses, with claim settlements taking up to 18 months. Today, the NDA Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji has simplified enrollment and technology-enabled yield assessment, compensation is transferred directly to bank accounts within weeks, insulating farmers from debt traps and enabling quick resowing after calamities.

Recognising the power of collectivisation, the BJP Government launched

a mission to form 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), with a total budget outlay of ₹6,865 crore till Water security is central to doubling farmers' incomes. Under the Micro-Irrigation Fund and the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), which is budgeted at around ₹2,482 crore for FY 2026-27, the Budget 2026-27 allocates ₹8,000 crore to expand irrigation infrastructure and subsidise drip and sprinkler systems. From 2015-16 till date, more than 96.97 lakh ha had been covered under micro-irrigation through the PDMC scheme, including 46.37 lakh ha under drip and 50.60 lakh ha under sprinkler irrigation, saving water and energy while boosting yields by up to 30%. The UPA's Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) was marked by delays and inefficiency, with over 150 irrigation projects remaining incomplete by 2014 despite years of funding. Cost overruns and weak monitoring meant irrigation potential remained unrealised for millions of farmers. In contrast, the BJP Government prioritised irrigation through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana's "Har Khet Ko Pani", watershed development and the restoration of 63,000 traditional water bodies, expanding reliable irrigation access to small and rain-fed farmers.

To future-proof Indian agriculture, the Modi Government is encouraging organic and natural farming, as well as the cultivation of millets and high-value crops. The Union Budget 2026-27 assigns ₹750 crore to the National Mission on Natural Farming and supports 1,000 villages as bio-villages. After declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets, the Government set up a ₹500 crore Millet Promotion Fund and established dedicated millet FPOs to scale up

production and exports. In contrast, the UPA Government had no national mission for millets or sustainable agriculture, and policy remained heavily skewed toward rice-wheat procurement. Soil degradation worsened as fertiliser use rose sharply, yet there was no nationwide soil testing system or farmer advisory network. In contrast, the present Government issued over 25 crore Soil Health Cards have been distributed to farmers till July 2025, declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets, and expanded climate-resilient seeds, digital advisories and carbon-credit pilots, linking sustainability with higher farmer incomes and global demand for nutritious crops.

***MS. BANSURI SWARAJ (NEW DELHI):** I am grateful to have been granted the opportunity to present this House during the Discussion on Union Budget 2026-27: Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

Agriculture has always been the backbone of India's rural economy. It sustains the livelihoods of farmers' families, ensures food security for our nation, composes all major trade deals, and historically has driven the prosperity of nation-states and sustained them through tough times. Whether it has been the COVID-19 crisis, climate change, global wars – trade or otherwise – India's agricultural sector has been a lifeline, pulling up a country of 1.4 billion people during crises. Strengthening this sector, hence, is not merely an economic priority – it is a national responsibility that every Government must prioritise.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

For a long time, however, Indian agriculture was often viewed through a pessimistic lens. Previous decades were marked by chronic under-productivity, low yields, fragmented landholdings, and declining farm returns. Farmers faced constraints in accessing credit, technology, and markets. The sector was frequently perceived as a burden rather than as an engine of growth.

Over the past decade, the government has worked to change this narrative by pursuing a comprehensive transformation of agriculture into a dynamic and robust sector through sustained public investment, structural liberalisation, incentive-linking, and integrating technology. Under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, our agricultural systems have become more productive, resilient and profitable.

Today, as we discuss the initiatives proposed in the Union Budget 2026-27, we are not starting from scratch. Rather, we are building upon a strong foundation laid over the past ten years. The expansion of direct income support to farmers under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme has been one of the most significant achievements. More than 11 crore farmer families receive income support directly into their bank accounts and nearly ₹3.9 lakh crore has already been transferred through this programme, making it one of the largest direct benefit transfer initiatives in the world. Similarly, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is the world's largest crop insurance programme, a milestone India achieved in 2024. More than 38 crore farmer applications have been insured under the scheme, and farmers have received claims exceeding ₹1.6 lakh crore to compensate for crop losses due to natural

calamities.

Further, agricultural marketing, infrastructure, and FPOs have witnessed rapid development—through the E-National Agriculture Market platform, more than 1,400 mandis have been integrated into a unified national market, enabling farmers to access transparent price discovery and sell their produce across the country. Under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, which provides financing support of ₹1 lakh crore, more than 1.4 lakh infrastructure projects such as warehouses, cold storage facilities, and processing units have been sanctioned. These investments are strengthening rural supply chains and reducing post-harvest losses. Through the scheme for formation of 10,000 FPOs, small and marginal farmers are being empowered through collective marketing, better bargaining power, and improved access to technology and credit.

These initiatives have helped Indian agriculture reach new milestones, and various statistics substantiate the same. Foodgrain production has crossed record levels—from 251.54 million tonnes in 2015-16, production has risen by 106 million tonnes to reach 357.73 million tonnes. Fruit and vegetable production has risen from 277 million tonnes to 369 million tonnes. Agricultural exports have expanded significantly over the last decade as well, from 32 billion USD in 2015-16, to 48.8 billion USD in 2023-24, reflecting the accelerated growth trajectory and agile competitiveness of the sector.

With resolute clarity of the sector's capabilities, the Union Budget 2026-27 further strengthens our commitment to farmers. For the financial year 2026-

27, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been allocated ₹1,40,529 crore, representing an increase of about 5.4 percent over the revised estimates of the previous year. Out of this, ₹1,30,561 crore has been allocated to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and ₹9,967 crore to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. The largest allocation continues to be for the PM-KISAN scheme, which has received ₹63,500 crore, accounting for nearly 45 percent of the Ministry's total expenditure. To ensure affordable credit for farmers, the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme for Kisan Credit Cards has been allocated ₹22,600 crore. Crop insurance programmes, including the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, have been allocated ₹12,200 crore to protect farmers against natural disasters and climate risks.

The government has also strengthened development programmes aimed at improving productivity and sustainability. The Krishionnati Yojana has received an allocation of ₹11,200 crore, reflecting a substantial increase in funding for programmes such as the National Food Security Mission, horticulture development, and agricultural marketing. Similarly, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana has been allocated ₹8,550 crore, supporting state-led innovations in agriculture, including mechanisation, irrigation, and crop diversification. To ensure remunerative prices for farmers, ₹7,200 crore has been allocated to the PM-AASHA scheme, which enables procurement of pulses, oilseeds, and copra when market prices fall below the Minimum Support Price.

At the same time, the government's vision for a modernized agriculture is evidenced in our investment in the sector's capacity building through rapid and expansive technological adoption and institutional support for innovation. The newly launched groundbreaking initiative, Bharat VISTAAR, will integrate AgriStack platforms and provide farmers with real-time advisory services through a multilingual artificial intelligence platform. An allocation of ₹150 crore has been made for this initiative in 2026-27. Another innovative programme is the Namo Drone Didi scheme, which promotes the use of drones in agriculture while creating livelihood opportunities for women's self-help groups. The allocation for this programme has increased to ₹677 crore. The government is also promoting diversification into high-value agriculture. Special support is being provided for crops such as coconut, cashew, cocoa, and other high-value plantation crops, with an allocation of ₹350 crore to strengthen production, processing, and exports.

These initiatives reflect a broader vision for the future of Indian agriculture – one that rewards mechanized processes, sustainable practices, and deepening of value chains. Our objective is not only to increase production, but also to improve farmer incomes, strengthen resilience to climate change, improve complexity of supply chains, and promote global market linkages. Through deliberate, sustained and calibrated public investment, technology adoption, and farmer-centric policies, we are working to transform agriculture into a modern, sustainable, and globally competitive sector. In the past decade, agricultural income has increased at 5.23 per cent

annually, and this is but the beginning of a period of expansive growth and abundance. India's farmers are the true nation builders. By empowering them, we are laying the foundation for a New Economy, and New India.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards the field of Urban Farming, which is a growing trend in cities around the world. I would like to request that the Ministry look into the viability of a scheme for the promotion of Urban Farming, using techniques such as hydroponics, soil management, vertical farming, aquaponics, rooftop and circular gardening, which are widely regarded as more sustainable practices using little to no chemical inputs, relying more on organic inputs. Especially in an urban constituency such as mine, New Delhi, such a scheme would create new sources of employment and income, promote sustainable food consumption and waste disposal practices, create an environment of curiosity among urban youth towards New Farming practices. I would like to request for the Hon'ble Minister to kindly consider such a scheme at the national level.

Together, we will ensure that Indian agriculture thrives as a vehicle of growth and that the unyielding and tireless industry of our farmers translates into prosperity for their families, and entire nation. Thank you.

***श्री उम्मेदा राम बेनीवाल (बाड़मेर):** मैं आज इस सदन में वर्ष 2026-27 के कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास से संबंधित अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए सरकार की नीतियों का स्पष्ट और तथ्यात्मक विरोध दर्ज कराना चाहता हूँ। यह बजट किसानों, मजदूरों और ग्रामीण भारत की वास्तविक समस्याओं को हल करने में पूरी तरह विफल रहा है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सरकार ने कृषि के लिए 3.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान दिखाकर एक बड़ा आंकड़ा पेश किया है, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत इससे बिल्कुल अलग है। यह केवल आंकड़ों का खेल है। वास्तविकता यह है कि किसानों की आय आज भी स्थिर है, लागत लगातार बढ़ रही है और लाभ कम हो रहा है। सरकार का दावा है कि किसानों की आय दोगुनी होगी, लेकिन आज किसान कर्ज में डूबा हुआ है।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि की बात की गई है, लेकिन 6,000 रुपये सालाना से किसी किसान का भला नहीं हो सकता। आज एक किसान के लिए बीज, खाद, डीजल और बिजली की लागत इतनी बढ़ चुकी है कि यह सहायता ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 500 रुपये प्रति माह से किसी किसान का परिवार चल सकता है?

सिंचाई के लिए 50,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का विस्तार करने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन राजस्थान जैसे सूखा-ग्रस्त राज्य में आज भी हजारों गांव पानी की कमी से जूझ रहे हैं। नहरों का पानी अंतिम छोर तक नहीं पहुंचता, ट्यूबवेल सूख चुके हैं और किसान वर्षा पर निर्भर है। सरकार की योजनाएं कागजों तक सीमित हैं, धरातल पर उनका कोई प्रभाव नहीं दिखता।

तकनीक और नवाचार की बात करते हुए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का एग्री-टेक इनोवेशन फंड बनाया गया है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे छोटे और सीमांत किसान AI और IoT का उपयोग कर सकते हैं? जब उनके पास बुनियादी संसाधन ही नहीं हैं, तो यह तकनीक उनके किस काम की? सरकार को पहले बुनियादी सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए, न कि केवल बड़े-बड़े दावे करने चाहिए।

ग्रामीण बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए 30,000 करोड़ रुपये और कोल्ड चेन के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन आज भी राजस्थान के गांवों में सड़कें टूटी हुई हैं, मंडियों तक पहुंच कठिन है और किसानों की उपज सही समय पर बाजार तक नहीं पहुंच पाती।

इसके कारण किसानों को मजबूरी में अपनी फसल सस्ते दामों पर बेचनी पड़ती है।

खाद सब्सिडी के लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि किसानों को समय पर खाद नहीं मिलती। कई जगहों पर कालाबाजारी होती है और किसान लंबी लाइनों में खड़े रहने को मजबूर होते हैं। सरकार इस पर नियंत्रण करने में पूरी तरह विफल रही है।

MSP और बाजार की बात करें तो सरकार ने e-NAM प्लेटफॉर्म के लिए 5,000 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं और MSP बढ़ाने की बात कही है, लेकिन MSP पर खरीद अभी भी सीमित है। राजस्थान के किसान अपनी फसल MSP से कम कीमत पर बेचने को मजबूर हैं। सरकार ने कानूनी MSP की मांग को नजरअंदाज किया है, जो किसानों के साथ एक बड़ा अन्याय है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए 25,000 करोड़ रुपये का फंड बनाया गया है, लेकिन किसानों को इसका कोई सीधा लाभ नहीं मिल रहा। हर साल सूखा, बाढ़ और ओलावृष्टि से फसलें बर्बाद होती हैं, लेकिन मुआवजा समय पर नहीं मिलता। बीमा योजनाएं भी किसानों के लिए लाभकारी नहीं हैं, बल्कि बीमा कंपनियों को फायदा पहुंचा रही हैं।

कौशल विकास के लिए 5,000 करोड़ रुपये और महिला किसानों के लिए 7,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह स्वागत योग्य कदम हो सकता था, लेकिन जब तक इन योजनाओं का सही क्रियान्वयन नहीं होगा, तब तक इनका कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मांगें रखना चाहता हूँ। किसानों के लिए कानूनी रूप से MSP की गारंटी दी जाए। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि की राशि बढ़ाकर कम से कम 18,000 रुपये सालाना की जाए। राजस्थान जैसे सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए। सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा किया जाए। खाद और बीज की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए और कालाबाजारी पर सख्त कार्रवाई हो। फसल बीमा योजना को पारदर्शी और किसान हितैषी बनाया जाए। ग्रामीण सड़कों और बाजार ढांचे को मजबूत किया जाए।

मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ, जहाँ का किसान हमेशा अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं से संघर्ष करता आया है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बाड़मेर जैसलमेर बालोतरा, जो पश्चिमी राजस्थान का विशाल भाग है, पाकिस्तान की सीमावर्ती से चटा हुआ है। वहाँ के सदीयों से अभाव ग्रस्त रहे हैं, चाहे पानी, बिजली हो या सड़कों की बात हो या अनाज का उत्पादन हो, हमारे यहाँ के किसानों ने हमेशा संघर्ष व मुकाबला कर अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखा है। हमारे देश का किसान देशभक्त, मेहनती, परिश्रमी और आशावादी रहा है। वह बड़ी आशा और उम्मीद के साथ कड़ी मेहनत कर धरती का सीना चीर कर अन्न पैदा करता है। किसान जब खेत में जाता है, तो हल पर हाथ रखता है तो सबसे पहले ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करता है कि हे ईश्वर! सबसे पहले पशु पक्षियों के लिए, फिर जरूरतमंद के लिए, फिर आए हुए मेहमानों के लिए और सबसे लास्ट में अपने खुद के लिए अन्न प्रगट हो, मगर आज देश के किसानों की हालत दिन प्रतिदिन खराब होती जा रही है।

भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारी लगभग 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गांव में रहती है और गांवों से अधिकांश का संबंध कृषि से है। एक समय भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था 70-80 प्रतिशत कृषि पर निर्भर होती थी, जो धीरे धीरे कम होती गई और वर्तमान में 40-50 प्रतिशत रह गई है।

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में कृषि क्षेत्र का योगदान 1950-51 में करीब 60 प्रतिशत था, जो 1980 के दशक में घटकर 30 प्रतिशत रह गया और आज 2026 में 15-18 प्रतिशत रह गया है। उस समय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ थी, जबकि वर्तमान में सेवा क्षेत्र प्रमुख हो गया है। कृषि उत्पादकता में कमी मानसून पर निर्भरता छोटे जोत और पुरानी तकनीक एवं जनसंख्या दबाव से उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ और आज कृषि क्षेत्र की भागीदारी धीरे धीरे कम होती गई। आज देश का अन्नदाता बड़ी परेशानी में है। जब से देश आजाद हुआ, तब से 60 के दशक तक देश में अन्न संकट रहा। वर्ष 1965-66 में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया गया। वर्ष 1965-66 में गेहूं का उत्पादन 72 मिलियन टन से 1980 तक अनाज उत्पादन 131 मिलियन टन हो गया। भारत आत्मनिर्भर से निर्यातक बना उस समय देश को अन्न संकट से उबारने के लिए कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कई कृषि परियोजनाओं पर जोर दिया गया व हरित क्रांति का आगन किया गया।

वर्तमान सरकार खाली पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों में कमी निकालने में व्यस्त है। वर्तमान में किसान बहुत परेशान हैं, पुराने बांधों की समस्या का समाधान, उनकी रिपेयरिंग में देरी हो रही है। उस पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा। उदाहरण के लिए, जैसे इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना में एक तरह से पेयजल परियोजना बन कर रह गई है।

इंदिरा गांधी नहर के आसपास में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जिलों में किसानों को विकट समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। नहरों की हालत खराब है, पानी की पूरी कटौती टेल पर बैठ किसानों की कर दी जाती है। किसानों को तय हिस्से का पूरा पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। हर वर्ष किसानों को पानी के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ रहा है।

आपके माध्यम से मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना की आधुनिकीकरण में तेजी लाकर किसानों को उनके हिस्से का पूरा पानी मिले। मुख्य नहर, वितरिका एवं छोटे शाखाओं के रिपेयरिंग के लिए केन्द्र ने कम से कम 5000 करोड़ रुपये का विशेष बजट इस वित्तीय वर्ष में जारी किया जाए ताकि किसानों को परेशानी से बचाया जा सके।

वर्ष 2014 से अब तक देश के किसानों को बड़े-बड़े वादों के अलावा कुछ नहीं मिला। जब भी देश में चुनाव होता है, एक ही बात कही जाती है कि मेरे किसान भाई-बहनों के लिए हमारी सरकार समर्पित है, लेकिन वोट लेने तक ही किसानों की याद आती है। चुनाव के बाद में सरकार बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों की हो जाती है। चुनाव के समय बड़े-बड़े वादे किए जाते हैं कि नदियों को नदियों से जोड़कर किसानों के खेतों को सिंचित करेंगे, हर किसान के खेत तक पानी पहुंचाएंगे, लेकिन किसान आज भी अच्छे दिनों का इंतजार कर रहा है।

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 2014 में किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का वादा किया था, लेकिन आज तक किसानों की आय में कोई ठोस बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। वर्ष 2016 में डीएफटी समिति गठित की गई और 2018 में रिपोर्ट आई, लेकिन किसानों की आय को लेकर कोई ठोस परिणाम नहीं निकला। उल्टा किसानों की लागत कई गुना बढ़ गई है। आज देश का किसान भारी संकट में खड़ा है। किसानों को समय पर खाद और बीज नहीं मिलते। यूरिया और डीएपी के लिए

घंटों लाइन में लगना पड़ता है। कई बार खाद के लिए पुलिस की लाठियां भी खानी पड़ती हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि किसानों की मांग के अनुसार समय पर उचित मूल्य पर DAP और यूरिया उपलब्ध कराया जाए। साथ ही राजस्थान, हरियाणा, पंजाब, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में नई उर्वरक फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित की जाएं, ताकि आयात पर निर्भरता कम हो।

किसान खेत की बुवाई से लेकर कटाई तक हर चरण में लागत झेलता है, लेकिन उसे उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता। किसान हमेशा घाटे में रहता है और कर्ज में डूबता जाता है। MSP पर पूरी फसल की खरीद नहीं होती। हमारे राजस्थान में किसान 25 क्विंटल से अधिक अनाज MSP पर नहीं बेच सकता। सभी फसलों को MSP में शामिल नहीं किया जाता, जैसे ज्वार, बाजरा और कपास। सभी फसलों को MSP के दायरे में लाया जाए और लागत का सही आकलन कर लागतार दोगुना MSP लागू किया जाए। स्वामीनाथन आयोग की संपूर्ण सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाए।

जिस प्रकार बड़े उद्योगपतियों का हजारों करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज माफ किया जाता है, उसी प्रकार किसानों का भी संपूर्ण कर्ज माफ किया जाए। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिछले 12 वर्षों में लगभग 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कॉर्पोरेट कर्ज माफ किया गया है, तो किसानों को राहत क्यों नहीं?

किसानों की जमीन का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है, चाहे हाईटेंशन लाइन हो, सड़कें हों, रेलवे या उद्योग, लेकिन उन्हें उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिलता। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ भी किसानों को समय पर नहीं मिल रहा है। बीमा कंपनियों और अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से सर्वे सही नहीं होता और राहत में देरी होती है। कंपनियां मुनाफा कमा रही हैं और किसान कर्ज में डूब रहा है।

इसलिए, मैं मांग करता हूं कि फसल बीमा कंपनियों की मनमानी पर रोक लगे और किसानों को पूरा क्लेम मिले। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हर वर्ष 11-13 हजार किसान आत्महत्या करते हैं,

जिसका मुख्य कारण आर्थिक संकट और कर्ज है।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट किसानों की उम्मीदों पर खरा नहीं उतरता। यह केवल घोषणाओं और आंकड़ों का बजट है, जिसमें जमीनी हकीकत का अभाव है। सरकार को किसानों की समस्याओं का ठोस समाधान करना होगा, अन्यथा देश का अन्नदाता लगातार संकट में रहेगा। धन्यवाद।

***श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज) :** मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सबसे पहले देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का हृदय से अभिनंदन और आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। उनके दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व, उनकी निर्णायक सोच और किसानों के प्रति उनकी गहरी संवेदनशीलता ने भारत की कृषि व्यवस्था को एक नए युग में प्रवेश कराया है। आज भारत का किसान केवल उत्पादक नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण का केंद्रीय स्तंभ बन चुका है-और है-अ यह परिवर्तन प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व का ही परिणाम है।

डॉ एम.एस स्वामीनाथन की अध्यक्षता में गठित राष्ट्रीय किसान आयोग (2004-06) ने किसानों की आय और सुरक्षा के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें दी थीं, जिनमें सबसे प्रमुख थी-न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को लागत से कम कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अधिक (Cost + 50%) पर निर्धारित करना। उस समय की सरकार ने इस इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार नहीं किया। वर्ष 2010 में इस सदन में तत्कालीन कृषि राज्य मंत्री ने यह कहा था कि MSP को लागत से "mechanically" जोड़ना "counter-productive" हो सकता है और बाजार में विकृति पैदा कर सकता है।

लेकिन आज, प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह सोच पूरी तरह बदल चुकी है। वर्ष 2016 में डॉ. अशोक दलवाई समिति का गठन किया गया, जिसके आधार पर फसल विविधीकरण, कृषि अवसंरचना में निवेश और मूल्य संवर्धन जैसे व्यापक सुधार लागू किए गए। National Sample Survey के अनुसार, 2012-13 में एक कृषि परिवार की औसत मासिक आय ₹6,426 थी, जो

* Speech was laid on the Table.

2018-19 में बढ़कर ₹10,218 हो गई- लगभग 59 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि। और वर्ष 2018 में इस सरकार ने ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लेते हुए MSP को लागत के 1.5 गुना पर निर्धारित किया। यह केवल एक नीति नहीं, बल्कि स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों को वास्तविक धरातल पर लागू करने का साहसिक कदम था।

यदि हम कृषि उत्पादकता और वैश्विक स्थिति की बात करें, तो भारत ने पिछले दशक में असाधारण प्रगति की है और यह प्रगति केवल मात्रा में नहीं, बल्कि वैश्विक रैंकिंग में भी परिलक्षित होती है।

आज भारत:-

कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में विश्व में दूसरे स्थान पर पहुँच चुका है - 264.4 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 357.7 मिलियन टन, अर्थात् लगभग 35.3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि।

चावल उत्पादन में भारत अब विश्व में प्रथम स्थान पर है- लगभग 106.6 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 150.18 मिलियन टन, लगभग 41 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि।

गेहूँ उत्पादन में भारत विश्व में दूसरे स्थान पर है - 95.9 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 117.95 मिलियन टन, लगभग 23 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि।

दालों में भारत पहले स्थान पर बना हुआ है- 19.26 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 25.23 मिलियन टन, लगभग 31 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि।

दूध उत्पादन में भारत विश्व में प्रथम स्थान पर है - 146.3 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 247.8 मिलियन टन, लगभग 69.4 प्रतिशत की अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि।

तिलहन उत्पादन में भारत ने अपनी स्थिति को चौथे तिलहन चौथे स्थान तक सुदृढ़ किया है- लगभग 32.7 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर 41.4 मिलियन टन, लगभग 27 प्रतिशत वृद्धि।

ये आँकड़े केवल उत्पादन की वृद्धि नहीं दर्शाते- ये इस बात का प्रमाण हैं कि भारत वैश्विक कृषि शक्ति के रूप में उभर चुका है।

मोदी सरकार ने प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण के माध्यम से किसानों को सशक्त बनाने का एक

पारदर्शी और प्रभावी तंत्र स्थापित किया है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना, जिसे 2019 में प्रारंभ किया गया, उसके अंतर्गत किसानों को प्रति वर्ष ₹6,000 की सहायता सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में दी जाती है। अब तक 3.7 लाख करोड़ से अधिक राशि हस्तांतरित की जा चुकी है, लगभग 11 करोड़ किसान परिवार लाभान्वित हुए हैं, और 22 किस्ते जारी की जा चुकी हैं। इस वर्ष ₹63,500 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है।

इस योजना ने किसानों को समय पर नकद सहायता प्रदान की है, जिससे वे बुवाई और खेती के आवश्यक खर्च पूरे कर पाते हैं और साहूकारों पर उनकी निर्भरता कम हुई है।

Modified Interest Subvention Scheme और किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के तहत ऋण सीमा ₹3 लाख से बढ़ाकर ₹5 लाख की गई है, और वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए ₹22,600 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। इससे किसानों को सस्ती ब्याज दर पर ऋण उपलब्ध हो रहा है और वे औपचारिक बैंकिंग प्रणाली से जुड़ रहे हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत अब तक ₹19.5 लाख करोड़ मूल्य की फसलों का बीमा किया जा चुका है और लगभग 68 करोड़ आवेदन शामिल हुए हैं। इस वर्ष ₹8.262 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के समय किसानों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा मिलती है।

कृषि और उर्वरक क्षेत्र में भी सरकार ने अत्यंत संवेदनशीलता और तत्परता के साथ निर्णय लिए हैं। वर्ष 2025-26 में उर्वरक सब्सिडी के लिए ₹1,67,887 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया था, जिसे बढ़ाकर लगभग ₹1.86 लाख करोड़ किया गया।

पश्चिम एशिया में भू-राजनीतिक तनाव और कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में वृद्धि जहाँ ब्रेंट क्रूड \$88 से \$119 प्रति बैरल तक पहुँचा - और प्राकृतिक गैस की लागत में वृद्धि के बावजूद, जो कि यूरिया उत्पादन का 80 प्रतिशत आधार है, सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया कि किसानों पर इसका कोई बोझ न पड़े।

द्वितीय अनुपूरक मांगों के तहत ₹19,230 करोड़ का अतिरिक्त प्रावधान किया गया, जिसमें

₹15,000 करोड़ Nutrient Based Subsidy के लिए और ₹4,230 करोड़ Urea Subsidy के लिए शामिल हैं।

इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि किसानों को सस्ती दर पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध रहे, खाद्यान्न उत्पादन प्रभावित नहीं हुआ और महंगाई पर नियंत्रण बना रहा।

वित्त वर्ष 2026-27 में NBS और Urea Subsidy के लिए ₹1,70,799 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो केंद्र सरकार के कुल बजट का लगभग 3.2 प्रतिशत है।

आज जब पूरी दुनिया टैरिफ युद्धों, भू-राजनीतिक तनाव और वैश्विक आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधाओं का सामना सामना कर रही है, उस समय भारत की कृषि ने असाधारण लचीलापन और मजबूती दिखाई है।

वर्ष 2024-25 में कृषि निर्यात 48.82 बिलियन डॉलर से बढ़कर 51.94 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया- लगभग 6.39 5.39 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि। अप्रैल से सितंबर 2025 के दौरान कृषि निर्यात 25.9 बिलियन डॉलर रहा, जो पिछले वर्ष के 23.8 बिलियन डॉलर से 8.8 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

वस्तु-वार वृद्धि भी उल्लेखनीय है-

गैर-बासमती चावल में 46 प्रतिशत वृद्धि, कॉफी में 43 प्रतिशत वृद्धि, डेयरी उत्पादों में 57 प्रतिशत वृद्धि, और दालों में 23 प्रतिशत वृद्धि।

यदि हम दीर्घकालिक प्रवृत्ति देखें, तो 2013-14 में कुल कृषि निर्यात 37.2 बिलियन डॉलर था, जो 2024-25 में बढ़कर 51.9 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया- लगभग 39.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि। बासमती चावल निर्यात 39 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 60 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गया-लगभग 53.6 प्रतिशत वृद्धि।

सीफूड निर्यात \$5 बिलियन से बढ़कर \$7.45 बिलियन हो गया- लगभग 49.1 प्रतिशत वृद्धि।

प्रोसेस्ड फूड का हिस्सा 13.7 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 20.4 प्रतिशत हो गया- यह मूल्य संवर्धन की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेत है।

MSP के प्रति इस सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता केवल शब्दों तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि ठोस

कार्यान्वयन में दिखाई देती है। PM-AASHA योजना के तहत तहत ₹35,000 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे दलहन, तिलहन और कोपरा की खरीद सुनिश्चित की जा रही है।

वर्ष 2025-26 में लगभग 310 लाख मीट्रिक टन रबी फसलों की MSP पर खरीद की गई, जिसके तहत किसानों को लगभग ₹79,267 करोड़ का भुगतान किया गया।

रबी विपणन सत्र 2026-27 के लिए MSP को मंजूरी दी गई है, जिसमें लगभग 297 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीद का अनुमान है और किसानों को ₹84,263 करोड़ प्राप्त होंगे।

यदि हम व्यापक स्तर पर देखें, तो खाद्यान्न पर MSP भुगतान ₹1.06 लाख करोड़ (2014-15) से बढ़कर ₹3.33 लाख करोड़ (जुलाई 2024-जून 2025) से अधिक हो गया है। खरीद 761 लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 1,175 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई है, जिससे 1.84 करोड़ किसानों को लाभ हुआ है।

दालों में आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में भी महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं- तुअर, उड़द और मसूर की 100 प्रतिशत उत्पादन खरीद 2028-29 तक सुनिश्चित की जाएगी, और मार्च 2025 तक 2.46 लाख मीट्रिक टन तुअर की खरीद हो चुकी है।

आज भारत की कृषि व्यवस्था एक ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रही है। एक समय था जब हम केवल आत्मनिर्भरता की बात करते थे- आज हम वैश्विक कृषि शक्ति के रूप में स्थापित हो चुके हैं।

यह परिवर्तन किसानों की अथक मेहनत, वैज्ञानिकों के योगदान और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की दूरदर्शी नीतियों का परिणाम है।

आज भारत रिकॉर्ड खाद्यान्न उत्पादन कर रहा है, दूध उत्पादन में विश्व में प्रथम स्थान पर है, चावल और गेहूँ में अग्रणी देशों में शामिल है, और वैश्विक कृषि व्यापार में अपनी मजबूत उपस्थिति दर्ज करा रहा है।

सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि किसानों को केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि आय सुरक्षा, बाजार तक पहुंच, तकनीक और अवसंरचना- हर क्षेत्र में समर्थन मिले।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि, फसल बीमा योजना, कृषि अवसंरचना कोष, नमो ड्रोन दीदी और डिजिटल कृषि मिशन जैसी योजनाएँ यह दर्शाती हैं कि भारत की कृषि 21 वीं सदी की आधुनिक, तकनीक-आधारित और वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ चुकी है।

अंत में, मैं एक बार फिर देश के यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिनके नेतृत्व में मैं भारत का किसान सशक्त, समृद्ध और आत्मनिर्भर बन रहा है, और देश विकसित भारत की दिशा में तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ रहा है।

जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान, जय अनुसंधान।

धन्यवाद।

श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक (मुजफ़्फ़रनगर): सभापति महोदया जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां की अधिकतर आबादी कृषि पर आधारित है और कृषि हमारा मूलभूत पेशा है। राष्ट्रीय जीडीपी में किसी कृषि का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है।

आदरणीय सभापति महोदया जी, वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट में मात्र एक करोड़, 37 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान माननीय मंत्री जी ने किया है। जो केंद्रीय बजट का कुल 2.7 प्रतिशत है। इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात कुछ नहीं हो सकती है कि कृषि प्रधान देश में यह 2.7 प्रतिशत हो और वैसे इनसे आशा भी नहीं है, क्योंकि गलती हमारी है। सर छोटू राम ने कहा था, हे भोले किसान, दो बात ले जा, एक बोलना ले सीख और दूसरा दुश्मन ले पहचान। हम दुश्मन पहचानने में चूक गए और किसान ने इनको यहां लाकर बैठा दिया है, जिसके बाद ही इन्होंने किसानों की कमर तोड़ दी है। दिल्ली के ही दहलीज पर हिंदुस्तान की आजादी के इतिहास के बाद सबसे बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ और 750 किसान शहीद हुए। दुर्भाग्य इस बात की है कि आदरणीय सरकार ने, मैं एक आदमी का नाम नहीं लेता, एक शब्द कंडोलेंस का नहीं भेजा। उन्होंने सहानुभूति का एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा और आज तक उनकी कोई सहायता नहीं की गई है। ... (व्यवधान)

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, आज देश के किसानों को नई-नई

चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, खाद, बीज सब कुछ डुप्लीकेट मिल रहा है। आपको उसकी गुणवत्ता कायम रखनी चाहिए। कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र के वैज्ञानिकों को तनख्वाह तक नहीं मिलती है और वे कोई काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, इसकी समीक्षा होनी चाहिए ताकि उनके एक्सपर्टिज होने का लाभ ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसानों को मिल सके।

महोदया, मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि किसान को मिलने वाला कर्ज ब्याज रहित हो। एक नौजवान कार खरीदता है तो उस पर कुछ गिरवी नहीं रखता है, केवल कार को जब्त करते हैं। जब किसान ट्रैक्टर खरीदता है तो उसकी सारी जमीन रेहन कर लेते हैं, रेहन का काम नहीं होना चाहिए। केसीसी का काम है, ओडी लिमिट होती है, उसी तरह से परमानेंट लिमिट किसान के लिए होनी चाहिए, उससे ब्याज लेता रहे, उसे बार-बार न करना पड़े।

हर ब्लॉक में भंडारण केन्द्र बनाना चाहिए और छोटे स्टोरेज भी बनाने होंगे। किसानों की सुविधा के लिए सरकार को काम करना चाहिए। किसान आंदोलन में लोग शहीद हुए थे, उनको आपको अनुदान देना चाहिए। उनके परिवार के एक आदमी को नौकरी देनी चाहिए।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जो फर्जी खाद बना रहे हैं, जो फर्जी खाद बिक रहा है, बुआई के समय किसान को खाद नहीं मिल पाता है, उसको फर्जी पोटाश दे दिया जाता है और आपके ही लोग बना रहे हैं। अगर आप चेंबर में बुलाएंगे तो मैं बता दूंगा कि कौन फर्जी खाद बना रहा है। रोज किसान को लूटने का काम हो रहा है। आप किसानों को उत्पीड़न से बचाने का काम करें।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख (बारामूला) : सभापति महोदया, आपने मुझे डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

“यह कैसा दस्तूरे जमा बंदी है तेरी महफिल में,

जहां बात करने को तरसती है जबां मेरी।”

जहां तक जम्मू-कश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, वहां टूरिज्म की बात सभी करते हैं, लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा इम्पॉर्टेंट सेक्टर एग्रीकल्चर और हार्टिकल्चर है। आपने इंडो-यूएस ट्रेड डील कर ली,

हमारा फ्रूट, सैफर्न और वॉलनेट तबाह और बर्बाद हो गया। हमारे फ्रूट के रेट दिल्ली के व्यापारी तय करते हैं, कश्मीरी के हाथ में कुछ भी नहीं है।

आप इतना बताएं कि जाफरन के लिए बहुत कुछ पैसा खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन उसका प्रोडक्शन रोज ब रोज कम होता जा रहा है। पेस्टिसाइड जो मिलता है, वह सब-स्टैंडर्ड है, kindly investigate these things. वहां इरिगेशन फेसिलिटीज बिल्कुल भी नहीं हैं। लोग मजबूर होकर एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड पर मकान बना रहे हैं या आर्चेड बना रहे हैं।

आपने एक नया सिलसिला शुरू किया है। महाराजा हरी सिंह से पहले के राजा ने आर्टिकल 35 ए के तहत लैंड प्रोटेक्शन दिया था। अब वहां पर ऐसा लग रहा है कि land in Kashmir is on sale हम आपको ऐसा नहीं करने देंगे। पाटन और गुरेज में सैंकड़ों एकड़ जमीन जो वहां के जमींदारों के पास थी, सौ सालों से लीज पर थी। आपने हजारों लोगों का रोजगार छीन लिया, मैं आपकी मुदाखलत चाहूंगा, खुदा के वास्ते वहां की सरकार से बात कर लीजिए, हजारों लोगों का रोजगार खत्म हुआ है, उनसे जमीन छीन ली गई, पहले लैंड का प्रोटेक्शन था, उसको मेहरबानी करके आपको फिर से देखना पड़ेगा। Please provide protection to land in Jammu and Kashmir. जो आर्टिकल 35ए में था, जो किसी भी तरह से वहां की लैंड सेल मत कीजिए, वहां लैंड है भी नहीं, पहले ही वहां फौज है, जंगलात बहुत ज्यादा है, एग्रीकल्चरल और फार्म लैंड बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। प्लीज भगवान के वास्ते, इसे इगो का इश्यू मत बनाइए, कश्मीरियों को सताने के लिए हमसे हमारी जमीन मत छीनिए, हमें आप मजबूर मत कीजिए कि सड़कों पर निकलें। आपका शुक्रिया।

एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर (नगीना) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया। मैं अपनी बात की शुरुआत किसान आंदोलन में शहीद हुए सभी किसानों को नमन करते हुए, उनको समर्पित करते हुए रखूंगा। जब हम इस सदन में एसी में बैठकर बजट के आंकड़ों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो हमें याद रहना चाहिए कि हम जिसके लिए चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह किसान पसीना बहा रहा है। वह और उसका परिवार संघर्ष कर रहा है। आज भारत में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है, लेकिन देश की कुल जीडीपी

में कृषि का योगदान मात्र 15-16 प्रतिशत है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि देश का सबसे बड़ा वर्ग, जो हमारी खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करता है, वह सबसे कम आय पर निर्भर है। यह केवल एक आर्थिक असंतुलन ही नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक न्याय का भी एक बड़ा प्रश्न है।

महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि का बजट इस बार लगभग 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये है, जो पहली नजर में बड़ा दिख रहा है, लेकिन जमीनी जरूरतों को देखें, तो यह बहुत कम है। महंगाई लगातार बढ़ रही है। यह बजट किसानों की जरूरतों के अनुसार नहीं, बल्कि सरकार की प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार है। इसे आपको देखना चाहिए। पीएम किसान योजना के तहत आप 6 हजार रुपये सालाना देते हैं। अगर देखा जाए तो 500 रुपये महीना होता है। 500 रुपये महीना में घर नहीं चलता है। मेरी मांग है कि इसको बढ़ाकर 1 लाख रुपये किया जाए। एमएसपी की गारंटी किसानों को उनकी सभी फसलों पर मिलनी चाहिए।

महोदया, एमएसपी का बोर्ड पूरे देश में लगा है, लेकिन उसका लाभ कुछ क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित है। यह अन्याय है। किसान कीमत नहीं, अपना अधिकार मांग रहा है। अतः एमएसपी की कानूनी गारंटी सरकार को देनी चाहिए। मंत्री जी अपने उत्तर में कृपया बताएं कि देश के कितने प्रतिशत किसानों को उनकी फसल का घोषित एमएसपी वास्तव में मिल रहा है? विशेष रूप से नगीना के किसानों के लिए भी वह कृपया बताएं।

“फसल उगाता है, मगर दाम नहीं मिलता।

मेहनत का हक उसे हर शाम नहीं मिलता।।

बाजार में उसकी कीमत कोई और तय कर देता है।

उसका पसीना जैसे सस्ता कर देता है।।

किसान भीख नहीं, अपना अधिकार मांगता है।

वह अपने पसीने का सिर्फ उचित दाम मांगता है।”

महोदया, फसल बीमा योजना पर भी सरकार ध्यान दे। किसान इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आत्महत्या कर रहा है। यदि किसानों को निराश होकर आत्महत्या करनी पड़ रही है, तो सरकार

को जिम्मेदारी उठानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे, तो अपने उत्तर में कृपया बताएं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले 10 वर्षों में कितने किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है और उन्होंने उसे रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

महोदया, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र नगीना में किसान गन्ने के दाम से परेशान हैं। डबल इंजन की सरकार है। सरकार को गन्ने का मूल्य 500 रुपये करना चाहिए। किसान को 14 दिन के भीतर पैसा मिल जाए। आलू पैदा करने वाला किसान परेशान है। उसे पर्याप्त दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। ईरान में युद्ध की वजह से यूरिया की स्थिति खराब हो गई है। हमारे यहां कई नहरें जर्जर हो गई हैं। समय पर पानी नहीं मिलता है।

“वह खेतों में मेहनत करके देश को खिलाता है।

खुद अपने हक के लिए भटकता रह जाता है।।

वह वोट के समय सबसे पहले याद आता है,

लेकिन बजट में उसको उसका हिस्सा क्यों कम मिलता है?”

महोदया, यह कैसी व्यवस्था है, जहां अन्नदाता सबसे ज्यादा परेशान है। मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूं कि वह किसानों की पीड़ा को खत्म करें और उनको उनकी फसल का उचित लाभ दे। जय भीम, जय भारत। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा (लद्दाख) : धन्यवाद सभापति महोदया। मैं आपका ध्यान लद्दाख में खेती और बागवानी पर क्लाइमेट चेंज के संजीदा और तेजी से बढ़ते हुए असर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में क्लाइमेट के असर बिल्कुल साफ हो गए हैं। ग्लेशियर तेजी से पिघल रहे हैं, बर्फबारी में काफी कमी आ चुकी है। बारिश बेवक्त होने लगी है और तापमान लगातार बढ़ रहा है।

मैडम, इसका सीधा नतीजा लद्दाख के बड़े हिस्से में सूखे के रूप में सामने आया है। फसल पैदा करते समय पानी की मौजूदगी बहुत कम हो गई है और किसान को एक फसल बचाना भी मुश्किल हो रहा है। खासतौर पर कारगिल जिले के कई इलाकों में सिंचाई न होने के कारण साल-दर-साल फसल की पैदावार नहीं हो रही है। इस परेशानी का सबसे बड़ा असर हॉर्टिकल्चर पर पड़

رہا ہے۔ حالانکہ یہ سیکٹر لہذا کے لیے ایک اہم اکنامک ڈرائیور بن سکتا ہے۔ لہذا میں کافی اچھے کیس کے آپریٹس، سبکڈورن اور سبب ہوتے ہیں، جن کی انٹرنیشنل باजार میں کافی مانگ ہے۔ یہ گلف देशوں تک ایکسپورٹ بھی ہو رہے ہیں، جس سے مارکیٹ افسر پیدا ہو رہے ہیں، لیکن لگاتار پانی کی کمی کے باعث لہذا ہارٹیکلچر بڑھ نہیں پا رہا ہے۔ سڑک کے اسی لیے لہذا کو بار-بار سیلاب، فلوڈ کا بھی سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے، جو بارش فٹنے کے باعث ہوتا ہے۔ یہ سیلاب خیتوں، گروں و مہیشیوں کو نقصان پہنچاتا ہے۔

مہودیا، میں حکومت کے سامنے چند اہم درخواسٹ رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ لہذا میں جو ڈیٹس متاثر ہوئے ہیں، وہاں سڑک جیسے حالات کو پمپلے اسس کرنے کے لیے کمر सरकार کو ایک ایکسپٹ سرف ٹیم وہاں بھیجنی چاہیے۔ اس سرف کے اسیار پر بڑے سینگا پروجیکٹ تیار کیے جائیں، جن میں ڈریگیشن کینال اور گلیشیر کے پانی کو اسٹور کرنے کی وکواسٹ شامل ہو۔ بڑے پیمانے پر سینگا پروجیکٹس کو انپلیمینٹ کرنے کے لیے سوشل فاڈنیشنل پیکج کی ضرورت ہے۔ اسٹ ہی نالوں کی ڈیسلٹنگ، ری-انلایمنٹ اور ایلانچ پرون اسیاروں میں پموشن کانسٹرکشن کی ضرورت ہے۔ لہذا ایک اسیار یوٹی ہے۔ کوش اور ہارٹیکلچر کا بھٹ سکوپ ہے، اسی لیے یہاں ایک اگریکلچر یونیورسٹی کا سٹاپ کیا جائے، اسٹ ہی ایک ماسٹ ڈایرکٹر آف اگریکلچر اپوائنٹ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، تاکہ یہاں کی اگریکلچر کپیسٹی بڑھ سکے۔

لہذا میں فسل بیمہ یोजना لاگو نہیں ہے۔ اسیے وہاں جلد لاگو کیا جائے تاکہ سدن ماسمی حالات کی وکھ سے، سڑک اور اسیانک آنے والے سیلاب سے کسانوں کو جو نقصان ہوتا ہے، اسیکی بھرپائی کے لیے انھیں ماسا وکھا میل سکے۔ میں اس اسٹ کے ماسیام سے کمر-ا-حکومت اور مینسٹری آف اگریکلچر سے درخواسٹ کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے جو مڈے اٹاے ہیں، ان پر سنجیدگی سے گور کیا جائے اور جلد سے جلد انھیں حل کیا جائے۔ شکریا۔

[جناب محمد حنیفہ (لداخ): چیرمین صاحبہ آپ کا بہت شکریہ، میں آپ کا دھیان

لداخ میں کھیتی اور باغبانی پر کلائمیٹ چینج کے سنجیدہ اور تیزی سے بڑھتے ہوئے اثر کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ پچھلے کچھ سالوں میں کلائمیٹ کا اثر بالکل

صاف ہو گیا ہے۔ گلیشیر تیزی سے پگھل رہے ہیں، برفباری میں کافی کمی آچکی ہے۔ بارش بے وقت ہونے لگی ہے۔ اور تاپمان لگاتار بڑھ رہا ہے۔

میڈم، اس کا سیدھا نتیجہ لداخ کے بڑے حصے میں سوکھے کی شکل میں سامنے آیا ہے۔ فصل پیدا کرتے وقت پانی کی موجودگی بہت کم ہو گئی ہے اور کسانوں کو فصل بچانا بھی مشکل ہو رہا ہے۔ خاص طور پر کارگل ضلع میں کئی علاقوں میں سینچائی نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے سال در سال فصل کی پیداوار نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ اس پریشانی کا سب سے بڑا اثر ہارٹی کلچر پر پڑ رہا ہے۔ حالانکہ یہ سیکٹر لداخ کے لئے ایک اہم ایکونومک ڈرائیور بن سکتا ہے۔ لداخ میں کافی اچھے قسم کے ایپریکوٹ، سیب کتھورن اور سیب ہوتے ہیں، جن کی بین الاقوامی بازار میں کافی مانگ ہے۔ یہ گلف دیشوں تک ایکسپورٹ بھی ہو رہے ہیں، جس سے مارکیٹ میں اوثر پیدا ہو رہے ہیں، لیکن لگاتار پانی کی کمی کی وجہ سے لداخ ہارٹی کلچر بڑھ نہیں پا رہا ہے۔ سوکھے کے علاوہ لداخ کو بار بار سیلاب، فلڈ کا بھی سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے، جو بادل پھٹنے کی وجہ سے ہوتا ہے۔ یہ سیلاب کھیتوں، گھروں و مویشیوں کو نقصان پہنچاتا ہے۔

محترمہ، میں حکومت کے سامنے چند اہم درخواست رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ لداخ میں جو ڈروٹ سے متاثر علاقے ہیں، وہاں سوکھے جیسے حالات کو پروپرتی ایسز کرنے کے لئے کیندر سرکار کو ایک ایکسپرت سروے ٹیم وہاں بھیجنی چاہئے۔ اس سروے کے آدھار پر بڑے سینچائی پروجیکٹ تیار کئے جائیں، جن میں اریگیشن کنال اور گلیشیر کے پانی کو اسٹور کرنے کی ویوسٹھا شامل ہو۔ بڑے پیمانے پر سینچائی پروجیکٹ کو امپلی مینٹ کرنے کے لئے اسپیشل فائنشیل پیکج کی ضرورت ہے۔ ساتھ ہی نالوں کی ڈسینلٹنگ، ری الائنمنٹ اور ایولانچ پرون علاقوں میں پروٹیکشن کنسٹرکشن کی ضرورت ہے۔

لداخ ایک الگ یوٹی۔ ہے۔ کرشی اور ہارٹی کلچر کا بہت اسکوپ ہے، اس لئے یہاں ایک ایگریکلچر یونیورسٹی کا سیٹ اپ کیا جائے، ساتھ ہی ایک مضبوط ڈائریکٹر آف ایگریکلچر اپونٹ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، تاکہ یہاں کی ایگریکلچر Capacity بڑھ سکے۔ لداخ میں فصل بیما لاگو نہیں ہے۔ اسے وہاں جلد لاگو کیا جائے تاکہ سنگین موسمی حالات کی وجہ سے سوکھا اور اچانک آنے والے سیلاب سے کسانوں کو جو نقصان ہوتا ہے، ان کی بھر پائی کے لئے انہیں معاوضہ مل سکے۔ میں اس ہاؤس کے ذریعہ سے مرکزی حکومت اور منسٹری آف ایگریکلچر سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے جو مدعے اٹھائے ہیں، ان پر سنجیدگی سے غور کیا جائے اور جلد سے جلد انہیں حل کیا جائے۔

شکریہ --]

श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण (नांदेड़) : महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद ।

महोदया, मैं अपनी पार्टी भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की ओर से वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगों पर अपनी बात रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ । आज भी देश की लगभग 55 से 60 प्रतिशत कार्यशील आबादी कृषि और उससे जुड़े क्षेत्रों पर निर्भर है । विशेष रूप से महाराष्ट्र जैसे राज्य में, जहां लाखों किसान खेती और उससे जुड़े कार्यों पर निर्भर हैं । इस सदन में लिए गए निर्णय सीधे किसानों के जीवन और भविष्य को प्रभावित करते हैं ।

महोदया, दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि वर्ष 2026-27 का बजट और आज प्रस्तुत अनुपूरक अनुदान मांगें किसानों की वास्तविक समस्याओं को दूर करने में पर्याप्त नहीं दिखाई देती हैं ।

महोदया, यूपीए के समय धान के एमएसपी में 134 प्रतिशत और गेहूँ में 119 प्रतिशत की रिकॉर्ड वृद्धि हुई थी । आज सरकार एमएसपी बढ़ाने का दावा करती है, लेकिन स्वामीनाथन आयोग के फार्मूले को अब तक लागू नहीं किया गया है । आज वर्ष 2026 में भी मेरे नांदेड़ का

किसान मंडी में एमएसपी से 20 से 30 प्रतिशत कम दाम पर फसल बेचने को मजबूर है। इन अनुपूरक मांगों में कपास और सोयाबीन की खरीद के लिए कोई विशेष प्रावधान नहीं है। साथ ही एमआईएस-पीएसएस का बजट घटाया गया है, जो सरकार की नीयत पर सवाल उठाता है। अगर मंशा साफ है तो एमएसपी की कानूनी गारंटी देने से सरकार क्यों बच रही है? किसान को बाजार के भरोसे क्यों छोड़ा जा रहा है?

महोदया, इस साल की अनुपूरक मांगों में पीएम फसल बीमा योजना के फंड में कटौती कर इसे 12,200 करोड़ रुपये के आसपास रखा गया है। महाराष्ट्र, विशेषकर मराठवाड़ा में फसल बीमा योजना एक बड़ा घोटाला बनकर उभरी है। किसान फसल बीमा का प्रीमियम भरता है। बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि से उसकी फसल बर्बाद होती है, लेकिन जब क्लेम का समय आता है तो निजी बीमा कंपनियां 'टेक्निकल' बहाने बनाकर हाथ खड़े कर देती हैं। यूपीए के समय बीमा योजना का उद्देश्य 'राहत' था, लेकिन आज इसका उद्देश्य निजी कंपनियों का मुनाफा बन गया है।

महोदया, यह सरकार जब सत्ता में आयी थी तो सरकार ने किसानों की आय को डबल करने का वादा किया था। इसी संदर्भ में फरवरी 2019 में सरकार पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना लेकर आई थी, जिसमें छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के किसानों को 6 हजार रुपये प्रतिवर्ष देने का प्रावधान किया गया था। पिछले 7 साल से अधिक का समय होने के बावजूद भी किसानों को 6 हजार रुपये ही दिये जा रहे हैं। इसी से पता चलता है कि सरकार किसानों की आय डबल करने के लिए कितनी संजीदा है? किसान की मृत्यु हो जाने के बाद इस योजना का लाभ उनके वारिसों को नहीं मिल रहा है।

महोदया, यदि सरकार वास्तव में किसानों की आय बढ़ाना चाहती है, कृषि क्षेत्र को मजबूत बनाना चाहती है तो निम्नलिखित कदम उठाना आवश्यक है:-

1. एमएसपी को स्वामीनाथन आयोग के फार्मूले के अनुसार कानूनी गारंटी के साथ लागू किया जाए।
2. सिंचाई और जल प्रबंधन परियोजनाओं में बड़े पैमाने पर निवेश किया जाए।

3. फसल बीमा योजना को अधिक पारदर्शी और प्रभावी बनाया जाए।
4. कृषि इनपुट-खाद, बीज, डीजल और बिजली की लागत कम की जाए।
5. किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (एफपीओ) और सहकारी संस्थाओं को अधिक समर्थन दिया जाए।
6. पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि को तुरन्त बढ़ाकर 12 हजार रुपये करना चाहिए और किसान की मृत्यु के बाद इस योजना का लाभ उनके वारिसों को भी देना चाहिए।

महोदया, मेरा नांदेड़ संसदीय क्षेत्र बनाना और सोयाबीन का एक प्रमुख उत्पादक है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह नांदेड़ में एक बनाना कलस्टर और सोयाबीन प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट स्थापित करने पर विचार करे।

महोदया, अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि किसान केवल हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ नहीं है, बल्कि वे देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा के संरक्षक हैं। यदि किसान समृद्ध होगा तो देश समृद्ध होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल (भटिण्डा) : मैडम, शुक्रिया।

मैडम, मुझे यह समझ नहीं आ रहा है कि मैं धन्यवाद करूँ या अपना रोष प्रकट करूँ। मैंने यह कभी नहीं सोचा था कि कृषि काले कानूनों के खिलाफ जिसने सबसे पहले किसानों के साथ खड़े होकर इनका साथ छोड़ा, मंत्रिमंडल छोड़ा, आज उन काले कानूनों को लाने वाले भी बोलेंगे और काले कानूनों के खिलाफ जिनका फर्ज बनता था कि वे इस पर लड़ें, जो वॉकआउट करके भाग गए थे, वे भी बोलेंगे, लेकिन जिसने किसानों का साथ दिया, आज उनको इस हाउस में यह बोला जा रहा है कि वे यहां बोल नहीं सकते हैं।

मुझे इस बात का खेद है, लेकिन मैं आपको शुक्रिया देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

मैडम, सरकार कहती है कि किसान की आय दुगुनी करेगी, लेकिन वर्ष 2019 में बजट में साढ़े पांच प्रतिशत एग्रीकल्चर का हिस्सा होता था, वह वर्ष 2026 में आधा रह गया है। इससे किसानों की आय कैसे डबल होगी? एक ही साल में साढ़े बारह हजार की फर्टिलाइजर्स की

सब्सिडी हटाकर किसानों के ऊपर बोझ डाला है, इससे आय कैसे डबल होगी? इस राज्य ने ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन लाकर पिछले 70 साल से इस देश का पेट भरने का काम किया है। यदि आप किसान सम्मान निधि को 50 फीसदी खत्म कर देंगे, तो फिर आप बताइए कि वहां के 80-90 फीसदी किसान जो कर्जे के बोझ तले दबे हुए हैं, वे कहां जाएंगे? इन काले कानूनों के खिलाफ 600 किसानों ने अपनी जान समर्पण की, लेकिन इस सरकार ने उनके हक में एक शब्द नहीं कहा। अफसोस की बात है कि पंजाब की बेइंसाफी वैसे ही चल रही है। रिपेरियन प्रिंसिपल के हिसाब से रावी, व्यास नदी के पानी पर सबसे पहले हमारा हक बनता है, लेकिन कांग्रेस सरकार ने वह पानी हरियाणा और राजस्थान को दे दिया और पंजाब के लोगों के पास न पीने का पानी रह गया और न ही किसानों के लिए पानी रह गया। क्या आप एसवाईएल नहर के पानी को जोड़कर बचा-खुचा पानी भी ले जाना चाहते हैं? हमारे पानी के ऊपर, हमारी जमीन के ऊपर, हमारे लोगों को हटाकर जो डैम बनें, इन लोगों ने वर्ष 2021 में ऐसे कानून लाए कि बीबीएमबी के बोर्ड में से पंजाब के हिस्से की सारी नुमाइंदगी हटा दी। जब बारिश होती है, तो डैम खोलकर पूरे पंजाब में तबाही फैलाई जाती है और जब पानी कम होता है, तो उसे राज्यों को दिया जाता है। यह कहां का इंसाफ है?

मैडम, मैं यही विनती करना चाहूंगी कि हमारे साथ जो हिस्टोरिकल बेइंसाफी चल रही है, यह खत्म की जाए। वर्ष 2025 में पंजाब में 40 साल की सबसे बड़ी बाढ़ आयी। मेरे से पहले आम आदमी पार्टी के सदस्य बात कर रहे थे। सरकार द्वारा फ्लड टूरिज्म के लिए वहां 20 मंत्री गए। ये कहते हैं कि हमने साढ़े 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये एसडीआरएफ फंड दिया है। वहां पर किसी को दो आने भी नहीं मिले। यहां पर आम आदमी पार्टी साढ़े 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये खा गई है, तो आपने इसके लिए कौन सी इन्क्वायरी बिठायी है और आप कहां इंशोर कर रहे हैं कि वह पैसा किसानों को मिले?

मैं आज यही विनती करती हूं और सबसे पहले मेरी यही मांग है कि किसानों की एमएसपी स्वामीनाथन फॉर्मूला सी2 प्लस 50 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से हो। आप इसके बारे में बात कीजिए। मैं इसके बाद मांग करती हूं कि पंजाब को अपने पानी का पूरा हक दिया जाए। रिपेरियन प्रिंसिपल

फॉलो किए जाएं and restore full rights of Punjab on riparian principle over our waters. बीबीएमबी में हमारे मेंबर को हटा दिया है, आप उसे रिस्टोर कीजिए, ताकि पंजाब में न फलड हो, न उसका पानी उससे चोरी किया जाए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जिसके कारण बीबीएमबी, दिल्ली बैठे हुए अफसरों द्वारा पंजाब में बाढ़ द्वारा मैन मेड ट्रेजेडी हुई थी, उसके खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी की जाए और एक्शन लिया जाए और एक ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी बिठाइए कि आपने जो साढ़े 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 1600 करोड़ रुपये दिए, उसमें से दो आने भी नहीं मिले। वह पैसा कहां गया? इसके खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी बिठाइए।

मैडम, आप सभी जानते हैं कि ईरान में जंग चल रही है। हमारे पंजाब के बासमती किस्म के चावल की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा ईरान जाती है। 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कार्गो शिप फंसा पड़ा है। किसानों का करोड़ों का नुकसान हो रहा है। वह एक तरफ बाढ़ से मर रहा है, दूसरी तरफ एमएसपी नहीं मिल रही और वह थोड़ा बहुत जो कमाता है, वह उधर फंस गया है। क्या मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि उनके लिए क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं?

यूरिया की किल्लत हर साल आती है। वहीं से यूरिया इम्पोर्ट होता है। आने वाली फसल के लिए यूरिया की जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो इसका क्या रोड मैप है? आप इन चीजों पर चर्चा करेंगे या बड़ी-बड़ी घोषणाएं करेंगे कि किसानों की आय दुगुनी हो गई है, ऐसे हो गई है, वैसे हो गई है। किसान रोज खुदखुशी करके मर रहा है, उसे अपना हक नहीं मिल रहा है। पार्लियामेंट में जिस राज्य का अन्न भंडारण में सबसे ज्यादा योगदान लगभग 40 प्रतिशत है, उस राज्य के ही एक एमपी को बोलने न दिया जाए, इससे बड़े दुख की बात और कुछ नहीं हो सकती।

आपने मौका दिया, इसके लिए शुक्रिया।

***CAPTAIN VIRIATO FERNANDES (SOUTH GOA):** I would like to lay before you, my views on budget for the agriculture, suggestions and points concerning demands for Grants for the Ministry of and Farmers Welfare Agriculture as follows:

1. First of all, it is of great concern that despite 41.6% of our population is dependent on agriculture and related sectors, and having contributed almost 16% of our GDP, however the share in the budget is fallen from 3.47% to 2.63% in 2026-27.
2. Despite rising climate changes leading to crop losses, the PM Kisan remains frozen at Rs. 6000 per year with the allocation unchanged at Rs. 63,500 crores, while Crop Insurance has fallen to Rs. 12,200 crores in 2026-27.
3. Only about 1.84 crore farmers benefited from MSP procurement in 2024-25.
4. 52% of agricultural households are indebted, 24.6% rely on non-institutional credit, and 98,921 farmer suicides were recorded between 2015-2023.
5. Landless agricultural labourers increased from 10.67 crore in 2001 to 14.43 crore in 2011, and the Agriculture Census 2015-16 recorded 5.31 crore fully leased holdings. Yet tenant farmers and landless cultivators remain ineligible for PM Kisan.
6. Debt Traps and Rising Farmer Suicides
 - (a) About 52% of agricultural households remain indebted, with the burden concentrated among small and marginal farmers.¹⁸
 - (b) Nearly 24.6% of agricultural households continue to rely on non-institutional

* Speech was laid on the Table.

of credit such as moneylenders, traders and commission agents, despite of expanding formal financial access. sources repeated claims

(c) According to the NAFIS 2021-2022, almost all surveyed household had loans and reason for the loans were mostly of crop losses, health emergencies, education or paying off existing debts.

(d) Around 10% of agricultural households take fresh loans only to repay earlier ones, trapping them in cycles of debt

(e) NCRB data records 98,921 farmer suicides between 2015 and 2023, with 10,786 deaths in 2023 alone, including 4,690 farmers and 6,096 agricultural labourers.

7. Suggestions that will help improve agriculture.

(a) Use of Information Technology and Communication should be given thrust to improve productivity by improving market access, efficiency and decision making.

(b) Use of Drones should be done for precise water-soluble fertilizers and pesticides.

(c) Implementation of mobile based services and weather forecast to help farmers plan better.

(d) Development of mobile based App to help farmers bypass middlemen and get a better price for their produce.

(e) Use of mechanized equipment for tilling, sowing, harvesting, irrigation and plant protection to help farmers improve their productivity.

(f) Emphasis on Organic and Natural farming to attract business from tourism

and health-conscious consumers.

(g) Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs) should be established with help from NABARD and government agencies so as to ensure that farmers have a better bargaining power. These FPOs should be set up to help in coconut, bananas, mangoes, cashews, etc in places like Goa.

(h) Agro-tourism and Youth Involvement. As a leading tourism destination, Goa can be an ideal place where agriculture can be integrated with farm stays, tours of Spice plantation, tours in rich biodiversity areas and local traditional culinary experiences.

(i) Protection and enhancement in use of Khazan Lands. Government in Goa should lay more emphasis on repairing the Khazan bunds and rejuvenate the eco sensitive systems to help farmers and fishermen to produce and get a better price for their produce.

(j) There should be a ban on conversion of agricultural land for next 50 years.

***श्रीमती अनिता नागरसिंह चौहान (रतलाम) :** धन्यवाद आपने मुझे कृषि और किसान कल्याण अनुदानों की मांगे 2026-2027 के समर्थन का अवसर दिया। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूँ किसान की बेटी हूँ और खेती किसानों का सारा काम भी जानती हूँ। और ये भी जानती हूँ कि पहले की सरकार ने 2014 के तहत किसानों के लिये क्या किया था जबकि कर बहुत कुछ सकती थी।

मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ सम्माननीय शिवराज सिंह चौहान कृषि मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करती हूँ जिनको मामा नाम मिला जो खुद खेतों में जाकर फसलों का जायाज लेते हैं कि किसान भाइयों के हित में 1 लाख 35 हजार करोड़ रुपये के ऊपर बजट का प्रावधान किया है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

जो किसानों का जीवन बदलने का कार्य करेगा।

किसानों को आत्म निर्भर बनाने का कार्य करेगा।

मैं मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र रतलाम, झाबुआ आलीराजपुर के किसान भाईयों की ओर से धन्यवाद करती हूँ।

भारत में किसानों की आय में वृद्धि तथा कृषि क्षेत्र के समग्र विकास के लिये कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण के कई कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ मोदी सरकार के द्वारा संचालित हो रही हैं।

इन योजनाओं ने लघु एवं सीमान्त किसानों सहित किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में सहायता कर रही है।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने 75000 किसानों की सफलता की कहानियों का संकलन जारी किया है। जिन्होंने अपनी आय को दो गुना से अधिक बढ़ाया है।

जो मोदी जी की दूरदर्शिता वाली किसानों की चिन्ता करने वाली सरकार की सोच का परिणाम है।

किसान भाई लगातार आगे बढ़ रहा है, चाहे प्राकृतिक खेती के माध्यम से या एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर खुद की सहायता से। 2014 के पहले नहीं होता था, जबकि होना चाहिये था।

योजनाएँ तो बहुत सारी हैं, प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि, आधार अपडेट के लिए बोलते हैं।

जो खेती योग्य भूमि वाले किसानों के लिए एक इनकम सपोर्ट स्कीम है

जिसमें उन्हें हर वर्ष 6000 रुपये 3 बराबर किश्तों में दिए जाते हैं।

कई किसान भाई अपना खाता नम्बर लेकर बैंक जाते कई जगह आधार कार्ड के माध्यम से Account के माध्यम से चेक करवाते हैं पुछते कि मोदी वाले पैसे आये कि नहीं चेक करना।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से मोदी जी की सरकार में कुल 3 लाख 29 हजार 9 सौ 13 किसान भाईयों को इस योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है।

2014 के पहले पहले किसान सम्मान निधि तो नहीं देते थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस की सरकार में 16% ब्याज पर ऋण जरूर मिलता था।

नमो ड्रोन दीदी का उद्देश्य 15000 चयनित महिला एसएचजी को खेती के लिए किसानों को किराए पर ड्रोन देने की योजना है।

मैं बताना चाहती हूँ मेरे ही लोकसभा क्षेत्र में 350 है। 2014 के पहले बहनों को ड्रोन दीदी बनाना तो दूर, बैक भी नहीं देखा था, क्योंकि जनधन के खाते नहीं थे, मकान तो देते थे लेकिन कागज में बनते थे, मोदी सरकार ने मकान जमीन पर बनते हैं, दिखाई भी देते हैं।

ये मोदी सरकार ही कर सकती है और तो और मैं भी मोदी की वजह से यहाँ तक आयी हूँ 33% नारीशक्ति वंदन अधिनियम की वजह से आज हमारी बेटियाँ प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिये जैविक खाद बनाने का कार्य कर रही हैं।

आत्मनिर्भर बन रही हैं और जल्दी 5 करोड़ लखपति दीदी मोदी सरकार बनायेगी।

सामने वाले सोचते रहेंगे कि मोदी जी कौन सी रास्ते से आयेगे वहाँ महिला सांसदों को बेनर लेकर मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र के रतलाम जिले में लहसुन प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट की स्थापना की जाए।

जिससे किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो और क्षेत्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती मिले।

पीएम कुसूम योजना के माध्यम से मेरे लोकसभा को प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र के आलीराजपुर जिले में कृषि महाविद्यालय की मांग वर्षों से चली आ रही है कांग्रेस सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया पूरा क्षेत्र कृषि पर आधारित है, मैं चाहती हूँ किसानों के बेटा-बेटी खेती किसानों की पढ़ाई करे और आगे बढ़े, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से खेती करे और 2047 तक भारत देश विकसित बनाने में मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र भी हिस्सेदार बने।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक कृषि सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को मंजूरी दी जाये। कृषि यंत्रीकरण उप-मिशन के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

आलीराजपुर जिला मण्डी मध्य प्रदेश की सबसे बड़ी आम की मण्डी लगती है मैं मांग करती हूँ आम प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट लगायी जाय ताकि किसान भाईयों को लाभ हो सके।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री राम शिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती) :** आपने हमें कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के नियंत्रांधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका दिया इसके लिए आपका बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद !

देश का अन्नदाता किसान, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। वह दिन-रात मेहनत करके न केवल देश का पेट भरता है, बल्कि ग्रामीण विकास और राष्ट्र निर्माण में भी अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। बावजूद इसके आज देश का किसान बहुत परेशान है, किसानों की माली हालत खराब है कर्ज में दबा किसान आज आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर है।

- देश के करीब 65 से 70 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवार अपनी आजीविका के लिए मुख्य रूप से कृषि पर निर्भर हैं। और
- देश के करीब 85% प्रतिशत किसान छोटे और सीमांत किसान हैं
- देश की लगभग 50 से 55 प्रतिशत कृषि योग्य भूमि आज भी वर्षा पर निर्भर करती है।
- देश के जीडीपी में कृषि क्षेत्र का योगदान करीब 15-18 प्रतिशत है के बीच है, जबकि यह करीब 42-45 प्रतिशत आबादी को रोजगार प्रदान करता है। कृषि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र के लिए सरकार को बजट बढ़ाना चाहिए था।

सरकार का 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित था और अभी 2026 चल रहा है

लेकिन सच्चाई यह है की आज भी बड़ी संख्या में कृषि पर निर्भर रहने वाले किसानों की औसत आय बहुत ही कम है। जो कई बार दैनिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं होती है। ऐसे में आज की बढ़ती हुई महंगाई में किसान क्या खाएगा और क्या बोएगा। वह कैसे बीज, खाद, कृषि उपकरण, दवा और सिंचाई आदि की व्यवस्था करेगा।

- आज किसान कर्ज तले दबा हुआ है, लगता है कि सरकार किसानों की आय दोगुना करने

* Speech was laid on the Table.

की बजाय, किसानों को ही समाप्त करने पर तुली हुई है।

- महंगाई की मार झेल रहे किसानों के साथ सरकार छलावा कर रही है।
- कृषि में बढ़ती लागत और भगवान भरोसे पैदावार की वजह से युवा किसानों का कृषि से मोह भंग हो रहा है वह शहरों की तरफ पलायन कर रहा है।

मैं जिस संसदीय क्षेत्र से चुन कर आता हूँ उसमें दो जिले आते हैं श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर ये दोनों जिले हर मायने में बहुत ही पिछड़े हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के अति पिछड़े आकांक्षी जिलों की श्रेणी में आते हैं। अभी भी यहां के किसान ज्यादातर कच्चे मकानों व झोपड़पट्टी में रहते हैं। यहाँ राप्ती नदी में लगभग हर साल बाढ़ आती है जिस कारण किसानों की हजारों हेक्टेयर फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। किसानों को उनकी फसलों के नुकसान का उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिल पाता है।

आपके माध्यम से मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि:

- किसानों का बकाया लोन माफ किया जाए।
- MSP गारंटी कानून लागू किया जाए।
- बुवाई के समय डीएपी खाद एव यूरिया की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।
- कृषि यंत्रों, ट्रैक्टर आदि उपकरणों पर लगने वाले टैक्स पर 100% की छुट दी जानी चाहिए।
- किसानों की फसलों की सिंचाई हेतु फ्री बिजली की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए साथ ही लो वोल्टेज की समस्या को दूर करने के साथ-साथ बिजली की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।
- किसानों की आय आय बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस और प्रभावी नीति लागू की जाए।
- प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण फसलों के होने वाले नुकसान की भरपाई हेतु उचित मुआवजा देने के लिए विशेष राहत पैकेज की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

- स्थानीय स्तर पर भंडारण (स्टोरेज) और कोल्ड स्टोरेज की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए।
- भूमिहीन किसान एवं कृषि पर आधारित मजदूरों के लिए उनकी जीविका के साधन की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।
- पिछड़े और आकांक्षी जिलों के लिए विशेष राहत पैकेज की व्यवस्था की जाए।
- स्थानीय स्तर पर कृषि बाजार की उपलब्धता के साथ साथ किसान अपनी सब्जियों फलों को डाइरेक्ट विदेशों में एक्सपोर्ट कर सके इसकी पर्याप्त व्यवस्था और इसके लिए किसानों को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

किसानों की समस्याओं को केवल आंकड़ों तक सीमित न रखा जाए, बल्कि जमीनी स्तर पर ठोस, प्रभावी और समयबद्ध कदम उठाए जाएं, ताकि देश का अन्नदाता किसान सम्मानपूर्वक और समृद्ध जीवन जी सके। और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती मिले।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री मुकेश राजपूत (फर्रुखाबाद):** आपने मुझे कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण की अनुदान मांगों पर भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका कोटिश: आभार।

हमारा देश ऋषियों और कृषकों का देश है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। विगत 12 वर्षों में कृषि विभाग का बजट 21,933 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 1 लाख 40 हजार करोड़ के ऊपर पहुँच गया है। जब देश आजाद हुआ, उस समय देश में खाने का अनाज नहीं था। उस समय देश के किसानों ने न केवल देश का पेट भरा बल्कि लगभग 50 प्रतिशत राष्ट्रीय आय में योगदान भी दिया। कृषि उत्पादन में हमारे किसानों-वैज्ञानिकों का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

वर्ष 2014 से पहले किसानों का उत्पादन अधिक होता था और घाटा अधिक होता था। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में आज किसानों को कम लागत में अधिक

* Speech was laid on the Table.

उत्पादन और अधिक उत्पादन का लाभकारी मूल्य मिल रहा है। भारत का खाद्यान्न उत्पादन वर्ष 2014-15 में 265 मिलियन टन से बढ़कर वर्ष 2025-26 तक लगभग 350 मिलियन टन तक हो गया है, जो कृषि उत्पादन की मजबूत वृद्धि को दर्शाता है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जैविक खेती को भी संरक्षण दी है।

पिछले 11 वर्षों में सरकार ने दाल उत्पादन एवं विपणन क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि दर्ज की है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य पर दालों की खरीद में 73.50 प्रतिशत की ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2014 के मध्य उत्पादन 1 लाख 52 हजार मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 83 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई है।

नीली क्रांति - भारत दुनिया का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा मछली उत्पादक देश है। विश्व में मछली उत्पादन में हमारी 8 प्रतिशत की हिस्सेदारी है। केन्द्रीय बजट वर्ष 2026 में मछली पालन क्षेत्र के लिए अब तक का सबसे अधिक राशि का बजट प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

डेयरी क्षेत्र - इसी प्रकार डेयरी क्षेत्र में भारत दुग्ध उत्पादन में दुनिया में पहले स्थान पर है। पूरे विश्व का 25 प्रतिशत योगदान केवल भारत देता है देश में दूध का उत्पादन 64 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा है।

मीठी क्रांति - राष्ट्रीय मधुमक्खी पालन और शहद मिशन 2020 को आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान के तहत लॉन्च किया गया था। भारत ने वर्ष 2022-2023 में 1.42 लाख मेट्रिक टन शहद उत्पादन किया और 79,929 मीट्रिक टन का निर्यात किया।

इथेनॉल खरीद - इथेनॉल मिश्रण कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हुई है। इथेनॉल की खरीद वर्ष 2013-14 में 38 करोड़ लीटर से बढ़कर वर्ष 2023-24 में 441 करोड़ लीटर, गन्ना किसानों को 1,11,703 करोड़ रुपये का भुगतान किया गया। 'श्री अन्न' योजना के तहत मोटे अनाज का उत्पादन और मखाना बोर्ड का गठन किया गया।

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड में लिमिट बढ़ाकर तीन लाख से पाँच लाख कर दी गई है, जो बिना किसी गारंटी के किसान को प्राप्त होती है। कृषि दुर्घटना बीमा के लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का

आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किसान मान धन योजना भी शुरू की।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि- अब तक 11 करोड़ से ज्यादा किसानों को 3 लाख 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की राशि सीधे किसानों के खाते में हस्तांतरित की गई है। विश्व में सबसे सस्ती डीएपी, एनपीके एवं यूरिया किसानों को देने के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार एवं अभिनंदन व्यक्त करता हूँ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने अपनी कुछ मांगें रखना चाहता हूँ। आलू बोर्ड, मखाना बोर्ड, जूट बोर्ड एवं टी बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाए। आलू, मक्का लहसुन पर आधारित कृषि प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अनुदान की व्यवस्था की जाए। असेवित क्षेत्रों एवं ऐसे जनपदों जहाँ पर आलू, मक्का, लहसुन की पैदावार ज्यादा होती है वहाँ पर एक एग्रीकल्चर कॉरीडोर अथवा फूड पार्क बनाया जाए।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि देश में कोल्ड ड्रिंक बंद कर दिया जाना चाहिए। उसके बदले में फलों और सब्जियों के जूस को फूड प्रोसेसिंग में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कम पानी वाले मक्का, गेहूँ, बाजरा, धान एवं मूंगफली के बीच तैयार किए जाएं ताकि ग्राउंड वाटर को बचाया जा सके।

***श्रीमती लवली आनंद (शिवहर) :** आपने मुझे वर्ष 2020-27 के बजट में कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदान मांगों पर सदन में चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिये आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

इस वर्ष कृषि मंत्रालय को केन्द्रीय बजट में 1,30,561 करोड़ (एक लाख तीस हजार पाँच सौ इकसठ करोड़) रुपये का आवंटन हुआ है, जो पिछले वर्ष के बजट आवंटन का 6% अधिक है। बहुत ही अधिक आवंटन कृषि उन्नति योजना में 64.7% अधिक, नमो ड्रोन योजना में 576.9% अधिक और राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना में 22% अधिक आवंटन से किसानों के कल्याण के लिये अधिक कार्य होगा। इस अभूतपूर्व बजट के लिये मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीय कृषि

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ।

आज खुशी की बात है कि हरित क्रान्ति से देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में पूर्ण आत्मनिर्भर हो चुका है। सिर्फ तिलहन और दलहन पर पूरी आत्मनिर्भरता की कोशिश हो रही है। सरकार को इस दिशा में अधिक कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि हमारे अन्नदाता किसान अभी भी बदहाली में हैं। उसकी आय सम्मान जनक नहीं हो पायी है। देश का किसान खुशहाल होगा तभी देश भी तरक्की करेगा। विश्व में भारत का डंका बजेगा और यह सब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के अथक प्रयास से भारत विश्व में कृषि के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी है, क्योंकि कई देश अपनी खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिये भारत की ओर देखते रहते हैं और निर्भर भी हैं। यह सब देश के मेहनतकश किसानों की अथक मेहनत और परिश्रम का परिणाम है।

मैं अब अपने बिहार राज्य की कुछ बातें माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहती हूँ। बिहार राज्य पूर्ण रूपेण कृषि पर आधारित है। बिहार में उद्योग-धंधे नहीं हैं। बिहार राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था पूर्ण रूपेण कृषि पर आधारित है। अब विडंबना यह है कि राज्य का 60% बागमती का उत्तरी भाग प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ की चपेट में रहता है और दक्षिणी भाग रबी के सीजन में सुखाड़ की मार को झेलता है। इसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार की मदद की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि नेपाल से केन्द्र सरकार को ही अधिक आने वाली बाढ़ के पानी को व्यवस्थित करने के लिये बात करनी होगी। अगर नेपाल से आने वाली अधिक पानी की उचित व्यवस्था हो जाती है तो उत्तर बिहार पूरे देश को खाद्य सुरक्षा देने में सक्षम हो जायेगा। क्योंकि यह देश की सबसे अधिक उपजाऊ भूमि है। साथ ही नेपाल के तराई वाले क्षेत्रों को भी साल भर कृषि के लिये सिंचाई का पानी उपलब्ध रहेगा। अतः मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार जल्द ही नेपाल की नई सरकार से बात करेगी और कोई सकारात्मक समाधान निकेलगा।

मैं बिहार राज्य के सबसे पिछड़ा जिला शिवहर का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हूँ। यहाँ के लोगों का सबसे कम भाग 18,980 रुपये वार्षिक आय है। वैसे तो बिहार राज्य का औसत प्रति व्यक्ति आय 76,490 रुपये है किन्तु शिवहर अति पिछड़ा जिला है। यह सब बाढ़ के कारण है और कुछ उपेक्षा

भी हो रही है। इस पर गौड़ करने की आवश्यकता है। मैंने सदन में कई बार बागमती नदी के दोनों किनारे शिवहर जिला में तटबंध के पक्कीकरण की मांग की है, जो अभी तक लंबित है इस पर सरकार जल्द स्वीकृति प्रदान करे।

शिवहर जिला का यूजल रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड और बिहार भूमिजल बोर्ड के द्वारा तैयार किया गया है जिसमें कृषि योग्य जमीन 38 हजार 691 वर्ग किलोमीटर है जिसमें करीब 60%, 20 हजार 819 वर्ग किलोमीटर जमीन असिंचित है। इसके कारण किसानों की फसल उत्पादकता पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि शिवहर जिला में सिंचाई की ठोस योजना बनाने के लिये विचार करें। इससे जिले में किसानों की आय में वृद्धि होगी और उत्पादकता भी बढ़ेगी।

मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण मांग सरकार से करती हूँ। यह मांग हमारे नेता और माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी बार-बार कर चुके हैं कि गंगा नदी की तलहटी उथल हो गई है। मेरे क्षेत्र शिवहर लोक सभा के अन्तर्गत वैरगनिया प्रसिद्ध है। वहाँ एक कृषि महा विद्यालय बनना अति आवश्यक है। इससे वहाँ के किसानों को बहुत फायदा होगा।

जैसे उद्योगपति फैक्टरी में बने सामानों की खुद कीमत तय करते हैं। उसी तरह से हमारे किसान भाई कुछ फसलों का दाम खुद तय करें। ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए। कोल्ड स्टोरेज शिवहर में बनना अति आवश्यक है। कृषि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। 80% देश की जनसंख्या खेती पर निर्भर है। किसान खून-पसीना से अनाज उपजाते हैं, तभी हम देशवासी भोजन कर पाते हैं। हमारे देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने किसानों के लिए बहुत कुछ किए हैं। किसानों के खाते में आज पैसा आते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री किसान फसल बीमा लागू किए। हमारे क्षेत्र शिवहर में गन्ना किसानों की उन्नति के लिए रीगा चीनी मिल जो वर्षों से बंद पड़ी थी। हमने सदन में बार-बार उठाया। हमारे बिहार के विकास पुरुष नीतीश कुमार जी और देश के सहकारिता मंत्री ने शिलान्यास किया। किसानों का 52 करोड़ रुपये जो चीनी मिल का बकाया था, उसे भी माफ कराएं। मैं आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

हमारा सवाल है कि हमारे क्षेत्र शिवहर के अंतर्गत जो राइस मिल है, उसमें बाहर से मीलर (दूसरे जिले से) लाया जा रहा है। जिससे स्थानीय मीलर को दिक्कत हो रही है। उसका रोजगार ठप्प हो रहा है। कृपया जिलाधिकारी को निर्देश दें कि स्थानीय मील चलाने वाला ही रहेगा। जो अति महत्वपूर्ण है। जो स्थानीय मीलर है, उसे मील का लोन भी देना पड़ रहा है। बिजली बिल भी देना पड़ रहा है।

बागमती पर बाँध का पक्कीकरण हो रहा है। उसे सिंचाई से जोड़ा जाए। बागमती बाँध परियोजना अधूरी है। उस पर स्लूइस गेट बने, बैराज बने। किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिले।

*** SHRI SHREYAS M. PATEL (HASSAN):** Our country is an agriculture-based nation. The hard work of farmers is the backbone of India's economy. As a member representing the Hassan Lok Sabha constituency of Karnataka and as a farmer myself, I would like to bring to the attention of the Honorable Agriculture Minister and the House the problems faced by the farmers of our region in growing important horticultural and agricultural crops such as coconut, areca nut, cardamom, black pepper, potato, millet, sugarcane, rajamudi rice and ragi crops.

Hassan district is a prosperous agricultural region located in the foothills of the Western Ghats. The farmers of my district are not dependent on one crop. They grow several commercial and food crops and contribute to the food security and economy of the country. But in recent years, farmers have been facing difficulties due to price instability, lack of marketing system, natural disasters and increase in production costs.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Coconut: Coconut is the main commercial crop of Hassan district and is grown on 1.18 lakh hectares, ranking second in the state. It is grown mainly in Holenarasipur, Arakalgudu, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Arasikere and Kadur in the district. In the last 4-5 years, the pest infestation has reduced by 30%. 20 lakh trees have been damaged. Therefore, I request the Honourable Agriculture Minister to release a grant of Rs. 15 crores for the distribution of disease management and protection medicines to the farmers at a concessional rate.

The issue of Maize has already been brought to the attention of the honourable ministers and the House during the zero hour. During the monsoon, it is grown in almost all the taluks of Hassan district in an area of 1,01,065 hectares, and the yield has decreased due to the Downey mildew disease. The government should purchase it directly from the farmers without getting any relief from NDRF/SDRF. It should be possible to purchase it directly from the farmers at the minimum support price fixed by the government for the preparation of animal feed for the milk producing societies.

Sugarcane: In Hassan district, sugarcane is grown in an area of 4551 hectares, of which only 445 hectares is irrigated. The remaining area requires drip irrigation and sugarcane cultivation can be encouraged by emphasizing varieties that give recovery percentage among sugarcane varieties. More grants can be released for sugarcane harvesting machines and the cost of farmers can be reduced.

A grant of Rs 40.47 crore is required to implement drip irrigation for each

hectare of sugarcane crop.

Rajamudi: Rajamudi rice is grown in an area of 6000 hectares in Holenarasipur, Sakleshpur, and Arakalgud taluks of the district. Due to various reasons, the area under cultivation has decreased due to shortage of labor and reduced irrigation.

I would like to say that it is necessary to save this Rajamudi rice variety by implementing special schemes for the historically famous and nutritious Rajamudi rice (royal rice) and providing incentives to farmers. GI tag (geographical Indication Tag) approval is required to expand the Rajamudi paddy area.

Areca nut: Areca nut is grown in an area of 15.246 hectares in the district. leaf spot disease, Inflorescence die back disease and soft rot disease were observed in Areca nut.

Areca nut crop also needs funding to distribute preventive medicines and micronutrients.

A proposal has been submitted to the Central Government for providing subsidy of 90% to promote sub-surface irrigation system, which is providing subsidy for coconut and areca nut crops through drip irrigation, and approval has been sought.

Cardamom and black pepper crops are grown in Sakleshpur, Belur, Alur and Arakalgudu in Hassan district. Cardamom is grown in about 5000 hectares and black pepper in 35000 hectares. Due to fungal diseases and heavy monsoon rains, the incidence of powdery mildew has increased. To prevent

this, more funds can be allocated under the Plant Protection Medicine Disease Control Unit and departmental facilities can be provided to the farmers to encourage them.

Potato: This is also an important commercial crop of Hassan district and is grown in Hassan, Arakalgudu, Belur, Channarayapatna. The area under potato cultivation has increased from 40-60 thousand hectares in 2005-06 to 5-6 thousand hectares today. Potato is not only a vegetable but also a large-scale commercial crop and its demand in the food industry, chips factories and hotel industries are increasing day by day.

Keeping in mind the interests of potato farmers, I request the agriculture minister to allocate and release a grant of Rs. 12 crores under the special package scheme in the year 2026-27 to provide 50% assistance for the purchase of sowing seeds and protective chemicals.

Ragi (Finger Millet) is an important food crop in most parts of Karnataka. Ragi is a very important grain in terms of nutrition and today millets are gaining importance globally. It is very important to strengthen the procurement centers and marketing system with proper support prices for farmers.

Agricultural Mechanization Project: To address the acute shortage of agricultural labour. The main objective of this scheme is to increase the use of machinery in work. ... In the year 2025-26, 2517 agricultural machinery has been distributed to farmers at a subsidy of Rs 3.73 crore. At the field level, 3234 applications are pending and the requirement of a grant of Rs 5.95 crore is required for Hassan district.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana- Micro Irrigation.

Hassan district has 8 taluks and is an agricultural and horticultural crop-based district. The Government of India is encouraging farmers to adopt micro irrigation-drip and sprinkler systems under the slogan of 'per drop more crop'.

I request the Honourable Minister to release a total grant of Rs 24.43 crores, out of which the Central share is Rs 14.94 crores and the State share is Rs 9.49 crores, for the provision of sprinkler irrigation units to the applications of 12,578 farmers.

Ginger: Ginger growers are there in all the taluks of our district. Their plight is unspeakable. Farmers are distressed due to the fall in prices. The price of seeds and labour wages have increased. But the price of the ginger grown by the farmer is not increasing. Ginger is a perishable crop and I urge the Minister to provide funds for the establishment of a cold storage and storage center for storage.

Tobacco: Tobacco is grown on about 9850 hectares in the Holenarasipur and Arakalgudu parts of our district. Today, it is suffering due to the cost of production and it is necessary to provide alternative crops. Growing oilseed crops. (Sunflower) provides a healthy, environmentally friendly and economically sustainable future for farmers. With the right price selection and the help of the government, farmers can get more benefits.

The future of the country is in the hands of the farmer. Only if the farmer's hand is strong will the country's economy be strong. Therefore, I humbly request the Central Government and the agriculture minister to

seriously consider these problems faced by the farmers of Hassan district and take appropriate action. The farmer's sweat is merging with the soil. But it is my stand that his pain must reach the Assembly.

I believe that the agriculture minister, who also comes from a family of farmers, will consider my request....

***श्री धर्मबीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़) :** मैं अक्सर हरियाणा से खाटू श्याम जी मंदिर के दर्शन के लिए जाता रहता हूँ। एक समय था जब इस पूरे मार्ग की जमीन ऊबड़-खाबड़ टीले टिब्बों से भरी हुई थी। दूर-दूर तक बंजर भूमि दिखाई देती थी, जहाँ फसल का नामोनिशान तक नहीं था, लेकिन आज वही इलाका हरियाली से आच्छादित है। जहाँ कभी सूखी मिट्टी थी, वहाँ अब लहलहाती फसलें दिखाई देती हैं।

यह परिवर्तन किसी एक दिन में नहीं आया है। इसके पीछे सरकार की दूरदर्शी सोच और योजनाओं का बड़ा योगदान है। हर खेत तक पानी पहुंचाने के संकल्प के साथ नहरों का पुनरुद्धार (remodelling) किया गया, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई तकनीकों, जैसे ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर को बढ़ावा दिया गया, और अटल भूजल योजना जैसी योजनाओं के माध्यम से भूजल स्तर को भी ऊपर उठाने का कार्य हुआ। इसके परिणामस्वरूप आज न केवल खेतों तक पानी पहुँच रहा है, बल्कि जल संरक्षण की दिशा में भी उल्लेखनीय सुधार देखन का मिल रहा है।

खेती में आधुनिक तकनीक का समावेश भी एक बड़ी क्रांति लेकर आया है। पहले किसान बैलों और पारंपरिक साधनों पर निर्भर रहता था, लेकिन आज सरकार की सब्सिडी नीतियों के कारण ट्रैक्टर और आधुनिक कृषि मशीनरी आम किसान की पहुँच में आ गई है। स्थिति यह हो गई है कि अब कई मामलों में मशीनों से खेती करना पारंपरिक तरीकों से भी अधिक किफायती हो गया है। पहले किसान दिनभर की मेहनत के बाद भी रात में इस चिंता में सोता था कि सुबह जल्दी उठकर खेत की जुताई करनी है। उसे पूरी नींद तक नहीं मिल पाती थी, लेकिन आज आधुनिक

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मशीनों ने उसकी इस चिंता को काफी हद तक समाप्त कर दिया है। अब वही काम, जो पहले दिनों में होता था, मिनटों में पूरा हो जाता है। यह बदलाव सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही सब्सिडी और तकनीकी सहायता का प्रत्यक्ष परिणाम है।

किसानों को सिंचाई, उन्नत बीज और खाद की सुविधाएँ सुलभ कराई गई हैं। सरकार ने किसान सेवा केंद्रों के माध्यम से बेहतर किस्म के बीज उपलब्ध कराए हैं और खाद पर भी सब्सिडी दी जा रही है। साथ ही तिलहन, दलहन, गेहूं, चावल और मोटे अनाज (मिलेट्स) को विशेष रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

पहले किसान अपनी फसल को अच्छे दाम की उम्मीद में घर में ही संग्रहित कर लेता था। वह पूरे वर्ष इस इंतजार में रहता था कि कब उसे उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। इस दौरान उसे अपनी फसल को बरसात, कीड़ों और चूहों से बचाने के लिए भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता था। कई बार तो किसान अपने घर के अंदर ही अनाज भर देता था और स्वयं तथा उसका परिवार आँगन में सोने को मजबूर हो जाता था। लेकिन अब न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य और भावांतर जैसी व्यवस्थाओं ने किसानों की इस समस्या का समाधान किया है। आज किसान अपनी फसल सीधे खेत से मंडी में लेकर जाता है, क्योंकि सरकार पहले से ही उचित मूल्य घोषित कर देती है। इससे किसान को न केवल उचित दाम मिलता है, बल्कि उसे अनावश्यक भंडारण की परेशानी से भी मुक्ति मिली है।

सिंचाई के लिए पहले किसान को बिजली का इंतजार करना पड़ता था, कभी रात 2 बजे, तो कभी सुबह 5 बजे। पूरी रात वह इसी चिंता में जागता रहता था कि फसल को पानी मिल पाएगा या नहीं, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री कुसुम योजना के तहत सोलर पंपों की सुविधा ने इस समस्या को लगभग समाप्त कर दिया है। अब किसान अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार दिन में कभी भी सिंचाई कर सकता है और रात में चैन की नींद सो सकता है।

मंडियों की स्थिति में भी व्यापक सुधार हुआ है। पहले अनाज खुले में पड़ा रहता था, बारिश में भीगकर खराब हो जाता था और कई बार उसे नष्ट करना पड़ता था, लेकिन आज मंडियों

का आधुनिकीकरण किया गया है, भंडारण की बेहतर व्यवस्था बनाई गई है और हर दाने का सही उपयोग सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है। सरकार आज करोड़ों लोगों तक खाद्यान्न पहुँचाने के साथ-साथ भविष्य के लिए भी भंडारण सुनिश्चित कर रही है।

सड़कों के क्षेत्र में भी अभूतपूर्व विकास हुआ है। आज लगभग हर खेत पक्की सड़कों से जुड़ चुका है। जहाँ पहले साइकिल ले जाना भी मुश्किल था, वहाँ आज किसान अपनी गाड़ी लेकर सीधे खेत तक पहुँचता है। इससे न केवल परिवहन आसान हुआ है, बल्कि किसान अपनी फसल को सीधे मंडी तक जल्दी और सुरक्षित पहुँचा पा रहा है।

सरकार द्वारा फूड प्रोसेसिंग पार्क, वेयरहाउस और कोल्ड चेन जैसी सुविधाओं का निर्माण भी किया गया है। इससे किसानों को अपनी उपज के लिए बेहतर बाजार और उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है। अब भुगतान भी सीधे किसानों के खातों में पहुँचता है, जिससे पारदर्शिता बढ़ी है।

आज किसान केवल पारंपरिक खेती तक सीमित नहीं है। वह पशुपालन, डेयरी, मछली पालन और मुर्गी पालन जैसे विविध क्षेत्रों में भी सक्रिय हो रहा है। पहले मछली पालन केवल समुद्री क्षेत्रों तक सीमित था, लेकिन अब किसान अपने खेतों में ही इस व्यवसाय को अपना रहे हैं। यह संभव हुआ है सरकार द्वारा दी जा रही सब्सिडी, प्रशिक्षण और बेहतर कनेक्टिविटी के कारण।

आज देशभर में सड़कों और रेल नेटवर्क के विस्तार के कारण छोटे छोटे गाँवों के किसान भी अपने उत्पाद दिल्ली, मुंबई, बेंगलुरु और कोलकाता जैसे बड़े शहरों तक आसानी से पहुँचा रहे हैं।

अंत में, किसानों को किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना के माध्यम से सस्ती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया गया है, जिससे वे साहूकारों के चंगुल से मुक्त हो सके हैं। यह कदम किसानों की आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है।

आज का किसान आत्मनिर्भर, सशक्त और तकनीक से सुसज्जित है और यह परिवर्तन देश की नीतियों, योजनाओं और किसानों की मेहनत का संयुक्त परिणाम है।

मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। उर्वरक सब्सिडी को सीधे किसानों को देने का प्रस्ताव है। वर्तमान में

डीएपी एवं यूरिया जैसे रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर सरकार द्वारा सब्सिडी दी जाती है, जो सीधे उर्वरक कंपनियों को प्रदान की जाती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस सब्सिडी को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) के माध्यम से सीधे किसानों के खातों में दिया जाए। इससे किसानों को यह स्वतंत्रता मिलेगी कि वे अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार रासायनिक उर्वरकों के स्थान पर जैविक खाद एवं प्राकृतिक खेती को अपनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित हो सकें। जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा मिलने से भूमि की उर्वरता में सुधार होगा तथा रासायनिक तत्वों के अत्यधिक उपयोग से होने वाली अनेक बीमारियों और पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं में भी कमी आएगी।

किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड धारकों को जैविक खेती हेतु प्रोत्साहन राशि दी जाए। वर्तमान में सरकार द्वारा किसानों के लिए किसान ID की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसमें किसानों से उनकी भूमि का पूरा विवरण लिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड धारक किसानों को DBT योजना में शामिल किया जाए तथा उनके भूमि क्षेत्र के अनुसार प्रति एकड़ लगभग 10,000 रुपये की प्रोत्साहन राशि प्रदान की जाए। यह राशि विशेष रूप से जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से दी जाए, जिससे किसान रासायनिक खेती पर निर्भरता कम कर प्राकृतिक एवं टिकाऊ खेती की ओर अग्रसर हो सकें।

फसल बीमा में आगजनी व जलभराव से हुए नुकसान को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है। वर्तमान में ओलावृष्टि, बाढ़ एवं अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से फसल को हुए नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए बीमा योजनाएँ या सरकारी सहायता की व्यवस्था है, किन्तु कई बार किसानों की पकी हुई या कटाई के बाद खेतों में इकट्ठी की गई फसल में आग लगने से भारी नुकसान हो जाता है, जिसे वर्तमान बीमा प्रावधानों में समुचित रूप से शामिल नहीं किया गया है। यह स्थिति अत्यंत गंभीर है क्योंकि इसमें किसान की पूरे वर्ष की मेहनत नष्ट हो जाती है।

इसी प्रकार अत्यधिक वर्षा या बाढ़ के कारण कई बार खेतों में लंबे समय तक पानी भरा रहता है, जिसके कारण न केवल वर्तमान फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, बल्कि अगली फसल की बुवाई भी संभव नहीं हो पाती, जिससे किसान को दो सीजन तक का नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। अतः

मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों को भी फसल बीमा योजना में शामिल किया जाए, ताकि किसानों को वास्तविक नुकसान की भरपाई मिल सके।

ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई पर सब्सिडी योजना को पुनः शुरू करने का सुझाव है। हरियाणा प्रदेश में पहले ड्रिप एवं स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई प्रणाली पर सब्सिडी दी जाती थी, जिससे कम पानी में अधिक उत्पादन करने वाली आधुनिक सिंचाई तकनीकों को अपनाने के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता था। किंतु पिछले कुछ वर्षों से यह सब्सिडी योजना बंद कर दी गई है। जबकि देश के अन्य कई राज्यों में यह सुविधा अभी भी जारी है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जल संरक्षण एवं आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इस बंद की गई सब्सिडी योजना को पुनः प्रारंभ किया जाए, ताकि किसान कम पानी में भी प्रभावी ढंग से खेती कर सकें और जल संसाधनों का संरक्षण हो सके।

***SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA (BARDOLI):** I sincerely thank you from the bottom of my heart for giving me the opportunity to present my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. I fully support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry and would like to share my thoughts on certain points.

Under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji, an unprecedented transformation has taken place in the agriculture sector of the country. The Modi Government has made a provision of ₹2,32,561 crore for the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and ₹9,967 crore for the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

Through the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, more than ₹3.7 lakh crore has been directly transferred to the bank accounts of

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Gujarati.

nearly 11 crore farmer families through DBT so far. I am delighted to inform you that this scheme has now become the world's largest Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, the Modi Government has made a provision of more than ₹12,200 crore for crop insurance subsidy in the year 2026-27.

Earlier under the National Crop Insurance Scheme, claim settlements used to take up to 18 months, but today under the Modi Government, the compensation amount is deposited directly into the farmers' bank accounts within just a few weeks.

To strengthen Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and cooperative institutions, the Modi Government has established 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations under the FPO scheme, with nearly 30 lakh farmers joined so far, of which 40 per cent are women.

For the Micro Irrigation Fund and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY), a provision of approximately ₹2,482 crore has been made in the year 2026-27. Priority has been given to irrigation through "Har Khet Ko Pani", watershed development, and the rejuvenation of 63,000 traditional water bodies.

To promote natural farming, the Modi Government has made a provision of ₹750 crore for the National Mission on Natural Farming in the Budget 2026-27, with the target of developing 1,000 villages as bio-villages. The Modi Government has worked to promote natural farming for the health and well-

being of the people of the country.

I am happy to share that in Gujarat, the tribal-dominated Dang district—which never surrendered to British rule—has set an example for the country by adopting 100 per cent natural farming. Due to chemical fertilizers and pesticides, the number of cancer patients is increasing, and to address this, natural farming is being encouraged.

My parliamentary constituency, Bardoli in Gujarat—the sacred land of Sardar Patel's Satyagraha—where farmers carried out the farmers' Satyagraha movement during the freedom struggle, is also now rapidly moving towards natural farming.

In conclusion, I once again support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and hope that in the coming times our farmers will become even more prosperous. I am confident that the Central Government will continue its efforts to increase farmers' income, modernize agriculture, and make the country self-reliant.

Under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Ji, our country will continue to move forward towards self-reliant agriculture, a healthy India, and a prosperous rural economy.

Traditional coarse grains and tribal farmers are intrinsically interdependent and mutually supportive of each other. Coarse grains are cultivated only by rural farmers. For the development, promotion, and marketing of such coarse grains, the 'Shree Anna' scheme has been implemented, and along with this, our farmers are progressing towards natural

farming.

While supporting this agriculture budget, I would like to present three demands:

1. I represent the Bardoli Lok Sabha constituency, the sacred land of farmers' Satyagraha led by Sardar Patel. There are 8 sugar mills in my constituency and 18 in Gujarat. These mills often have to take overdrafts (OD) from banks and pay high interest on them. If interest subsidies on these overdrafts are provided, farmers can receive better remunerative prices. Therefore, I strongly demand an interest subsidy on OD.
2. My constituency's Surat district covers a very large geographical area. There is one Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) in Surat district, but it has been surrounded by the densely populated area of Surat city. As a result, rural farmers face great difficulty in commuting to it. Exhibitions, exposure visits, and technical training programs organized frequently at the KVK become inconvenient for them. Therefore, I strongly demand the establishment of a new Sardar Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the rural areas of Mandvi-Mangrol-Umarpada-Bardoli.
3. I also demand that tribal farmers who have been allotted forest land (sanad holders) should be given the same benefits as those farmers who hold 7/12 land records, including registration on the farmer I-Portal and access to all government schemes.

On behalf of all the farmers of Bardoli Lok Sabha constituency, I express my heartfelt thanks to Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi and Hon'ble Agriculture

Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan for presenting a farmer-friendly Budget.

***सुश्री इकरा चौधरी (कैराना) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने क्षेत्र एवं देश के करोड़ों किसानों की ओर से निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण मांगें सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहती हूँ :

1. MSP को कानूनी गारंटी देने की मांग

किसानों को उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) को कानूनी गारंटी के दायरे में लाया जाए, ताकि विशेषकर गन्ना किसान अपनी फसल MSP से नीचे बेचने के लिए मजबूर न हों।

2. कृषि मंत्रालय को नोडल मंत्रालय बनाने की मांग

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय को एक सशक्त नोडल मंत्रालय के रूप में विकसित किया जाए, जिससे किसानों से जुड़े सभी विभागों जैसे ऊर्जा, सिंचाई, खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति की समस्याओं का एकीकृत समाधान एक ही मंच पर संभव हो सके।

3. गन्ना विकास बोर्ड के गठन की मांग

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के गन्ना किसानों की समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु एक गन्ना विकास बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए, जो गन्ना मूल्य के बकाया भुगतान को समयबद्ध सुनिश्चित करे, गन्ना फसल में रोगों से बचाव हेतु उन्नत बीजों के अनुसंधान एवं विकास को बढ़ावा दे तथा शुगर मिलों के राजस्व में किसानों की निश्चित भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करे, जिससे उनकी आय में स्थायी वृद्धि हो।

4. कृषि यंत्रों पर GST समाप्त करने की मांग

खेती में प्रयुक्त होने वाले ट्रैक्टर, ट्रैलर, हैरो एवं अन्य कृषि उपकरणों पर जीएसटी समाप्त किया जाए या न्यूनतम स्तर पर लाया जाए, ताकि किसानों को आधुनिक कृषि यंत्र सस्ती दरों पर उपलब्ध हो सकें।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

5. उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने की मांग

देश में यूरिया, पोटाश एवं अन्य उर्वरकों की पर्याप्त एवं समय पर उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए, जिससे किसानों को बुवाई एवं फसल प्रबंधन के दौरान किसी प्रकार की बाधा का सामना न करना पड़े।

6. सस्ती एवं निर्बाध बिजली की व्यवस्था

किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर बिजली उपलब्ध कराने हेतु पूरे देश में एक समान नीति बनाई जाए। सिंचाई के लिए ग्रामीण फीडरों पर 24 घंटे बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाए तथा फीडर खराब होने की स्थिति में एक कार्य दिवस के भीतर उसे बदलने की बाध्यता तय की जाए, ताकि सिंचाई प्रभावित न हो।

7. किसान स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा निधि का गठन

छोटे एवं सीमांत किसानों के लिए एक किसान कल्याण निधि का गठन किया जाए, जिसके अंतर्गत गंभीर बीमारी की स्थिति में उन्हें तत्काल आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा सके।

8. मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कैराना के जनपद सहारनपुर वे शामिल के किसानों की अधिग्रहित भूमि के उचित मुआवजा के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से विशेष आग्रह करने के लिए तुरंत पत्राचार किया जाए।

9. घरेलू चीनी के दामों को नियंत्रण में रखते हुए, कमर्शियल चीनी के दामों को बढ़ा दिया। कमर्शियल चीनी के मुनाफे से हुई आए को चीनी मिलों और किसानों के साथ प्रॉफिट शेयरिंग का फार्मूला लाया जाए।

अंत में, मैं सरकार से आग्रह करती हूँ कि यदि हम वास्तव में किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने और कृषि को लाभकारी बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं, तो इन ठोस कदमों को शीघ्र लागू करना आवश्यक है।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री पुष्पेंद्र सरोज (कौशाम्बी) :** मैं आज कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए सरकार की कथनी और करनी के बीच के बड़े अंतर को उजागर करना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार बार-बार रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन का ढिंढोरा पीटती है 2024-25 में 357.73 मिलियन टन खाद्यान्न उत्पादन। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या उत्पादन बढ़ने से किसान समृद्ध हुआ है? सच्चाई यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक किसान परिवार की औसत मासिक आय मात्र ₹8,061 है, जिसमें से खेती से सिर्फ ₹3,798 आते हैं। यह देश के औसत ₹10,218 से भी कम है। यह 'रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन' नहीं, 'रिकॉर्ड शोषण' है।

कर्ज में डूबा किसान

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में 42% किसान लगभग 69 लाख परिवार कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं। प्रति किसान औसत कर्ज ₹51,000 से अधिक है और सरकार कहती है कि किसानों की आय दोगुनी हो रही है। अगर आय दोगुनी हो रही होती, तो कर्ज आधा होता लेकिन यहाँ तो कर्ज ही बढ़ रहा है।

MSP का सच - सिर्फ दिखावा

देश में लगभग 14 करोड़ किसान परिवार हैं, लेकिन MSP का लाभ सिर्फ 1.84 करोड़ किसानों को मिलता है। सवाल यह है कि बाकी 12 करोड़ किसान कहाँ जाएँ? क्या वे इस देश के किसान नहीं हैं? MSP की कानूनी गारंटी आज समय की सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है। बिना कानूनी गारंटी के MSP सिर्फ कागज़ पर है, जमीन पर नहीं।

अमेरिका से समझौता-भारतीय किसान पर वार

सरकार ने 2026 में अमेरिका के साथ व्यापार समझौता किया, जिसमें कृषि आयात पर शुल्क कम किए गए।

अमेरिका में एक किसान को ₹26-27 लाख सालाना सहायता मिलती है और भारत में किसान को सिर्फ ₹6,000 वार्षिक किसान सम्मान निधि मिलती है। एक तरफ भारी सब्सिडी

* Speech was laid on the Table.

वाला अमेरिकी किसान और दूसरी तरफ संघर्ष करता भारतीय किसान है। यह प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं, यह अन्याय है। इसका असर दिखने लगा है मक्का और सोयाबीन के दाम गिर चुके हैं।

उर्वरक संकट और बढ़ती लागत

अंतरराष्ट्रीय तनाव के कारण यूरिया उत्पादन सिर्फ 60% क्षमता पर चल रहा है। भारत 50% गैस आयात करता है, और यूरिया की कीमत ₹50,000 प्रति टन तक पहुँच गई है। इसका सीधा असर किसान की जेब पर पड़ रहा है। खेती की लागत बढ़ रही है, लेकिन सरकार चुप है।

गन्ना किसान - सबसे बड़ा संकट

उत्तर प्रदेश, जो देश का सबसे बड़ा गन्ना उत्पादक राज्य है, वहीं के किसान सबसे ज्यादा परेशान हैं। ₹1,600 करोड़ से ज्यादा बकाया है, 6,000 हेक्टेयर फसल रेड रॉट से नष्ट और 70,000 हेक्टेयर बाढ़ से प्रभावित है। किसान गन्ना उगाता है, लेकिन मिठास सिर्फ मिलों और सरकार को मिलती है।

बिजली, बीज और योजनाओं की विफलता

20% ट्रांसफार्मर खराब - यह राष्ट्रीय औसत का दोगुना है। किसान डीजल पंप चलाने को मजबूर हैं। उच्च उत्पादक बीज मिशन लागू नहीं है। बीज मानक के अनुरूप नहीं हैं और "नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना" में ₹1,261 करोड़ का लक्ष्य, लेकिन सिर्फ 1,094 ड्रोन वितरित हुए हैं। ₹677 करोड़ में से सिर्फ ₹100 करोड़ खर्च।

यह योजना नहीं, यह सिर्फ प्रचार है।

आलू किसान - घाटे में व्यापार

उत्तर प्रदेश 35% आलू उत्पादन करता है, लेकिन कीमत ₹1,250 से गिरकर ₹300-₹350 रु मिल रही है। कोल्ड स्टोरेज चार्ज ₹280-₹300 है। किसान को प्रति हेक्टेयर ₹17,000-₹19,000 का नुकसान हो रहा है। यह है सरकार का "डबल इनकम मॉडल"।

पानी का संकट

2013-2023 के बीच 238 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर भूजल निकाला गया 75 में से 38 जिले

अति-दोहन की श्रेणी में हैं और माइक्रो-इरिगेशन 2% से भी कम क्षेत्र में है। यह खेती नहीं, भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ है।

सरकार से मेरे स्पष्ट प्रश्न और मांगें हैं:

1. MSP की कानूनी गारंटी कब तक दी जाएगी?
2. गेन्नो किसानों का ₹1,600 करोड़ बकाया तुरंत कब चुकाया जाएगा?
3. अमेरिका से हुए समझौते की समीक्षा कब होगी?
4. उर्वरक कीमतों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम हैं?
5. किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए सिर्फ नारे नहीं, नीति कब आएगी?

हमारी मांगें:

MSP को कानूनी अधिकार बनाया जाए। गन्ना और अन्य फसलों का उचित मूल्य तय किया जाए। कृषि पर सब्सिडी और सीधी सहायता बढ़ाई जाए। सिंचाई और बिजली व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जाए। छोटे किसानों के लिए कर्ज राहत और सस्ती ऋण व्यवस्था हो।

अंत में,

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान सिर्फ वोट बैंक नहीं है। किसान देश की रीढ़ है। अगर किसान कमजोर होगा, तो देश मजबूत नहीं हो सकता है।

***श्री सुरेश कुमार कश्यप (शिमला) :** प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में देश की कृषि व्यवस्था में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है। मुझे आज इस सदन में यह कहते हुए गर्व हो रहा है कि भारत कृषि क्षेत्र में लगातार नई ऊँचाइयों को छू रहा है और देश का किसान आज पहले से अधिक सशक्त, समर्थ और आत्मविश्वास से भरा हुआ है। वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग का बजट मात्र ₹21,933 करोड़ था, जो आज बढ़कर ₹1,27,290 करोड़ हो गया है। लगभग 6 गुना ($\approx 480\%$) वृद्धि।

वर्ष 2026-27 के बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए ₹2.42 लाख करोड़ से अधिक का प्रावधान

* Speech was laid on the Table.

किया गया है। यह स्पष्ट करता है कि मोदी सरकार के लिए किसान केवल चुनाव का मुद्दा नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण की आधारशिला है।

केंद्रीय बजट 2026-27 में इस प्रतिबद्धता का स्पष्ट प्रमाण दिखाई देता है। कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग के लिए ₹2,32,561 करोड़ कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग के लिए 29,967 करोड़ यह केवल आंकड़ों की वृद्धि नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश के किसानों के प्रति सरकार की दृढ़ प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है, मोदी सरकार किसानों को केवल राहत नहीं बल्कि दीर्घकालिक समृद्धि देने के लिए काम कर रही है। इसके विपरीत, पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने मुख्यतः कर्ज माफी जैसी अस्थायी योजनाओं पर भरोसा किया। उदाहरण के लिए 2008 की कृषि ऋण माफी योजना पर लगभग ₹70,000 करोड़ खर्च किए गए, लेकिन उससे कृषि उत्पादकता या बुनियादी ढांचे में स्थायी सुधार नहीं हुआ।

मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ- अगर भारत का किसान मजबूत होगा। तो हमारा भारत भी मजबूत और समृद्ध होगा। आज हमारा देश कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व उपलब्धियां हासिल कर रहा है। एक समय था जब हमारे किसानों को अपने ही हक के पैसे के लिए दफ्तरों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते थे। महीनों तक फाइलें घूमती रहती थीं, लेकिन किसान को उसका अधिकार नहीं मिलता था। कांग्रेस के काल में योजनाओं का पैसा विचौलियों और भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ जाता था। आज प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसान परिवारों को 23.7 लाख करोड़ से अधिक की सहायता सीधे DBT के माध्यम से उनके खातों में पहुंचाई गई है, जिससे किसान सशक्त हुए हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस योजना के तहत अब तक किसानों को 2373.32 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि सीधे उनके खातों में वितरित की जा चुकी है। हाल ही में, वर्ष 2025-2026 की 22वीं किस्त के रूप में, 81,582 किसानों को ₹16.37 करोड़ की राशि प्रदान की गई है। यह सिर्फ योजना नहीं है, बल्कि किसानों के सम्मान और विश्वास का प्रतीक है।

मैं गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आज भारत की प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (DBT) व्यवस्था

दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी व्यवस्था बन गई है, जिसने बिचौलियों को खत्म कर सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ सीधे जनता के खातों तक पहुँचाने का काम किया है।"

कांग्रेस के समय में किसानों को इंतजार मिलता था, लेकिन मोदी सरकार में किसानों को अधिकार और सम्मान मिलता है।"

प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने किसानों की समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संरचनात्मक सुधार, आधुनिक तकनीक और मजबूत वित्तीय सहायता के माध्यम से कृषि क्षेत्र को नई दिशा दी है।

हमारे देश का किसान दिन-रात मेहनत करता है, लेकिन कई बार प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ-जैसे ओलावृष्टि, सूखा या बाढ़-उसकी पूरी मेहनत को नुकसान पहुँचा देती हैं। ऐसे समय में किसान को सुरक्षा देने के लिए सरकार ने Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana को और अधिक मजबूत किया है। फसल बीमा सब्सिडी के लिए ₹12,200 करोड़ से अधिक का प्रावधान किया गया है। आज यह योजना किसानों के लिए एक मजबूत सुरक्षा कवच बन चुकी है। वर्ष 2024-25 में लगभग 4.19 करोड़ किसानों ने इस योजना में पंजीकरण कराया, जो इस बात का प्रमाण है कि किसानों का इस योजना पर विश्वास लगातार बढ़ रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री Narendra Modi के नेतृत्व में सरकार का स्पष्ट संकल्प है कि किसान की मेहनत सुरक्षित रहे और प्राकृतिक आपदा आने पर भी उसे आर्थिक सहारा मिलता रहे।

किसान केवल अन्नदाता ही नहीं, बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की मजबूत नींव भी हैं। मुझे अत्यंत प्रसन्नता और संतोष है कि किसानों को संगठित शक्ति देने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री श्री Narendra Modi के नेतृत्व में सरकार ने 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPO) के गठन का लक्ष्य रखा। इस मिशन के लिए ₹6,865 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। आज देशभर में 10,000 से अधिक FPO स्थापित हो चुके हैं, जिनसे लगभग 30 लाख किसान जुड़े हैं, जिनमें करीब 40 प्रतिशत महिलाएँ भी शामिल हैं। इन संगठनों के माध्यम से किसानों को सस्ते कृषि इनपुट, बेहतर बाजार और अपनी फसलों का उचित मूल्य मिल रहा है।

यह पहल हमारे अन्नदाताओं को संगठित, सशक्त और आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह बताना चाहूंगा कि किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए जल सुरक्षा और सिंचाई व्यवस्था अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। प्रधानमंत्री श्री Narendra Modi के नेतृत्व में प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत बजट 2026-27 में लगभग ₹2,482 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जबकि सिंचाई अवसंरचना और माइक्रो सिंचाई के लिए ₹8,000 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए हैं। आज देश में 96.97 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र माइक्रो सिंचाई के अंतर्गत लाया जा चुका है, जिसमें 46.37 लाख हेक्टेयर ड्रिप और 50.60 लाख हेक्टेयर स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई शामिल है। यह पहल दर्शाती है कि सरकार का उद्देश्य केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना ही नहीं, बल्कि कम पानी में अधिक उत्पादन की दिशा में किसानों को सशक्त बनाना भी है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार द्वारा प्राकृतिक खेती, जलवायु अनुकूल कृषि और Millets को बढ़ावा देने की जो पहल की गई है, उसका लाभ देश के साथ-साथ Himachal Pradesh के किसान भी बड़ी संख्या में ले रहे हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री Narendra Modi के नेतृत्व में National Mission on Natural Farming के लिए 2750 करोड़ तथा मिलेट्स के प्रोत्साहन के लिए ₹500 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है। इन पहलों से किसानों को टिकाऊ खेती की दिशा में नई राह मिल रही है और पहाड़ी राज्यों के किसान भी इससे सशक्त हो रहे हैं। मैं यह भी उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्राकृतिक खेती को तेजी से अपनाया जा रहा है। वर्तमान में प्रदेश में लगभग 2 लाख से अधिक किसान प्राकृतिक खेती से जुड़ चुके हैं और हजारों हेक्टेयर भूमि पर रसायन मुक्त खेती की जा रही है। यह न केवल किसानों की लागत को कम करने में सहायक सिद्ध हो रही है, बल्कि मिट्टी की उर्वरता को बनाए रखने, पर्यावरण संरक्षण तथा लोगों को स्वस्थ और सुरक्षित खाद्य पदार्थ उपलब्ध कराने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। अतः मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि प्राकृतिक खेती को और अधिक प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, किसानों को प्रशिक्षण, तकनीकी सहयोग तथा विपणन की बेहतर सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराई जाएँ, ताकि अधिक से अधिक किसान इससे जुड़ सकें और

हिमाचल प्रदेश को प्राकृतिक खेती के क्षेत्र में एक आदर्श राज्य के रूप में विकसित किया जा सके।

शिमला संसदीय क्षेत्र में लगभग 2,06,563 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में खेती की जाती है, जबकि इस क्षेत्र में खेती करने वाले किसानों की संख्या 2,60,515 है। इस क्षेत्र में प्रमुख फसलों में मक्का (49,456 हेक्टेयर), गेहूं (50,277 हेक्टेयर), धान (9,933 हेक्टेयर), जो (4,385 हेक्टेयर), आलू (7,500 हेक्टेयर) और सब्जियां (41,597.5 हेक्टेयर) शामिल हैं।

वर्ष 2025-26 में हिमाचल प्रदेश को SDRF के तहत केंद्र से 2397.60 करोड़ तथा राज्य हिस्से के रूप में 144 करोड़ आवंटित किए गए हैं; केंद्र का हिस्सा जारी किया जा चुका है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष 2023-24 में 2,564 फसल क्षति के मामलों में ₹136.72 लाख की राहत वितरित की गई, जबकि वर्ष 2025-26 में अब तक 356 मामले दर्ज किए जा चुके 12 वर्ष 2020-21 से 2024-25 तक प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश के 5,79,605 किसानों को ₹376.79 करोड़ का भुगतान किया गया, जिसमें शिमला संसदीय क्षेत्र के 54,935 किसानों को ₹47.58 करोड़ शामिल है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के तहत हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसानों को अब तक 2373.32 करोड़ से अधिक वितरित किए गए हैं; वहीं 2025-26 की 22वीं किस्त में 81,852 किसानों को ₹16.37 करोड़ प्रदान किए गए हैं। शिमला संसदीय क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कृषि योजनाओं के तहत लाभान्वित किसानों की संख्या 2021-22 में 36,163, 2022-23 में 39,207, 2023-24 में 39,791, 2024-25 में 42,829 और 2025-26 में 47,443 रही है।

केंद्र सरकार प्रदेश में किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और कृषि क्षेत्र को सशक्त बनाने हेतु निरंतर कार्य कर रही है। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना, कृषि अवसंरचना कोष, एफपीओ, राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन एवं प्राकृतिक खेती मिशन जैसी योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं।

इन योजनाओं के माध्यम से देशभर के साथ-साथ हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता, फसल सुरक्षा, आधुनिक तकनीक और बेहतर बाजार सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं, जिससे कृषि

क्षेत्र को मजबूती मिल रही है। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी राज्य होने के कारण यहाँ छोटी-छोटी नदियाँ, खड्डे तथा बरसाती नाले बड़ी संख्या में पाए जाते हैं। वर्षा ऋतु के दौरान इन नालों से बहने वाला बहुमूल्य वर्षा जल बिना उपयोग के सीधे बहकर नष्ट हो जाता है।

यदि इन नालों का वैज्ञानिक ढंग से चैनलाइजेशन किया जाए तथा उपयुक्त स्थानों पर चेक डैम और छोटे जल संरचनाएँ निर्मित की जाएँ, तो वर्षा जल का प्रभावी संरक्षण और संचयन किया जा सकता है। इससे न केवल जल संरक्षण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, बल्कि आसपास के छोटे जल स्रोत, बावड़ियाँ, कुएँ और तालाब भी पुनः रिचार्ज होते रहेंगे तथा क्षेत्र में भूजल स्तर (Water Level) में भी उल्लेखनीय सुधार आएगा। यह पहल पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जल संकट को कम करने के साथ-साथ कृषि और स्थानीय आजीविका को भी सुदृढ़ करने में अत्यंत सहायक सिद्ध हो सकती है। अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में छोटे चेक डैम और जल संचयन परियोजनाएँ बड़े स्तर पर शुरू की जाएँ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेब की खेती राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था और लाखों किसानों की आजीविका का एक महत्वपूर्ण आधार है। प्रदेश की बागवानी आय का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत हिस्सा सेब से प्राप्त होता है, जो इस फसल के महत्व को स्पष्ट करता है। सेब का प्रदेश में लगभग ₹5000 करोड़ का वार्षिक कारोबार माना जाता है और लगभग 1.5 लाख से अधिक परिवार सीधे तौर पर सेब बागवानी से जुड़े हुए हैं। प्रदेश के कुल फल उत्पादन में भी सेब का योगदान लगभग 80 से 88 प्रतिशत तक है। विशेष रूप से शिमला जिला, जो मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र का भी हिस्सा है, अकेले ही रेड डिलीशियस किस्म के लगभग 70 प्रतिशत सेब उत्पादन के लिए जाना जाता है। इससे स्पष्ट है कि सेब की खेती केवल एक फसल नहीं, बल्कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की मजबूत आधारशिला है।

यह अत्यंत चिंता का विषय है कि विदेशों से आने वाले सस्ते सेब विभिन्न रास्तों से भारतीय बाजारों में पहुँच रहे हैं। कई मामलों में ये सेब नेपाल के रास्ते अवैध रूप से भारत लाए

जाते हैं, जबकि कुछ सेब अफगानिस्तान के माध्यम से बाजारों तक पहुँच जाते हैं। हाल ही में नेपाल सीमा पर सुरक्षा एजेंसियों द्वारा सैकड़ों कार्टन विदेशी सेब भी जब्त किए गए हैं। इन सस्ते विदेशी सेबों के कारण हिमाचल प्रदेश सहित देश के बागवानों को अपनी मेहनत की उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता और उन्हें भारी आर्थिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। इसलिए सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस अवैध तस्करी पर सख्त नियंत्रण कर हमारे बागवानों के हितों की रक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाए।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में लहसुन की खेती भी बड़े पैमाने पर की जाती है। यहाँ के किसान बड़ी मेहनत से लहसुन का उत्पादन करते हैं और इसे दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों तथा श्रीलंका तक बाजारों तक पहुँचाया जाता है। किन्तु हाल के समय में नेपाल के रास्ते सस्ता लहसुन भी बड़ी मात्रा में भारत और विशेष रूप से हिमाचल प्रदेश की मंडियों में लाया जा रहा है, जिससे स्थानीय किसानों को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है और उन्हें आर्थिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन है कि इन दोनों विषयों को गंभीरता से लेते हुए अवैध आवाक एवं तस्करी पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाए तथा आवश्यक कदम उठाकर इस पर प्रभावी रोक लगाई जाए, ताकि देश और विशेषकर हिमाचल प्रदेश के मेहनतकश किसानों और बागवानों के हितों की रक्षा सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में भारत का अन्नदाता अब संघर्ष का प्रतीक नहीं बल्कि समृद्धि और आत्मनिर्भरता का प्रतीक बन चुका है। इसी विश्वास के साथ मैं कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

***श्री हरीभाई पटेल (महेसाणा) :** मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2026-2027 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों के समर्थन में सदन में अपने विचार

* Speech was laid on the Table.

व्यक्त करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

बजट सत्र वर्ष 2026 में प्रस्तुत कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की मांगों के अनुसार माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने किसानों के हित में कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं।

कृषि, अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग बजट में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि तथा ऐतिहासिक बजट आवंटन :

कृषि और किसान कल्याण विभाग के लिए 2,32,531.38 करोड़ रुपये और कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग के लिए 9,967.40 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस प्रकार कृषि ऋण क्षेत्र के लिए कुल बजटीय आवंटन 2,42,528.78 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि:

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के लिए (पी.एम. किसान) के माध्यम से वर्तमान सरकार ने 11 करोड़ किसान परिवारों को 3.7 लाख करोड़ प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण (डी. बी. टी) सहायता प्रदान की है, जिससे यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी डी.बी.टी. योजना बन गई है। कांग्रेस की सरकार में किसानों 1 रुपये भेजते थे, 15 पैसे पहुंचते थे। श्री मोदी जी की सरकार में 1 रुपये भेजते हैं तो 1 रुपया ही पहुंचता है यह हमारी सरकार की विशेषता है।

देश के किसान हित में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं शुरू की हैं।

पी०एम० फसल बीमा योजना, पी०एम० किसान सम्मान निधि योजना, और कृषि सिंचाई योजना:

इन योजनाओं ने किसानों की आय बढ़ाने और उनकी जीवन स्थिति में सुधार करने में मदद की है।

उत्पादकता और फसल विविधीकरण:

बजट में उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलों (High & Value Crops) को बढ़ावा देने और कृषि

उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष नीतियां अपनाई गई हैं।

संबद्ध क्षेत्रों को प्रोत्साहन:

मत्स्य पालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी क्षेत्र में रोजगार सृजन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए, बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास के लिए बड़ा आवंटन।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना:

हर खेत को पानी के लक्ष्य को गति देने के लिए सिंचाई अवसंरचना में निवेश बढ़ाया गया है। जिससे कि हर खेत को सिंचाई करने हेतु उचित मात्रा में जल उपलब्ध हो सके।

डिजिटल कृषि और सॉइल हेल्थकार्ड:

कृषि में नई तकनीकों के उपयोग और मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड के माध्यम से उर्वरकों के विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग को बढ़ावा।

फसल बीमा और आपदा प्रबंधन:

बेमौसम बारिश और ओलावृष्टि से पीड़ित किसानों को समय पर मुआवजा और सहायता सुनिश्चित करने की प्रतिबद्धता। श्री मोदी सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का विस्तार करके और कृषि आकस्मिक कोश को मजबूत बनाकर किसानों को मानसून की अनिश्चितताओं से सुरक्षा प्रदान की है। केन्द्रीय बजट 2026-2027 में फसल बीमा सब्सिडी के लिए 12,200 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का प्रावधान किया गया है। वर्ष 2024-2025 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 4.19 करोड़ किसानों का वार्षिक पंजीकरण हुआ, जो इसकी शुरुआत के बाद से सबसे अधिक है, जबकि 2022-2023 में यह संख्या 3.17 करोड़ थी। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसान नाममात्र के प्रीमियम पर अपनी फसलों का बीमा करा सकते हैं, जबकि दावों का निपटान सैटेलाइट और मोबाइल ऐप आधारित सर्वेक्षण के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है।

लखपति दीदी और "She- मार्ट" ग्रामीण बहनों को उद्यमी बनाने की दिशा में बड़ा कदम:

लखपति दीदी योजना की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए बजट में सेल्फ हेल्प एंटरप्रेन्योर "She - मार्ट" की व्यवस्था की गई है। जहां बहनों को अपने उत्पादों को बेचने के लिए एक

प्लेटफार्म तैयार किया जाएगा।

कृषि बजट में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि, सस्ती खाद पर विशेष महत्व:

हमारी सरकार ने उर्वरक सब्सिडी के लिए 1.70 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। जिससे किसानों को सस्ती खाद और उर्वरक उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

नेशनल फाइबर स्कीम और ओषधीय पौधों से किसानों को सीधा लाभ:

नेशनल फाइबर स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सिल्क, वूल और जूट जैसे फाइबर पर फोकस किया गया है, जिससे इनसे जुड़े किसानों को सीधा लाभ मिलेगा। साथ ही ओषधीय पौधों, प्राकृतिक खेती एवं मिलेट्स की खेती करने वाले किसानों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी।

सिंचाई (पी.एम.के.एस.वाई. व पी.डी.एम.सी.) के और राज्य के सहयोग से ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई को बढ़ावा देने पर ज़ोर दिया गया है।

सामूहिकता की शक्ति को पहचानते हुए श्री मोदी सरकार ने 10,000 एफ.पी.ओ. स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, जिसके लिए 6,865 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। जिसका प्रत्यक्ष लाभ किसानों एवं महिलाओं को मिलेगा।

इसी के साथ यदि हम गुजरात राज्य की बात की जाय तो:-

गुजरात राज्य को बजट 2026-27 में कृषि, किसान कल्याण एवं सहकारिता क्षेत्र के लिए ऐतिहासिक धनराशि आवंटित की गई है, यह बजट आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों, मृदा स्वास्थ्य, कृषि यंत्रीकरण और फसल विविधीकरण को बढ़ावा देने पर केंद्रित है, जिसका उद्देश्य किसानों को सशक्त और समृद्ध बनाना है।

मेहसाणा, उत्तर गुजरात के लिए विशेष मांगें : -

ऊंझा में स्पाइस पार्क जो मसाला उत्पादन, गुणवत्ता और निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक है।

अरंडी (Castor) विकास बोर्ड जिससे उत्तर गुजरात के किसानों को विशेष समर्थन और बाजार विस्तार मिलेगा।

कृषि एवं फूड प्रोसेसिंग कॉलेज (मेहसाणा) जिसके द्वारा मूल्यवर्धन, रोजगार और कृषि उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। देश के किसानों के लिए कहना चाहूंगा। श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कहा है, हमारे किसान देश का गौरव है।

"कृषि सबसे महान और उपयोगी रोजगार है।"

"शहरों में कहां मिलता है वो सुकून, जो गांव की मिट्टी में है

किसान है तो देश है

अन्नदाता का सम्मान, देश का अभिमान

किसान की मेहनत, देश की ताकत

खेतों की हरियाली, देश की खुशहाली

भारत का दिल गांव में बसता है,

किसान मजबूत, तो देश मजबूत

धरती माँ का सच्चा सपूत किसान

किसान बचेगा, देश बढ़ेगा

हर खेत हरा-भरा, हर किसान खुशहाल

एक किसान पुत्र होने के नाते मुझे इस बात पर गर्व है की मेहसाणा की जनता के आशीर्वाद से आज सदन में किसानों की बात रखने का मौका मिला।

अंतः आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार किसानों के लिए समर्पित है और वे उनकी प्रगति और विकास के लिए लगातार कार्य कर रहे हैं। किसान की सुरक्षा, आर्थिक सुरक्षा और कृषि क्षेत्र से जुड़ी समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बजट वर्ष 2026-2027 को तैयार किया गया और आवंटित किया गया है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-2027 की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

***श्री दर्शन सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का ध्यान देश के अन्नदाता किसानों, विशेषकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के किसानों की समस्याओं, उपलब्धियों और अपेक्षाओं की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी, केंद्रीय कृषि मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी एवं मध्य प्रदेश के यशस्वी मुख्यमंत्री डॉ. मोहन यादव जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिनके नेतृत्व में कृषि क्षेत्र में एक नई ऊर्जा, नई दिशा और नई सोच का संचार हुआ है। आज देश का किसान केवल पारंपरिक खेती तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि वह आधुनिक तकनीकों, डिजिटल साधनों, ड्रोन सेवाओं, प्राकृतिक खेती एवं नवाचारों को अपनाकर आत्मनिर्भरता की दिशा में तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं और नीतियों ने किसानों को सशक्त बनाने का कार्य किया है।

मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में तीन लाख से अधिक किसान भाइयों को प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के अंतर्गत लाभ प्राप्त हो रहा है। यह योजना किसानों के लिए आर्थिक संबल का एक मजबूत आधार बनी है, जिससे वे अपनी खेती के लिए आवश्यक संसाधनों की पूर्ति कर पा रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत बीते तीन वर्षों में केवल नर्मदापुरम जिले में 86,733 किसानों को लगभग 30 करोड़ 84 लाख 84 हजार 860 रुपये की बीमा राशि प्राप्त हुई है। यह दर्शाता है कि प्राकृतिक आपदा या विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी सरकार किसानों के साथ खड़ी है और उनके नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र माँ नर्मदा की पावन धरा पर स्थित है। नरसिंहपुर, रायसेन और नर्मदापुरम जिले अपनी उपजाऊ भूमि के कारण पूरे प्रदेश में “धान का कटोरा” के रूप में प्रसिद्ध हैं। यहाँ धान, गेहूँ, दलहन और तिलहन का व्यापक उत्पादन होता है, जिससे यह क्षेत्र देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है, लेकिन इस समृद्धि के बावजूद किसानों के सामने कई चुनौतियाँ भी हैं, जिनका समाधान अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

कृषि आधुनिकीकरण एवं संसाधन प्रबंधन

आज आवश्यकता है कि हम कृषि को आधुनिक और टिकाऊ बनाएं। ड्रिप इरिगेशन एवं माइक्रो इरिगेशन को बड़े स्तर पर लागू किया जाए, जिससे जल संरक्षण के साथ उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सके। ड्रोन तकनीक के उपयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है, जिससे खाद एवं कीटनाशक का छिड़काव कम लागत और कम समय में संभव हुआ है। प्राकृतिक खेती एवं जैविक खेती को प्रोत्साहित कर मिट्टी की उर्वरता को बनाए रखा जाए।

नरवाई प्रबंधन एवं पर्यावरण संरक्षण

बड़ी दुख की बात है कि किसान को प्रदूषण का जिम्मेदार बना दिया जाता है, जबकि इस धरा पर प्रदूषण के अनेक कारण मौजूद हैं, किंतु कोई भी किसान की मूल समस्या को न तो समझता है, न ही समझना चाहता है, बस इल्जाम लगा दिया जाता है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में कृषि के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए अभूतपूर्व कार्य किए जा रहे हैं। नरवाई प्रबंधन हेतु बेलर मशीन एवं अन्य उपकरणों पर विशेष अनुदान दिया जाए। इससे किसानों को प्रदूषण के इल्जाम से बचाया जा सकेगा। साथ ही कृषि के आधुनिकीकरण की दिशा में बड़ा कदम होगा। फसल अवशेष से बायो-सीएनजी, खाद एवं ऊर्जा उत्पादन की दिशा में योजनाएँ लागू की जाएँ।

नरसिंहपुर जिले के लिए विशेष प्रस्ताव

बोहानी में प्रस्तावित कृषि विश्वविद्यालय को शीघ्र स्वीकृति एवं स्थापना प्रदान कर शैक्षणिक कार्य जल्द आरंभ किया जाए। गन्ना अनुसंधान केंद्र एवं कृषि प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित किए जाएँ, जिससे किसानों को वैज्ञानिक खेती का प्रशिक्षण मिल सके। क्षेत्र में धान उत्पादन की अधिकता को देखते हुए राइस प्रोसेसिंग उद्योग, कोल्ड स्टोरेज, वेयरहाउस एवं फूड प्रोसेसिंग इकाइयों का जाल बिछाया जाए। इससे किसानों को खेत से बाजार तक बेहतर मूल्य मिलेगा और कृषि को उद्योग से जोड़ने का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा।

बासमती चावल एवं निर्यात संभावनाएँ

हमारे क्षेत्र में धान उत्पादन की प्रचुरता को देखते हुए बासमती चावल को बढ़ावा देना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। बासमती चावल के लिए विशेष प्रोत्साहन नीति बनाई जाए। “बासमती चावल बोर्ड” के गठन पर विचार किया जाए, जिससे किसानों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार से जोड़कर उनकी आय में वृद्धि की जा सके।

सिंचाई एवं जल परियोजनाएँ

“रहिमन पानी राखिए, बिन पानी सब सून,
पानी गए न ऊबरे, मोती, मानुष, चून”

किसान की समृद्धि का आधार बिजली और पानी ही है। सस्ती बिजली, खाद और पानी—केवल यही मांग रही है किसानी। सरकार से नुकसान के समय आपदा में साथ, फसल का उचित दाम तथा खेत से बाजार तक परिवहन हेतु “खेत सड़क” की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान केंद्रीय कृषि मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी के दूरदर्शी नेतृत्व में मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि क्षेत्र में ऐतिहासिक परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है। जहाँ स्वतंत्रता के बाद से वर्ष 2003 तक राज्य में केवल लगभग 7.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र ही सिंचित हो पाया था, वहीं इसके पश्चात योजनाबद्ध प्रयासों, सुदृढ़ नीतियों और व्यापक जल संसाधन विकास के माध्यम से सिंचित क्षेत्र को बढ़ाकर लगभग 45 लाख हेक्टेयर तक पहुँचा दिया गया। आज वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा इसी गति को और अधिक तीव्र करते हुए सिंचित क्षेत्र को 65 लाख हेक्टेयर तक विस्तारित करने का लक्ष्य लेकर तेजी से कार्य किया जा रहा है। यह केवल आंकड़ों की वृद्धि नहीं, बल्कि किसानों की समृद्धि, उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि और ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के सशक्तिकरण का प्रतीक है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस वर्ष को “कृषि वर्ष” के रूप में मनाया जा रहा है। यह निर्णय इस बात का प्रमाण है कि सरकार कृषि को केवल एक क्षेत्र नहीं, बल्कि राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ मानती है और किसानों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। निश्चित रूप से, सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में हुए ये प्रयास प्रदेश को कृषि के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर और अग्रणी राज्य बनाने की दिशा में मील

का पत्थर साबित होंग। वर्तमान में मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में विभिन्न परियोजनाएँ हैं, जिनका शीघ्र विकास अत्यंत आवश्यक है। गंजाल नदी पर बांध निर्माण शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जाए। डोकरीखेड़ा डैम में जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए। तवा नगर से वंचित क्षेत्रों को तत्काल जोड़ा जाए। केसला में देवरी परियोजना को शीघ्र पूर्ण किया जाए। दूधी एवं शक्कर नदी परियोजनाओं में तेजी लाई जाए और पानी मटकुली तक पहुँचाया जाए। चिंकी परियोजना के अंतर्गत शेष गाँवों को जोड़ा जाए। बारना डैम की क्षमता विस्तार शीघ्र किया जाए। तेंदुखेड़ा विधानसभा के सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए स्टॉप डैम एवं “नदी जोड़ो योजना” का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन किया जाए। नरसिंहपुर में बिनेर, अमेठा पंचायत में 25 एकड़ के तालाब का विकास कर सिंचाई परियोजना बनाई जाए।

मंडी व्यवस्था एवं कृषि बाजार सुधार

मंडी अधिनियम का कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित किया जाए। किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए पारदर्शी व्यवस्था बनाई जाए। प्राकृतिक एवं जैविक उत्पादों के लिए अलग से मंडी व्यवस्था विकसित की जाए। प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की जाएँ तथा प्राकृतिक उपज के उपार्जन हेतु पृथक व्यवस्था एवं बजट आवंटन किया जाए।

बिजली एवं आधारभूत संरचना

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक बिजली सबस्टेशन स्थापित किए जाएँ। किसानों को दिन के समय तीन-फेज बिजली की नियमित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए।

गौ संरक्षण एवं ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था

उत्कृष्ट गौशालाओं एवं गौसेवकों को प्रोत्साहन एवं पुरस्कार दिए जाएँ। गोवंश आधारित जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जाए।

फसल बीमा योजना में सुधार

वर्तमान में फसल बीमा “हल्का इकाई” के आधार पर लागू होता है, जिससे कई किसानों को वास्तविक नुकसान के बावजूद पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। अतः फसल बीमा योजना में सुधार कर “किसान इकाई” को आधार बनाया जाए, ताकि प्रत्येक किसान को वास्तविक नुकसान के

अनुसार मुआवजा मिल सके। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना एक अत्यंत सराहनीय, दूरदर्शी एवं किसान हितैषी योजना है, जिसके माध्यम से देश के करोड़ों किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। मैं सरकार की इस महत्वपूर्ण पहल की सराहना करता हूँ। मेरा सदन के माध्यम से यह विनम्र सुझाव एवं मांग है कि प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत किसानों से प्रीमियम प्रति एकड़ के आधार पर लिया जाता है। इसलिए फसल क्षति की स्थिति में बीमा दावा निर्धारण वर्तमान समय में बीमा की इकाई पटवारी हल्का के अनुसार होती है, तो इसे पटवारी हल्के के स्थान पर प्रति खसरा या प्रति किसान को बीमा की इकाई माना जाए। वर्तमान में एरिया-आधारित व्यवस्था के कारण खेत-विशेष में गंभीर नुकसान झेलने वाले अनेक किसान योजना के लाभ से वंचित रह जाते हैं, जिससे वास्तविक क्षति की समुचित भरपाई नहीं हो पाती। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में आवश्यक संशोधन कर प्रति एकड़ अथवा प्रति खेत को बीमा यूनिट मानते हुए वास्तविक क्षति के आधार पर मुआवजा/बीमा लाभ का वितरण किया जाए, ताकि योजना का मूल उद्देश्य और अधिक प्रभावी रूप से पूरा हो सके। फसल क्षति सर्वेक्षण के लिए ड्रोन सर्वेक्षण, सैटेलाइट इमेजरी एवं जियो-टैगिंग जैसी आधुनिक तकनीकों का उपयोग किया जाए, परंतु इसके साथ-साथ यह भी अनिवार्य किया जाए कि नुकसानी का सर्वे केवल सैटेलाइट आधारित न होकर फसल कटाई प्रयोग के आधार पर किया जाए, जिससे जमीनी वास्तविक स्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से सामने आ सके। बाढ़ एवं बिजली से होने वाली आगजनी की घटनाओं से फसल क्षति होने पर फसल बीमा के अंतर्गत स्पष्ट रूप से शामिल किया जाए, क्योंकि इस स्थिति में किसानों को व्यापक स्तर पर पूर्ण फसल नुकसान का सामना करना पड़ता है। जिस बीमा कंपनी से किसान का फसल बीमा कराया जाता है, उस कंपनी की विधिवत रसीद एवं बीमा बॉन्ड किसान को अनिवार्य रूप से उपलब्ध कराए जाएँ, जिनमें फसल का विवरण, बीमित क्षेत्रफल, बीमा राशि एवं शर्तें स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित हों, ताकि भविष्य में नुकसान की स्थिति में किसान सीधे संबंधित बीमा कंपनी से संवाद कर सके। अंत में, मेरा निवेदन है कि फसल क्षति की सूचना देने की वर्तमान 72 घंटे की समय-सीमा को किसानों की व्यावहारिक परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बढ़ाकर कम से कम सात दिवस किया जाए, जिससे किसान

सही एवं पूर्ण जानकारी उपलब्ध करा सकें। यदि हम किसान के खेत से लेकर बाजार तक की संपूर्ण श्रृंखला, उत्पादन, भंडारण, प्रसंस्करण और विपणन को मजबूत कर दें, तो निश्चित रूप से किसानों की आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होगी। आज आवश्यकता है कि कृषि को केवल जीविकोपार्जन का साधन नहीं, बल्कि समृद्धि और विकास का इंजन बनाया जाए।

मैं पुनः केंद्र एवं राज्य सरकार का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि यदि मेरे द्वारा उठाए गए विषयों पर सकारात्मक पहल की जाती है, तो न केवल मेरे क्षेत्र के किसान, बल्कि पूरे प्रदेश और देश के किसान लाभान्वित होंगे। धन्यवाद।

***डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम-चम्पारण) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज जब विपक्ष के मेरे कांग्रेसी साथी किसान के well wisher होने का चोला ओढ़कर बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन मैं जरा इनके सभी दावों के जवाब आकड़ों से देना चाहूँगा जब ये सत्ता में थे तब बस UPA(2) के आकड़े देख लीजिए महोदय 2009 से 2013 के बीच 5 सालों का कृषि sector का कुल बजट मात्र 1.37 लाख करोड़ रुपये था। इसके विपरीत, हमारी सरकार का बस इसी साल का कुल बजट 1.40 लाख करोड़ है, और पिछले दस सालों की कुल बजट में इनके समय के allocation के साथ compare करू तो ये सुन भी नहीं पाएंगे।

मैं विपक्ष को एक बात बताना चाहूँगा, किसानों के कल्याणों की बात केवल खुद को किसान नेता कहने वाले रईस करोड़पति लोगों के साथ बैठने से नहीं होती है। देश का विकास और देश के विकास के साथ किसानों को उनका हक देने के लिए तत्परता और निस्वार्थता दिखानी पड़ती है। आज देश में किसानों के मन में विश्वास बढ़ रहा है। हमारे बजट के आकड़े ही हमारी अन्नदाता के प्रति हमारी सच्ची नीयत और नीति का प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है।

हमारे देश में शुरू से एक कल्चर बना रहा है कि किसानों को केवल एक उत्पादनों का साधन बनाए रखना, विपक्ष की कभी ये सोच ही नहीं रही कि उनको मालिक बनाया जाए। उन्हें

* Speech was laid on the Table.

केवल खेत में हल चलाना ही नहीं, बल्कि बाजार उत्पादन और वैश्विक उपलब्धियों का एक अंग बनाया जाए, ये सोच हमारे देश ने कभी देखी ही नहीं थी। सालों से हमारे किसान केवल व्यापारियों के हित का साधन बने रहे, परंतु आज हमारी दस साल की सरकार के प्रयासों से एग्री-स्टार्टअप्स और कृषि-आधारित मैन्युफैक्चरिंग (food processing industry) के बहुत ही शानदार और प्रामाणिक आंकड़े मौजूद हैं। हमारी 'प्रधानमंत्री किसान संपदा योजना' (PMKSY) ने 38 लाख किसानों को लाभान्वित किया है और 10 लाख रोजगार पैदा किए हैं। इसके अलावा, 'प्रधानमंत्री सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारिकरण योजना' (PMFME- PM Formalisation of micro food processing Enterprises) ने 2.4 लाख स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) और 60 हजार व्यक्तियों को ऋण लिंकेज (Credit Linkages) से जोड़ा है। ये सिर्फ कागजी योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

ये ग्रामीण भारत में औद्योगीकरण और किसान की आय दोगुनी करने की मजबूत नींव हैं। आज हमारा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (Food processing Industry) देश के कुल खाद्य बाजार का 32 प्रतिशत हिस्सा बन चुका है और पूरी वैल्यू चेन में 70 लाख से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार दे रहा है।

पिछले एक दशक में भारत का एग्रोकेमिकल निर्यात (Agrochemical Export) लगभग तीन गुना हो गया है। यह वित्तीय वर्ष 2015 के 1.3 बिलियन डॉलर से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2025 में 33 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया है। आज हम 3rd largest agro chemical exporter बन चुके हैं।

कृषि हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है, जो खाद्य सुरक्षा और रोजगार सुनिश्चित करते हुए आर्थिक विकास में अहम भूमिका निभाती है। विपक्ष ने दशकों तक इस रीढ़ को कमजोर रखा इनकी नीतियों ने किसान को कभी गांव से बाहर सोचने ही नहीं दिया, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय में जरा कुछ पिछले 10 वर्ष के आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जो हमारे सफल प्रयासों को खूब दर्शाते हैं। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 2014-15 के 265.05 मिलियन टन से लगातार बढ़ते हुए आज 357.44 मिलियन टन के ऐतिहासिक शिखर पर पहुंच चुका है। वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच

इन्होंने मात्र 4679 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीफ फसलों की खरीद की थी। इसके विपरीत, हमारी सरकार ने 2014 से 2025 के बीच इसे बढ़ाकर 7871 लाख मीट्रिक टन कर दिया है। दाल और oilseed उगाने वाले किसानों के साथ तो इन्होंने ऐतिहासिक विश्वासघात किया है। वर्ष 2009 से 2014 के बीच दालों की खरीद केवल 1.52 लाख मीट्रिक टन थी। हमारी सरकार ने एमएसपी पर दालों की खरीद में 7,350 प्रतिशत की भारी वृद्धि की है, और इसे 82.98 लाख मीट्रिक टन तक पहुँचाया है। इनके कार्यकाल के अंत (2014) तक देश में सिर्फ 2 मेगा फूड पार्क थे और आज हमारी सरकार की 'मेगा फूड पार्क योजना' के तहत इनकी संख्या 41 हो गई है, जिनमें से 24 चालू हैं और 17 पर काम चल रहा है। हमारी फूड प्रोसेसिंग क्षमता 2013-14 के 12 लाख मीट्रिक टन से 20 गुना बढ़कर 242 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई है। Processed food export 4.9 बिलियन डॉलर (2013-14) से लगभग दोगुना होकर 9.03 बिलियन डॉलर (2024-25) पार कर गया है। इनोवेशन के इस नए युग में देश में 7,000 से अधिक एग्री-स्टार्टअप्स पंजीकृत हो चुके हैं, जिनमें से 1,943 स्टार्टअप्स को तो सीधे 'राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना' के तहत वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।

ये लिस्ट बड़ी लंबी है जो में विपक्षको सब गिनवाने जाऊ तो समय कम पड जाएगा। विपक्ष हमेशा देश को गुमराह करने में लगा रहता है परंतु मैं इनको याद दिला दूँ वर्ष 2013 में जब इन्होंने बाली सम्मेलन (Bali Ministerial Conference)। में WTO के दबाव में आकर एक ऐसे कमजोर और अस्थायी 'पीस क्लॉज' (Peace Clause) पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिए थे, जिससे हमारे किसानों को मिलने वाले MSP और Public Stockholding पर तलवार लटक गई थी, लेकिन 2014 में जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो हमने दुनिया को स्पष्ट संदेश दिया। हमने साफ कह दिया कि जब तक भारत के किसानों को MSP देने और गरीबों की खाद्य सुरक्षा का स्थायी समाधान (Permanent Solution) नहीं निकलता, तब तक भारत किसी भी 'ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन एग्रीमेंट' (TFA) को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देगा।

पश्चिमी देश हम पर दबाव बनाते रहे कि भारत की कृषि सब्सिडी व्यापार को विकृत (distort) कर रही है, लेकिन मोदी सरकार चट्टान की तरह डटी रही। हमने बिना डरे अपने

किसानों को 18 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की रिकॉर्ड MSP दी और किसी विदेशी ताकत को हमारी घरेलू नीतियों में दखल नहीं देने दिया। कांग्रेस के समय में सरकारें FTA के नाम से इसलिए कांपती थी क्योंकि उन्हें लगता था कि विदेशी माल भारत में भर जाएगा। उनके पास हमारे किसानों के उत्पाद बाहर भेजने का कोई विजन ही नहीं था। इसके उलट, पिछले 10 वर्षों में हमने कूटनीति और व्यापार का जो नया युग शुरू किया है, उसने हमारे कृषि क्षेत्र की तस्वीर बदल दी है। हमने ऑस्ट्रेलिया, यूएई (UAE) के साथ, यूरोपीय देशों के समूह के साथ आधुनिक समझौते किए हैं। फायदा क्या हुआ? हमारे कृषि उत्पाद, डेयरी, प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य (Processed Food) और समुद्री उत्पादों को इन विकसित बाजारों में 95% तक ड्यूटी-फ्री (Duty-Free) पहुंच मिली है।

कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में यूपीए सरकार ने 'रीजनल कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इकोनॉमिक पार्टनरशिप' (RCEP) नाम के व्यापार समझौते की 2012 से ही बातचीत शुरुआत की थी। इनकी तैयारी थी कि न्यूजीलैंड और ऑस्ट्रेलिया का सस्ता दूध और चीन का सस्ता कृषि माल बिना किसी टैरिफ (Duty-free) के भारत के बाजारों में भर दिया जाए। अगर कांग्रेस का बस चलता, तो हमारी 'अमूल' (Amul) जैसी संस्थाएं और 8 करोड़ से ज्यादा गरीब डेयरी किसान और भूमिहीन पशुपालक रातों-रात बर्बाद हो जाते, लेकिन नवंबर 2019 में प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने ऐतिहासिक इच्छाशक्ति दिखाई। उन्होंने RCEP के मंच पर दुनिया के सामने साफ कह दिया कि "मेरा जमीर मुझे भारत के किसानों और पशुपालकों के हितों से समझौता करने की इजाजत नहीं देता" और भारत ने साफ तौर पर इस समझौते में शामिल होने से मना कर दिया। यह है नया भारत, जो अपने किसानों के हितों पर कोई समझौता नहीं करता। इसे कहते हैं 56 इंच के सीने वाली कूटनीति, जो कांग्रेस कभी सपने में भी नहीं सोच सकती थी।

मैं हाल ही में लिए गए एक ऐतिहासिक कदम पर अपने प्रधानमंत्री जी और आसाम सरकार इस सदन के माध्यम से आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा, 13 मार्च 2026 को प्रधानमंत्री मोदी जी ने असम के चाय बागान मजदूरों को जमीन के पट्टे (Land deeds) वितरित किए पहले चरण में 28,000 से अधिक चाय बागान श्रमिकों को उनकी जमीन के पट्टे (Land Deeds) सौंपे हैं। हमारी

सरकार कुल 3.5 लाख श्रमिक परिवारों को उनकी पीढ़ियों की जमीन का मालिकाना हक दे रही है। अगर कांग्रेस ने अपने दशकों के शासन में ऐसे प्रयास किए होते, तो आज असम के 3.5 लाख चाय बागान मजदूर परिवारों को 200 सालों तक अपने ही देश में बिना जमीन के नहीं जीना पड़ता।

जब किसी गरीब के पास उसकी जमीन का कागज (पट्टा) नहीं होता, तो वह सिर्फ जमीन से ही बेदखल नहीं होता, बल्कि वह देश के पूरे 'सिस्टम' और सरकार की हर कल्याणकारी योजना से भी बाहर हो जाता है। कांग्रेस ने 60 सालों तक अपनी vote bank की राजनीति के चलते असम के चाय बागान मजदूरों को अपने हक से वंचित रखा। असम में 2001 से 2016 तक पूरे 15 साल कांग्रेस के मुख्यमंत्री तरुण गोगोई जी का राज रहा। केंद्र में भी 10 साल यूपीए (UPA) की सरकार थी। अगर इनकी नीयत साफ थी, तो 15 सालों में इन्होंने 'असम फिक्सेशन ऑफ सीलिंग ऑन लैंड होल्डिंग्स एक्ट, 1956' में संशोधन क्यों नहीं किया? इन्होंने सिर्फ चुनाव से पहले झूठे पैकेजों का झुनझुना पकड़ाया, लेकिन जमीन का असली कानूनी अधिकार (Land Rights) कभी नहीं दिया।

आज तक हमारे किसान महिलाएं केवल खेतों में पसीना बहाने वाली मजदूर थीं, उन्हे इससे ऊपर उठ खड़े होने और सोचने का अवसर भी देने बात कभी इस देश नहीं हुई, लेकिन हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के विज्ञान के साथ हम आज उन्हे हाथ में 'रिमोट कंट्रोल' थमाकर उन्हे 'ड्रोन पायलट' बना रहे हैं! हमारी सरकार ने 1,261 करोड़ रुपये के बजट के साथ 'नमो ड्रोन दीदी' योजना शुरू की है। इसके तहत 15,000 महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) को कृषि ड्रोन दिए जा रहे हैं। सरकार ड्रोन खरीदने के लिए 80 प्रतिशत (अधिकतम 8 लाख रुपये) तक की सब्सिडी दे रही है। और ये आंकड़ा और ये आंकड़ा बढ़ते समय और टेक्नॉलजी ऐडवैन्समेंट के साथ बढ़ते ही जाने वाला है। आज ये महिलाएं किसानों के खेतों में नैनो-यूरिया और कीटनाशकों का छिड़काव कर रही हैं। इससे कीटनाशकों के उपयोग में 20-30 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है, किसानों की लागत घटी है, और हमारी 'ड्रोन दीदियां' हर महीने 15,000 रुपये तक की अतिरिक्त आय कमाकर आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र हो रही हैं।

आज तक हमने खेती को केवल 'फावड़ा, पसीना और बैलगाड़ी' तक ही सीमित रखा। पिछली सरकारों में किसान तकनीक (Technology) के नाम पर सिर्फ रेडियो पर मौसम का हाल सुनता था। आज वही सॉयल हेल्थ कार्ड हो, Digital किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड हो, BHARAT VISTAAR जैसे Ai tool हो या एग्री-स्टैक जैसा पब्लिक डिजिटल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर platform हो आज हमारी सरकार किसान और इस देश के अन्नदाता के साथ सक्षमता से खड़ी है।

इसके साथ ही, मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के प्रति अपना आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा, जो हमारे गरीब किसानों और खेतिहरों के उत्थान के लिए, उन्हें हर आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु निरंतर कार्य कर रहे हैं। धन्यवाद। जय हिंद।

***श्रीमती रूपकुमारी चौधरी (महासमुन्द) :** मैं छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश से आती हूँ, छत्तीसगढ़ जो भोले-भाले जनजातीय समाज, कृषकों कर्मठ लोगों का क्षेत्र है, छत्तीसगढ़ जो भगवान राम का ननिहाल है, वह प्रदेश जिसकी रचना जिसकी स्वायत्ता स्व. अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने की थी।

भारत की आत्मा गाँव में बसती है और इस बात को वही समझ सकते हैं जो देश के लिए जीवन जीते हैं।

पिछले 10 सालों में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी सर्व समावेशी दृष्टिकोण के मार्गदर्शन में बने बजट ने देश को पंख दिये व गति दी है, कि आज हमारा देश चुनौतियों की जगह अवसरों का देश बन गया है, पिछले दस वर्षों में हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी और सर्वसमावेशी दृष्टिकोण के मार्गदर्शन में बने बजटों ने देश को नई गति और नए पंख दिए हैं।

आज भारत चुनौतियों से घिरा हुआ देश नहीं, बल्कि अवसरों से भरा हुआ देश बनकर उभर रहा है। कोविड महामारी के उस कठिन समय को हम सबने देखा है- जब पूरा विश्व अपने घरों में बंद था, तब मेरे देश का किसान खेतों में खड़ा था। जब दुनिया अपने जीवन को बचाने की चिंता में थी, तब भारत का किसान अन्न उगा रहा था। और किसान का लक्ष्य उस अनाज को बेच कर लाभ कमाने का नहीं था, बल्कि मेरे देश के किसान ने कहा, इस अनाज से केवल इंसानों का ही

* Speech was laid on the Table.

पेट नहीं भरता, पशु-पक्षी, जीव-जंतु और पूरी सृष्टि का जीवन उससे चलता है। इसलिए भारत की संस्कृति में किसान केवल अन्नदाता नहीं, पूजनीय और वंदनीय माना जाता है।

मुझे गर्व है कि आज प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में देश के किसान की मेहनत को उसका वास्तविक सम्मान मिल रहा है और यही किसान आज भारत को आत्मनिर्भर और समृद्ध बनाने की सबसे बड़ी शक्ति बनकर उभर रहा है।

भारत की लगभग 45 प्रतिशत कार्यशील जनसंख्या आज भी अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि और उससे जुड़े क्षेत्रों पर निर्भर है, जबकि देश के सकल मूल्य वर्धन में कृषि का योगदान लगभग 18 प्रतिशत है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम कृषि को केवल जीविका का साधन नहीं बल्कि सम्मानजनक और लाभकारी उद्यम बनाने की दिशा में निरंतर आगे बढ़ें।

मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी है। इसका सबसे स्पष्ट प्रमाण कृषि मंत्रालय के बजट में हुई वृद्धि है। वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का बजट लगभग ₹21,933 करोड़ था, जो बढ़कर 2025-26 में लगभग ₹1,27,290 करोड़ हो गया है। यह केवल आंकड़ों की वृद्धि नहीं है, यह उस नीतिगत संकल्प का प्रमाण है जिसमें किसान को केवल वोट बैंक नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण का भागीदार माना गया है।

वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 में ग्रामीण और कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए लगभग ₹1.68 लाख करोड़ से अधिक की राशि आवंटित की गई है, जो कुल बजट का लगभग 2.71 प्रतिशत है। यह दर्शाता है कि देश की विकास यात्रा में गाँव और किसान केंद्र में हैं।

आज देश में किसानों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए अनेक योजनाएँ संचालित हो रही हैं, जिनका लाभ सीधे किसानों तक पहुँच रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के माध्यम से करोड़ों किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष आर्थिक सहायता सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में दी जा रही है। आज तक लाखों करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों के खातों में पहुँचे हैं, बिना बिचौलियों के, बिना भ्रष्टाचार के।

मैं सदन में विपक्ष के साथियों से कहना चाहती हूँ— पहले किसान लाइन में खड़ा होता था,

आज पैसा सीधे किसान के खाते में आता है। पहले किसान कर्ज माफी की राजनीति में फँसता था, आज किसान सम्मान की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़ रहा है। पहले घोषणाएँ होती थीं, अब क्रियान्वयन हो रहा है।

किसानों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए प्रधानमंत्री किसान मानधन योजना चलाई जा रही है, जिससे छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को वृद्धावस्था में पेंशन का सहारा मिलेगा। तकनीक को कृषि से जोड़ने के लिए नमो ड्रोन दीदी योजना प्रारंभ की गई है। आज देश की महिलाओं के हाथों में ड्रोन है-और यह केवल तकनीक नहीं है, यह ग्रामीण महिला सशक्तिकरण का नया अध्याय है।

सरकार ने किसानों को संगठित शक्ति देने के लिए 10,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठन (FPO) बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। जब छोटा किसान संगठित होगा तो बाजार में उसकी आवाज मजबूत होगी। सरकार का लक्ष्य केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना नहीं है, बल्कि देश के नागरिकों को सुरक्षित और रसायन-मुक्त भोजन उपलब्ध कराना भी है। इसी उद्देश्य से नेशनल मिशन ऑन नेचुरल फार्मिंग के अंतर्गत लगभग 7.5 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में 15,000 क्लस्टर विकसित करने और 10,000 बायो-इनपुट रिसोर्स सेंटर स्थापित करने की योजना है।

सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में भी महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हुआ है। प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत "प्रति बूंद अधिक फसल" कार्यक्रम ने जल उपयोग की दक्षता बढ़ाई है। किसानों को मानसून की अनिश्चितता से बचाने के लिए 2021 से 2026 के बीच ₹93,000 करोड़ से अधिक की राशि सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए आवंटित की गई है और 112 प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ लागू की गई हैं। मृदा की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए 1.75 करोड़ मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड बनाए गए हैं और 8272 मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की गई हैं।

कृषि अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में भी बड़ी उपलब्धि सामने आई है। भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने हाल ही में 75,000 किसानों की सफलता की कहानियाँ प्रकाशित की हैं, जिन्होंने पिछले छह वर्षों में वैज्ञानिक खेती अपनाकर अपनी आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि की है।

मैं ऐसे राज्य से आती हूँ जिसे धान का कटोरा कहा जाता है। मुझे यह बताते हुए गर्व है कि

2013-14 में धान का MSP ₹1310 प्रति क्विंटल था, जिसे बढ़ाकर 2025-26 में ₹2369 प्रति क्विंटल किया गया है। इसी प्रकार 2004-05 से 2013-14 तक धान किसानों को लगभग ₹4.44 लाख करोड़ का भुगतान किया गया था, जबकि 2014-15 से 2024-25 के बीच किसानों को लगभग ₹14.16 लाख करोड़ की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है।

भारतीय लोकजीवन में सदियों से एक उक्ति कही जाती रही है—

"उत्तम खेती, मध्यम व्यापार, निषिद्ध चाकरी, भीख निदान।"

भारतीय लोक जीवन की यह प्रसिद्ध उक्ति केवल एक कहावत नहीं है, बल्कि भारत की हजारों वर्षों पुरानी आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक चेतना का सार है। हमारे पूर्वजों ने बहुत पहले ही यह समझ लिया था कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की समृद्धि का वास्तविक आधार उसकी कृषि व्यवस्था और उसका किसान होता है।

आज भारत में कृषि केवल परंपरा का विषय नहीं रही, बल्कि नवाचार और उद्यमिता का भी केंद्र बनती जा रही है। देश में 3000 से अधिक कृषि स्टार्टअप नई तकनीकों के माध्यम से किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान कर रहे हैं। सरकार द्वारा 'नवाचार एवं कृषि उद्यमिता विकास कार्यक्रम' के माध्यम से कृषि स्टार्टअप को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रत्येक चयनित स्टार्टअप को ₹25 लाख तक की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है तथा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों और ICAR संस्थानों के माध्यम से नवाचार को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इस योजना के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक लगभग ₹110 करोड़ से अधिक का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिससे युवा उद्यमियों को कृषि क्षेत्र में नए समाधान विकसित करने के अवसर मिल रहे हैं। यानी स्पष्ट है—

पहले किसान की मेहनत का मूल्य कम था,

आज किसान के परिश्रम का सम्मान बढ़ा है।

पहले खेतों में उम्मीद कम थी,

आज खेतों में संभावना अधिक है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूँ कि महासमुंद जिला के बसना में एक कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाया जाए और सराइपाली में एक कोल्ड स्टोरेज की स्थापना की जाए।

फिर भी हमें यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि कृषि क्षेत्र के सामने कुछ चुनौतियाँ हैं। भूमि का खंडन, जलवायु परिवर्तन, जल संसाधनों पर दबाव और बाजार तक किसानों की पहुँच। लेकिन मैं विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत का किसान चुनौतियों से डरने वाला नहीं है। भारत का किसान मिट्टी से सोना उगाने वाला है और जब नीति सही हो, संसाधन सही हों और नीयत सही हो तो किसान केवल अन्नदाता नहीं, राष्ट्र का भाग्यविधाता बन जाता है।

आज भारत का किसान भी उसी साहस और परिश्रम के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है।

जब खेत मजबूत होंगे तो गाँव मजबूत होंगे,

जब गाँव मजबूत होंगे तो भारत मजबूत होगा,

और जब किसान समृद्ध होगा तो भारत विश्व की खाद्य शक्ति बनेगा।

भारत की सभ्यता खेतों की मिट्टी से बनी है, हमारी संस्कृति गाँवों की परंपराओं में पली है और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था किसान के परिश्रम पर टिकी है। इसलिए जब हम कृषि पर चर्चा करते हैं तो वह केवल अर्थशास्त्र का विषय नहीं होता, बल्कि भारत के इतिहास, संस्कृति और भविष्य तीनों से जुड़ा हुआ विषय होता है।

आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे आज बोलने का अवसर दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका और इस सदन का धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करती हूँ और कृषि एवं कृषक कल्याण मंत्रालय अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

क्र. सं.	फसल	एमएसपी 2013-14 (रु/क्विंटल)	एमएसपी 2025-26 (रु/क्विंटल)	2013-14 से %बृद्धि
1	धान (सामान्य)	1310	2369	81%

क्र. सं.	फसल	एमएसपी 2013-14 (रु/क्विंटल)	एमएसपी 2025-26 (रु/क्विंटल)	2013-14 से %बृद्धि
2	धान (ग्रेड ए)	1345	2389	78%
3	ज्वार (संकर)	1500	3699	147%
4	ज्वार (मालदंडी)	1520	3749	147%
5	बाजरा	1250	2775	122%
6	रागी	1500	4886	226%
7	मक्का	1310	2400	83%
8	तुअर/अरहर	4300	8000	86%
9	मूंग	4500	8768	95%
10	उड़द	4300	7800	81%
11	मूँगफली	4000	7263	82%
12	सूरजमुखी के बीज	3700	7721	109%
13	सोयाबीन (पीला)	2560	5328	108%
14	तिल	4500	9846	119%

क्र. सं.	फसल	एमएसपी 2013-14 (रु/क्विंटल)	एमएसपी 2025-26 (रु/क्विंटल)	2013-14 से %वृद्धि
15	काला तिल	3500	9537	172%
16	कपास (माध्यम रेशा)	3700	7710	108%
17	कपास (लंबा रेशा)	4000	8110	103%

***श्री कुलदीप इंदौरा (गंगानगर) :** सबसे पहले मैं अपनी पार्टी के शीर्ष नेतृत्व का तथा अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ की जनता का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस सदन में किसानों की आवाज़ उठाने का अवसर दिया। मैं आज कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा के दौरान अपने क्षेत्र के किसानों सहित पूरे देश के अन्नदाताओं की पीड़ा को इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार बार-बार यह कहती है कि किसान उसकी प्राथमिकता हैं, लेकिन जब हम बजट को ध्यान से देखते हैं तो सच्चाई कुछ और ही दिखाई देती है। वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का कुल बजट लगभग 1.32 लाख करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में केवल लगभग 2.6 प्रतिशत की मामूली वृद्धि है। इससे भी अधिक चिंता की बात यह है कि कुल केंद्रीय बजट में कृषि की हिस्सेदारी 3.15 प्रतिशत से घटकर लगभग 3.04 प्रतिशत रह गई है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश की आधी से अधिक आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है, तब कृषि के हिस्से में बजट का अनुपात घटता क्यों जा रहा है?

* Speech was laid on the Table.

इतना ही नहीं, कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं में भी कटौती या ठहराव दिखाई देता है। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का आवंटन लगभग 12,200 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है, जो पिछले वर्षों के वास्तविक खर्च से कम है। जबकि हर साल जलवायु परिवर्तन, सूखा, ओलावृष्टि और बेमौसम बारिश से किसानों को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। ऐसे समय में बीमा योजना को मजबूत करने की जरूरत थी, लेकिन सरकार ने इसके बजट को ही सीमित कर दिया। इसी प्रकार कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा के बजट में भी कमी की गई है। जब कृषि वैज्ञानिकों, नई तकनीक और अनुसंधान की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है, तब अनुसंधान के बजट को घटाना समझ से परे है।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि का बजट 63,500 करोड़ रुपये पर स्थिर रखा गया है। किसानों को प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये मिलते हैं। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब महंगाई लगातार बढ़ रही है, खाद-बीज के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, डीज़ल-बिजली महंगी हो रही है, तो क्या 6,000 रुपये से किसी किसान की आय दोगुनी हो सकती है? यह राशि पिछले कई वर्षों से बढ़ाई नहीं गई है, इसलिए वास्तविक रूप से इसका मूल्य लगातार घटता जा रहा है।

कृषि क्षेत्र में एक और गंभीर समस्या है - नकली खाद और नकली बीज। पूरे देश में और विशेषकर राजस्थान में नकली खाद और बीज का कारोबार तेजी से फैल रहा है। हर साल ऐसे कई मामले पकड़े जाते हैं, लेकिन दोषियों के खिलाफ कठोर कार्रवाई नहीं होती। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि किसान कर्ज लेकर बीज खरीदता है, फसल बोता है, और जब फसल खराब हो जाती है तो उसकी पूरी मेहनत और पूंजी बर्बाद हो जाती है। सर्टिफाइड बीटी कॉटन के बीजों में सुंडी लगने से फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। इसकी भरपाई कौन करेगा?

मैं राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र श्रीगंगानगर-हनुमानगढ़ से आता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र राजस्थान का सबसे बड़ा कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है और इसे राजस्थान का धान का कटोरा भी कहा जाता है। यहाँ धान और मूंग की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर होती है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता। किसान आंदोलन करने को मजबूर होते हैं, तब भी सरकारी खरीद पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं होती। इस वर्ष भी श्रीगंगानगर में मूंग की सरकारी खरीद दस प्रतिशत से

भी कम हुई। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब खरीद ही नहीं होगी तो किसान अपनी उपज किसे बेचे?

सरकार ने खाद के विकल्प के रूप में नैनो खाद को बढ़ावा देना शुरू किया है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि इससे उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि इसके जरिए केवल कुछ उद्योगपतियों को फायदा पहुँचाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

इसी प्रकार जैविक खेती (ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग) को बढ़ावा देने की बात कही जाती है। यदि सरकार वास्तव में रसायनों के उपयोग को कम करना चाहती है तो जैविक उर्वरकों पर भी सब्सिडी देनी चाहिए, ताकि किसान रासायनिक कीटनाशकों के बजाय प्राकृतिक तरीकों की ओर बढ़ सकें।

मैं एक और गंभीर मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। कई राज्यों में मत्स्य पालन को कृषि का हिस्सा माना जाता है, लेकिन राजस्थान में इसे कृषि के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किया गया है। इसके कारण चूरु और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में जो झींगा पालन शुरू हुआ था, वह बंद होने की कगार पर है। किसानों ने बैंक से कर्ज लेकर यह काम शुरू किया था, लेकिन अब बिजली को व्यावसायिक श्रेणी में रख दिया गया है, जिससे बिजली का बिल इतना अधिक आता है कि यह व्यवसाय चलाना मुश्किल हो गया है। सरकार को चाहिए कि मत्स्य पालन को भी कृषि के अंतर्गत लाकर किसानों को राहत दे।

आज देश के किसानों की समस्याओं को समझने के लिए संवाद की आवश्यकता है। मुझे अपने नेता श्री राहुल गांधी जी पर गर्व है, जिन्होंने किसानों और युवाओं की समस्याओं को समझने के लिए 4,000 किलोमीटर से अधिक की भारत जोड़ो यात्रा की। उन्होंने पूरे देश में पैदल चलकर लोगों की समस्याओं को सुना। लेकिन, दूसरी ओर जब हजारों किसान अपनी मांगों को लेकर दिल्ली आए, तो उन्हें राजधानी में प्रवेश करने तक नहीं दिया गया। दो-दो साल तक किसान दिल्ली की सीमाओं पर बैठे रहे। उस आंदोलन के दौरान 700 से अधिक किसानों की मृत्यु हो गई, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से संवेदना का एक शब्द भी सुनाई नहीं दिया।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र की सिंचाई व्यवस्था की समस्या भी इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे क्षेत्र में तीन प्रमुख नहर परियोजनाएं हैं जो पोंग डैम के पानी पर निर्भर हैं। पहली गंग नहर, जिसकी क्षमता लगभग 3,200 क्यूसेक है, लेकिन हमें अक्सर 2,200-2,300 क्यूसेक पानी ही मिलता है। दूसरी भाखड़ा नहर, जिसकी क्षमता 1,800 क्यूसेक है, लेकिन उपलब्ध पानी केवल 1,220 क्यूसेक रहता है। तीसरी इंदिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना, जिसकी क्षमता 18,500 क्यूसेक है, लेकिन वास्तव में 10,500-11,000 क्यूसेक पानी ही मिल पाता है। जब इस विषय में बात की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि नहर पुरानी है और टूटने का खतरा है। यदि ऐसा है तो सरकार को इसकी मरम्मत और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं एक और गंभीर समस्या की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हनुमानगढ़, रावतसर और सूरतगढ़ क्षेत्रों में 'सेम' की समस्या के कारण हजारों हेक्टेयर भूमि बर्बाद हो चुकी है। जो किसान कभी बड़े जमींदार थे, वे आज मजदूरी करने को मजबूर हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस जमीन के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक योजना बनाए। उदाहरण के लिए सोलर प्रोजेक्ट लगाए जा सकते हैं, फ्लोटिंग सोलर ऊर्जा विकसित की जा सकती है, या फिर मत्स्य पालन और झींगा पालन के लिए अनुसंधान किया जा सकता है। इससे किसानों को आय का नया स्रोत मिलेगा।

हमारे क्षेत्र में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों की स्थिति भी चिंताजनक है। कई पद लंबे समय से रिक्त पड़े हैं और पर्याप्त कृषि वैज्ञानिक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जब किसानों को नई तकनीक और वैज्ञानिक सलाह की सबसे अधिक आवश्यकता है, तब इन केंद्रों को मजबूत करने के बजाय उन्हें उपेक्षित छोड़ दिया गया है।

इसी प्रकार फूड प्रोसेसिंग उद्योग की भी भारी कमी है। श्रीगंगानगर का किन्नू पूरी दुनिया में अपने पोषण और स्वाद के लिए प्रसिद्ध है, लेकिन यहाँ बड़े स्तर पर कोई प्रोसेसिंग प्लांट नहीं है। इसी तरह गन्ने की खेती भी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन यहाँ कोई चीनी मिल या प्रसंस्करण इकाई नहीं है। यदि सरकार यहाँ फूड प्रोसेसिंग उद्योग स्थापित करे तो किसानों को बेहतर मूल्य मिलेगा और क्षेत्र में रोजगार भी पैदा होगा।

एक और मुद्दा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का है। मैं एक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहाँ कई किसानों

की जमीन अंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमा के उस पार है। उन्हें अपने खेतों में काम करने के लिए मजदूर ले जाने में अनुमति की कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं। यदि फसल नष्ट हो जाए तो कोई विशेष मुआवजा भी नहीं मिलता।

इसके साथ ही कई क्षेत्रों में बिजली केवल 8 घंटे ही मिलती है। यदि बिजली रात में आती है तो किसान सीमा पार जाकर अपने खेतों में सिंचाई कैसे करेगा?

मैं अंत में सरकार से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का किसान केवल भाषणों से नहीं, बल्कि ठोस नीतियों और पर्याप्त बजट से मजबूत होगा। कृषि अनुसंधान, सिंचाई, फसल बीमा, सरकारी खरीद, खाद-बीज की गुणवत्ता, जैविक खेती और फूड प्रोसेसिंग—इन सभी क्षेत्रों में व्यापक सुधार की आवश्यकता है। यदि इन पर गंभीरता से काम किया जाए तो न केवल किसानों की आय बढ़ेगी बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था भी मजबूत होगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि किसानों की समस्याओं को गंभीरता से सुने और कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए।

धन्यवाद।

*** श्री श्यामकुमार दौलत बर्वे (रामटेक) :** मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के किसानों की स्थिति, सरकार की नीतियों और हाल के बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र के साथ किए गए व्यवहार पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार बार-बार किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने की बात करती रही है। स्वयं प्रधानमंत्री जी ने फरवरी, 2016 में बरेली की एक रैली में वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का संकल्प लिया था, लेकिन आज वर्ष 2026 में खड़े होकर हमें ईमानदारी से यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि यह वादा जमीनी हकीकत में पूरा नहीं हो पाया। आज भी देश की लगभग 46.1 प्रतिशत आबादी अपनी आजीविका के लिए कृषि पर निर्भर है, जबकि कृषि का देश के GDP में योगदान मात्र 16 प्रतिशत है। यह असंतुलन अपने आप में बताता है कि किसान आर्थिक रूप से कितनी

* Speech was laid on the Table.

विषम स्थिति में है। नाबार्ड के सर्वे के अनुसार, एक कृषि परिवार की मासिक आय मात्र 4,476 रुपये है, यानी लगभग 150 रुपये प्रतिदिन। क्या यह आय एक परिवार के सम्मानजनक जीवन के लिए पर्याप्त है? बिल्कुल नहीं।

खेती के सहारे किसानों की आजीविका अब टिकाऊ नहीं रह गई है। सरकार कृषि के आधुनिकीकरण की बात करती है, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि देश में केवल 9.1 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास ट्रैक्टर, 2.3 प्रतिशत के पास पावर टिलर, और मात्र 0.5 प्रतिशत के पास हार्वेस्टर है। इसी तरह सिंचाई की स्थिति भी चिंताजनक है- केवल 4.6 प्रतिशत किसान स्प्रिंकलर और 3.9 प्रतिशत किसान ड्रिप सिंचाई का उपयोग करते हैं। इससे स्पष्ट है कि तकनीकी कृषि विकास के दावे जमीन पर सीमित ही रह गए हैं।

अब मैं बजट की बात करना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2026-27 के बजट में प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में 67 करोड़ रुपये की कटौती की गई है। FPOs के लिए 84 करोड़ रुपये कम कर दिए गए हैं। कृषि तकनीकी मिशन, दलहन मिशन, फल-सब्जी मिशन, राष्ट्रीय बीज मिशन और मधुमक्खी बोर्ड-इन सभी के लिए कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया। क्रॉप हसबेंड्री में 553.95 करोड़ रुपये की कटौती की गई है। यह केवल कटौती नहीं है, बल्कि कृषि क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा का स्पष्ट संकेत है। Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority का बजट 40 करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर 37.13 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया जबकि इसका उद्देश्य किसानों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना है। कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा का बजट 10,466 करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर 9,967 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपये की कमी। बागवानी और पोषण सुरक्षा से जुड़ी योजना का बजट 318.91 करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर 220 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया। फिशरीज डेवलपमेंट में भी 192.81 करोड़ रुपये से घटाकर 170.25 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया।

ये सभी कटौतियाँ उस समय की जा रही हैं जब किसान पहले से ही संकट में हैं। देश में लगभग 52 प्रतिशत कृषि परिवार कर्ज में डूबे हुए हैं, और उनमें से 24.6 प्रतिशत गैर-संस्थागत स्रोतों से कर्ज लेते हैं। लगभग 10 प्रतिशत किसान पुराने कर्ज चुकाने के लिए नया कर्ज लेने को

मजबूर हैं यानी वे कर्ज के दुष्चक्र में फंसते जा रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम क्या हो रहा है? NCRB के अनुसार वर्ष 2015 से वर्ष 2023 के बीच 98,921 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। केवल वर्ष 2023 में ही 10,786 मौतें हुई- जिनमें 4,690 किसान और 6,096 कृषि श्रमिक थे। महाराष्ट्र में स्थिति और भी चिंताजनक है नागपुर डिवीजन में वर्ष 2025 के पहले 9 महीनों में 296 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, मराठवाड़ा में वर्ष 2025 में 1,129 किसानों की मौत हुई।

यह आंकड़े सिर्फ संख्या नहीं हैं, यह हमारी नीतियों की असफलता का प्रमाण हैं। PM किसान सम्मान निधि योजना भी किसानों को पर्याप्त राहत नहीं दे पा रही। वर्ष 2022 में लाभार्थियों की संख्या 10.48 करोड़ से घटकर 8.7 करोड़ हो गई। हाल की 21वीं किस्त में लगभग 70 लाख किसानों को सूची से हटा दिया गया, जिससे लगभग 2,500 करोड़ कम वितरित हुए। अब मैं बाजार और जलवायु की बात करना चाहता हूँ- ई-नाम प्लेटफॉर्म, जो एकीकृत राष्ट्रीय बाजार का वादा करता था, वह लगभग ध्वस्त हो गया है। व्यापार 18,005 टन से घटकर 3,935 टन रह गया लगभग 78 प्रतिशत गिरावट, और वर्ष 2025-26 में केवल 472.62 टन व्यापार दर्ज हुआ। जलवायु परिवर्तन ने भी संकट को और गहरा किया है- वर्ष 2025 में अत्यधिक गर्मी और तूफानों के कारण 1.74 करोड़ हेक्टेयर फसल प्रभावित हुई, जो वर्ष 2022 की तुलना में लगभग 9 गुना अधिक है। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में भी 3,979.55 करोड़ रुपये के दावे लंबित पड़े हैं, जबकि किसानों को तत्काल सहायता की जरूरत है।

उर्वरक संकट भी गंभीर है। संसदीय समिति ने आवश्यक उर्वरकों की कमी की चेतावनी दी है। भारत की आयात निर्भरता एक बड़ी कमजोरी है रॉक फॉस्फेट का घरेलू उत्पादन केवल 10 प्रतिशत जरूरत पूरी करता है, पोटैश लगभग पूरी तरह आयात होता है, सल्फर की उपलब्धता भी सीमित है। यूरिया उत्पादन 305-315 LMT पर स्थिर है, जबकि खपत 390-400 LMT है इसलिए आयात करना पड़ रहा है। मध्य पूर्व में तनाव और वैश्विक बाजार की अस्थिरता इस संकट को और बढ़ा रही है।

यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार के दावे और जमीनी हकीकत में बड़ा अंतर है। किसान आज भी

संकट में है-आय कम है, कर्ज ज्यादा है, आत्महत्याएं बढ़ रही हैं, और सरकारी समर्थन घट रहा है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि कृषि बजट में कटौती तुरंत रोकी जाए, किसानों के लिए न्यूनतम आय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित की जाए, फसल बीमा दावों का तुरंत भुगतान किया जाए, उर्वरक और कृषि इनपुट की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जाए, और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण- किसानों को केवल वादों से नहीं, ठोस नीतियों से न्याय दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

***DR. PRABHA MALLIKARJUN (DAVANAGERE):** I support the Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Before we examine the numbers in this budget, we must remember a deeper truth. Agriculture in India is not merely an economic activity; it is the foundation of our civilisation, our food security, and the dignity of millions of families.

As Mahatma Gandhi reminded us, "India lives in its villages.

Today agriculture contributes about 16% of India's GDP, yet nearly 46% of India's workforce still depends on it for livelihood/(But what is deeply concerning is that even the limited priority agriculture had in the Union Budget is gradually shrinking The share of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Union Budget has declined from around 3.4% in 2021-22 to about 2.6% in recent budgets.

As Dr. M. S. Swaminathan once warned, "If agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right in the country."

The government highlights that the agriculture budget has increased to 21.40 lakh crore. On paper this appears to be an increase. But the rise in allocation is barely around two percent. When inflation is higher than that,

* Speech was laid on the Table.

farmers do not experience an increase in support; they experience a decline in real support.

When support grows only marginally, what appears as an increase on paper often becomes a reduction in reality.

Nearly 263,500 crores almost half of the agriculture budget goes to PM-KISAN, yet the support provided under this scheme remains 26,000 per year, unchanged since 2018.

At the same time, small and marginal farmers constitute more than 80% of all agricultural holdings in India.

The government frequently highlights Minimum Support Price as evidence of its commitment to farmers. In 2024-25, MSP procurement benefited only about 1.84 crore farmers out of nearly 14 crore farming household.

Indian agriculture today stands on the frontline of climate change. In 2025 alone, extreme weather events damaged about 17.4 million hectares of crops.

Today about 52% of agricultural households remain indebted, and nearly one-fourth rely on non-institutional lenders such as moneylenders and traders. According to official data, 98,921 farmers and agricultural labourers died by suicide between 2015 and 2023, including 10,786 lives in 2023 alone.

Agriculture is also facing increasing pressure from climate change and global trade competition. In discussions related to agricultural trade with major economies such as the United States, crops like maize and other feed crops could face price pressures from heavily subsidised global markets. Any trade

arrangement must ensure that Indian farmers are not placed in unfair competition with highly subsidised agriculture in developed economies.

For states like Karnataka, these concerns are particularly relevant. Maize has emerged as a major commercial crop supporting the poultry and feed industries and providing livelihoods to thousands of farmers.

At the same time, horticulture has become a powerful driver of farm income. In Karnataka alone, horticulture covers over 15 lakh hectares and produces nearly 96 lakh tonnes annually.

However, the full potential of horticulture cannot be realised without strong cold storage and post-harvest infrastructure. Studies indicate that India loses agricultural produce worth nearly 21.5 lakh crore every year due to post-harvest inefficiencies.

Water remains the most decisive factor for agricultural stability, especially in dryland states like Karnataka. Several important irrigation initiatives remain pending, including the Mokedatu project, the Gazette notification of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal-II award, and the release of ₹5,300 crore central assistance for the Upper Bhadra Project.

I would like to highlight an urgent irrigation concern from my region. The Bhadra irrigation system supports nearly 45,000 hectares of farmland in the Davanagere and Malebennur region.

However, many canal structures are over 65 years old and badly dilapidated, preventing water from reaching tail-end farmers. A ₹100 crore grant for desiltation and repairs is urgently required. Without this, farmers are

forced to grow only one crop instead of two, pushing many small farmers into financial distress.

At the same time, improving irrigation alone is not enough; farmers must also have direct access to modern agricultural knowledge and extension services. Farmers in the Davanagere Lok Sabha constituency, particularly in Harapanahalli, have long requested the establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Duggavati so that scientific agricultural knowledge can reach farmers more directly.

The sharp reduction in NABARD-linked financial support to Karnataka from around 25,600 crores to approximately ₹2,340 crore has raised serious concerns among farmers, particularly in drought-prone regions. When institutional credit declines, farmers are often forced to depend on private moneylenders charging extremely high interest rates, deepening the cycle of rural indebtedness.

Opposition does not mean obstruction. We want solutions.

PM-KISAN support must therefore be indexed to inflation and gradually increased. Crop insurance must be strengthened and claim settlements made faster. Procurement infrastructure must expand so that MSP becomes a real safety net for more farmers. Investments in irrigation, agricultural research and extension services must increase so that technology and knowledge reach farmers at the grassroots.

Women farmers must also be recognised as independent economic actors with access to land titles, credit, insurance and institutional support.

Food security begins with farmer security.

Because, Vikas ke aankde tab tak adhoore hain, jab tak kisan samman ke saath jeevan na jee sake.

Let me conclude with this thought:

"If the farmer who feeds this nation cannot live with dignity, then the success of our economic growth loses its moral legitimacy."

Thank you, Jai Hind.

***श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु) :** आपने मुझे कृषि एवं कृषक कल्याण मंत्रालय की डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स, वर्ष 2026-27 पर अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी इस बजट में अबकी बार कृषि क्षेत्र को कुल 1.40 लाख करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की गई है, जो कि ऊंट के मुह में जीरे के समान लगती है। देश की आधी आबादी कृषि कार्य से रोजगार पाती है, लेकिन भारत सरकार द्वारा इस ओर कोई ध्यान भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

आज मैं इस सदन में केवल आंकड़ों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं उस किसान की बात कर रहा हूँ, जो इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है, लेकिन आज वही किसान सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षित है।

सरकार ने कृषि बजट, 2026-27 में बड़े-बड़े दावे किए हैं, लेकिन जब हम इन आंकड़ों को गहराई से देखते हैं, तो सच्चाई कुछ और ही सामने आती है।

सबसे पहले, PM-KISAN, इसके तहत भारत सरकार 6000 रुपये सालाना देने की बात करती है। आज एक किसान का केवल खाद और डीजल का खर्च ही इससे कई गुना ज्यादा है। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस योजना के तहत 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि इस योजना के माध्यम से बाँट दी गई, लेकिन इस राशि से किसानों को कितना लाभ मिला, ये किसी ने सोचा?

* Speech was laid on the Table.

महंगाई के इस दौर में 6000 रुपये क्या हैं? क्या सरकार मानती है कि एक किसान की पूरी साल की जरूरत 6000 रुपये से पूरी हो सकती है? सबसे बड़ी बात, देश के करोड़ों बटाईदार (Tenant Farmers) आज भी इस योजना से बाहर हैं।

‘प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना’ के तहत सरकार कहती है कि यह किसानों की सुरक्षा के लिए है, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत यह है कि किसानों को क्लेम के लिए महीनों इंतजार करना पड़ता है, जबकि बीमा कंपनियां मुनाफा कमा रही हैं। क्या यह योजना किसानों के लिए है या प्राइवेट कंपनियों के लिए है? क्योंकि, बीमा कंपनियां जान-बूझकर बीमा क्लेम को सेटल करने में देरी करती हैं। मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र चुरू का खरीफ 2021, खरीफ 2023, रबी 2023-24, रबी 2024-25, MSP - सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा, सरकार हर साल MSP बढ़ाने की घोषणा करती है, लेकिन MSP को कानूनी गारंटी देने से क्यों डरती है? आज भी देश के अधिकांश किसान अपनी फसल MSP से कम दाम पर बेचने को मजबूर हैं। अब मैं राजस्थान और विशेष रूप से चुरू की बात करना चाहता हूँ।

राजस्थान देश के सबसे जल-संकट वाले राज्यों में है और चुरू देश के सबसे शुष्क (Arid) क्षेत्रों में से एक है। यहाँ का किसान खेती नहीं कर रहा है, बल्कि हर साल survival की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है। जल परियोजनाओं की सच्चाई, राजस्थान सरकार ने बजट-2026 में 32,000 करोड़ रुपये की बड़ी घोषणा यमुना जल परियोजना के नाम पर की। लेकिन, मैं इस सदन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक इस परियोजना की DPR कहाँ है? कितनी जमीन अधिगृहित हुई? कितनी नहरें बनीं? कितना पानी राजस्थान के हिस्से में आया?

सच्चाई यह है कि यमुना के नाम पर केवल घोषणाएं हो रही हैं, लेकिन जमीन पर एक इंच भी काम नहीं हुआ। इंदिरा गाँधी नहर परियोजना राजस्थान की lifeline कही जाती है, लेकिन, Tail-end क्षेत्रों (जैसे चुरू) तक पानी नहीं पहुँचता। नहरों में लीकेज और सिल्ट की समस्या, अवैध कटिंग और water diversion, किसान लाइन में खड़ा रहता है, लेकिन पानी बीच में ही खत्म हो जाता है।

सरकार कहती है “हर खेत को पानी”, लेकिन चुरु में स्थिति यह है कि कई गांवों में groundwater 300-400 फीट से नीचे चला गया है खारा पानी (saline water) खेती को बर्बाद कर रहा है, drip irrigation subsidy ground level पर सही से नहीं मिलती।

इस पूरे बजट में एक pattern साफ दिखाई देता है। घोषणाएं बड़ी — जमीन पर काम शून्य, कॉर्पोरेट को फायदा — किसान को संघर्ष। मैं सरकार से स्पष्ट प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि MSP को कानूनी गारंटी कब देंगे? यमुना जल परियोजना की actual timeline क्या है? चुरु जैसे जिलों में पानी पहुंचाने के लिए क्या ठोस योजना है? फसल बीमा में private कंपनियों की भूमिका कम करेंगे या नहीं? छोटे किसानों को agri infra fund में access कैसे देंगे?

अंत में, मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान केवल वोट बैंक नहीं है, वह इस देश की आत्मा है। अगर पानी नहीं होगा, तो खेती नहीं होगी। अगर खेती नहीं होगी, तो देश नहीं चलेगा। धन्यवाद।

***श्री अजेन्द्र सिंह लोधी (हमीरपुर) :** मैं आज इस सदन में बुंदेलखंड के हमीरपुर और महोबा के किसानों की वास्तविक स्थिति को सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की कृषि अनुदान माँगें ज़मीनी हकीकत से पूरी तरह कट चुकी हैं।

हाल ही में खबर आई कि हमीरपुर, महोबा सहित पूरे बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में असामान्य धुंध और जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव देखने को मिला, जिससे खेती पर सीधा असर पड़ा है। वैज्ञानिक भी मान रहे हैं कि मौसम का यह असंतुलन खेती के लिए गंभीर खतरा बन चुका है।

बुंदेलखंड पहले ही सूखा, पानी की कमी और अनिश्चित वर्षा जैसी समस्याओं से जूझ रहा है। अब जलवायु परिवर्तन ने किसानों की मुश्किलें और बढ़ा दी हैं। ऐसे में सरकार के अनुदान में न तो सिंचाई के लिए ठोस व्यवस्था दिखती है और न ही जल संरक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त योजना।

सरकार प्राकृतिक खेती की बात करती है और यह दावा करती है कि इससे किसानों की आय बढ़ेगी। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि हमीरपुर और महोबा जैसे क्षेत्रों में किसान आज भी

* Speech was laid on the Table.

बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है। प्राकृतिक खेती का विस्तार तो किया जा रहा है, लेकिन किसानों को प्रशिक्षण, बाज़ार और आर्थिक सुरक्षा पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं मिल रही है।

यह भी सच्चाई है कि इस पूरे क्षेत्र में खेती आज भी जोखिम भरा व्यवसाय बना हुआ है। बारिश पर निर्भरता, मिट्टी की गिरती गुणवत्ता और बढ़ती लागत ने किसानों को संकट में डाल दिया है।

मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ - क्या इन अनुदानों में हमीरपुर और महोबा के किसानों के लिए कोई विशेष समाधान है? क्या जल संकट, जलवायु परिवर्तन और बाज़ार की समस्या का कोई ठोस जवाब इस बजट में है? आज किसान सिर्फ योजनाओं की घोषणा नहीं, बल्कि ज़मीनी राहत चाहता है - उसे सही दाम चाहिए, समय पर सिंचाई चाहिए और फसल खराब होने पर तुरंत मुआवज़ा चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक सरकार बुंदेलखंड के वास्तविक संकट-पानी, मौसम और बाजार को गंभीरता से नहीं लेती, तब तक ये अनुदान किसानों के जीवन में कोई बड़ा बदलाव नहीं ला पाएंगे। इसलिए मैं इन अनुदान माँगों का विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार से पुनर्विचार की मांग करता हूँ।

मोदहा डैम होने के बावजूद भी मोदहा की फसल स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होती है। वहाँ सिंचाई अधिकारियों को उनका काम निष्पक्ष तरह से करने का निर्देश दिया जाए। ये तो वही बात हो गई कि दिया तले अंधेरा। विराट बाँध परियोजना कई वर्षों से कागज़ों में ही नज़र आ रही है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि इस परियोजना को ज़मीन पर उतारा जाए जिससे राठ, गरौठा, हमीरपुर तथा कुछ जालौन के क्षेत्रों के किसान परिवारों को लाभ पहुँचेगा।

मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है किसान सम्मान राशि को 2,000 रुपये महीना की जगह 5,000 रुपये महीना किया जाए, क्योंकि महँगाई के चलते किसान परिवारों को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

***SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI):** I present my views while participating in the discussion on the Demand for Grants under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in the Union Budget.

At the outset, I express my sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman for presenting a comprehensive and forward-looking budget focused on the welfare of our farmers.

Agriculture in India is not merely an economic activity, it is the backbone of rural livelihoods and the foundation of our food security.

Under the visionary leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Indian agriculture is undergoing a historic transformation. His vision is to empower farmers through technology, infrastructure, market access, and financial security, ensuring that the farmer becomes not only an annadata but also an "Urja Data" and driver of national prosperity.

Strengthening Farmers Through Direct Support

One of the most transformative initiatives has been the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, under which more than 4.09 lakh crore has been transferred directly to farmers, benefiting over 9.35 crore farmers. (Jhansi 2.87 Lacs Farmers and in Lalitpur 2.46 farmers benefited.)

In Uttar Pradesh alone, over 2.5 crore farmer families have benefited.

At the same time, MSP has been ensured at 50% above cost, guaranteeing fair remuneration.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Rising Agricultural Strength

India has achieved record food grain production of 357.73 million tonnes, along with significant growth in horticulture, pulses, and oilseeds-strengthening food and nutritional security.

Financial Security

Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, farmers have received 21.93 lakh crore in claims, showing strong protection Agricultural credit has expanded to ₹28.69 lakh crore, ensuring access to affordable finance.

(Jhansi 121430 farmers, 132.90 crore and Lalitpur 110416 farmers, 63.34 crore benefited)

Technology & Digital Agriculture

Under the Digital Agriculture Mission, farmers are being connected to modern digital platforms.

The Drone Didi Yojana is a revolutionary step, empowering rural women through drone-based precision agriculture while improving productivity.

Agricultural Infrastructure & Accountability

The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund is strengthening rural storage and logistics.

However, during the tenure of the Samajwadi Party government, large investments were made in mandi and sub-mandi infrastructure, many of which remain unutilized, reflecting poor planning and misuse of public funds.

These assets should now be given to FPOs to convert them into hubs of aggregation, processing, and marketing.

Focus on Bundelkhand

I wish to draw special attention to the Bundelkhand region, including Jhansi and Lalitpur, which faces drought, low rainfall, and water scarcity.

There is a need for a special development package for Bundelkhand focusing on irrigation, diversification, and resilience.

Water Crisis & ICRISAT Model

Many villages in Lalitpur are facing a severe groundwater crisis. The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, specifically Lalitpur district, faces a severe water crisis affecting agriculture, livestock, and drinking water. The groundwater level is depleting in around 50 villages, including Yojna, Vala Behat, and Pali. To address this, a proposal is made to implement a watershed development project with ICRISAT's expertise, focusing on:

I strongly recommend implementing a watershed development programme with technical collaboration from ICRISAT, focusing on:

- Water harvesting structures
- Groundwater recharge
- Micro-irrigation
- Drought-resilient crops
- Community-led conservation

This will significantly improve water security, agricultural productivity, and rural livelihoods.

Electricity Support for Farmers

Farmers in Bundelkhand require temporary electricity connections from March to June for pulse cultivation.

A simple and affordable system must be introduced to ensure timely irrigation and increased productivity.

Institutional Reforms - Pulses Board

The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University plays a key role in research.

I urge the Government to establish a National Pulses Board, on the lines of the Tea Board of India and the Spices Board, to strengthen research, value chains, exports, and farmer support.

Diversification: Medicinal Plants, Seeds & Spices

Bundelkhand has immense potential in medicinal plants, indigenous seeds, and spices. Propose:

- Establishment of a Medicinal Plants Board for Bundelkhand
- Conservation of endangered indigenous seeds through seed banks and research
- Development of a regional spice promotion framework on the lines of the Spices Board

This will boost AYUSH industries, exports, and farmer income.

Fodder & High-Income Crops

Promotion of Napier grass and Moringa (Sahjan) through cluster-based

models will enhance income, nutrition, and livestock productivity.

Land to Lab - Soil Testing

Farmers currently travel long distances for soil testing.

Establishing soil testing labs at the block level will ensure timely advisory, better fertilizer use, and improved productivity.

Solar Fencing-Key Reform Needed

The solar fencing scheme of the Government is beneficial, but its cluster-based model is limiting access for small farmers.

I urge:

- Allow individual farmers to avail the scheme
- Relax cluster norms for Bundelkhand
- Provide special provisions for small and marginal farmers

This will reduce crop damage and improve farmer income.

Conclusion

By integrating water management, crop diversification, technology, infrastructure, and institutional reforms, we can build a sustainable and prosperous agricultural model for Bundelkhand.

I urge the Government to:

- Establish a Pulses Board and Medicinal Plants Board
- Promote spices, indigenous seeds, and high-value crops
- Strengthen water conservation and irrigation
- Expand soil testing and electricity access

- Reform solar fencing policy

These steps will ensure higher farmer income, rural employment, and long-term agricultural sustainability.

Thank you.

***श्री अजय भट्ट (नैनीताल-ऊधमसिंह नगर) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से इस महत्वपूर्ण कृषि बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बजट केवल आंकड़ों का दस्तावेज नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश के किसानों, युवाओं, गरीबों और मध्यम वर्ग के सपनों को साकार करने का एक सशक्त माध्यम तथा समग्र आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण का रोडमैप भी प्रस्तुत करता है।

इसके लिए मैं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, माननीय केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी एवं माननीय केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान को सुन्दर कृषि बजट देने के लिए बधाई एवं शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार ने 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास और सबका प्रयास' के मंत्र को अपनाते हुए कृषि क्षेत्र को नई दिशा देने का कार्य किया है। मान्यवर, इस बजट में किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने के संकल्प को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कई ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं।

यदि हम उत्तराखंड के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस बजट को देखें, तो यह राज्य की विशेष भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए अत्यंत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। उत्तराखंड एक पर्वतीय राज्य है, जहाँ कृषि भूमि सीमित है, लेकिन संभावनाएं असीमित हैं। यहाँ जैविक खेती, बागवानी, औषधीय पौधों की खेती और दुग्ध उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में अपार अवसर मौजूद हैं।

इस बजट में जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने, प्राकृतिक कृषि को प्रोत्साहन देने और किसानों को आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की जो पहल की गई है, उससे उत्तराखंड के किसानों को सीधा लाभ मिलेगा। विशेष रूप से मिलेट्स (श्री अन्न) को बढ़ावा देने का निर्णय हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के

* Speech was laid on the Table.

किसानों के लिए वरदान साबित होगा, क्योंकि झंगोरा, मडुआ जैसे मोटे अनाज यहाँ की पारंपरिक खेती का हिस्सा रहे हैं।

सिंचाई की समस्या हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में एक बड़ी चुनौती है। इस बजट में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई (माइक्रो इरिगेशन) और जल संरक्षण योजनाओं पर जोर दिया गया है, जिससे छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा। साथ ही, ग्रामीण सड़कों और कनेक्टिविटी के विकास से किसानों को अपने उत्पाद बाजार तक पहुँचाने में सुविधा होगी।

मैं यह भी उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि किसानों को डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म से जोड़ने, ई-नाम (e-NAM) जैसे प्लेटफॉर्म को मजबूत करने और कृषि स्टार्टअप्स को प्रोत्साहित करने की दिशा में सरकार के प्रयास सराहनीय हैं। इससे उत्तराखंड के युवा किसानों और उद्यमियों को नए अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में पलायन एक बड़ी समस्या रही है। यदि कृषि को लाभकारी बनाया जाए, स्थानीय उत्पादों को बाजार मिले और किसानों की आय सुनिश्चित हो, तो हम इस पलायन को रोक सकते हैं। यह बजट उसी दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम है।

मैं उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के जनपद नैनीताल के अन्तर्गत मुक्तेश्वर में स्थित भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान (IVRI) की तरफ आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस संस्थान की स्थापना 1889 में भयंकर रोगों से भारतीय पशुधन सम्पदा के बचाव हेतु शोध कार्य करने के लिए इम्पीरियल बैक्टीरियोलॉजिकल प्रयोगशाला (Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory IBL) के नाम से हुई थी। डॉ. एलफर्ड लिंगार्ड इस प्रयोगशाला के निदेशक रहे। इसके बाद इसे मुक्तेश्वर में सन् 1893 में पुनः स्थापित किया गया। इस प्रयोगशाला का मुख्य उद्देश्य रिण्डर पेस्ट बीमारी की वैक्सीन तैयार करना था।

इस प्रयोगशाला को इज्जतनगर बरेली में सन् 1913 में स्थापित किया गया। आजादी के बाद इसे भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान, मुक्तेश्वर का नाम देकर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान परिषद एक सोसायटी में परिवर्तित कर इसके अधीन कर दिया गया, जहां

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) की उत्पत्ति हुई।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उत्तराखण्ड राज्य में स्थित भारतीय पशु चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान (IVRI) को पुनः स्थापित किया जाए।

उत्तराखण्ड के जनपद नैनीताल के अन्तर्गत रामगढ़ क्षेत्र में आठ एकड़ भूमि पर 5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक अभिनव टूरिज्म परियोजना का विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य पर्यटकों को फल उत्पादन, विशेषकर सेब बागानों से जोड़ते हुए अनुभवात्मक पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देना है। इस परियोजना में किसानों के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, आधुनिक कैफे हट्स एवं स्थानीय उत्पादों को प्रदर्शित करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। मान्यवर, यह पहल केवल पर्यटन को नई दिशा ही नहीं देगी, बल्कि क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर कृषि आधारित स्वरोजगार और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को भी मजबूती प्रदान करेगी।

मैं, आपके माध्यम से माननीय केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की परियोजनाओं को और व्यापक रूप से लागू करने हेतु वित्तीय एवं तकनीकी सहायता तथा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रमोशन के लिए एक विशेष योजना बनाई जाए, ताकि उत्तराखण्ड सहित अन्य पर्वतीय राज्यों में हार्टी टूरिज्म को एक स्थायी आजीविका मॉडल बनाया जा सके।

उत्तराखण्ड एक बागवानी प्रदेश है, इसलिए वहां पर एक स्टोन फ्रुट (गिरीदार फल) के पौधे किसानों को उपलब्ध कराए जाएँ और स्टोन फ्रुट को बढ़ावा देने तथा युवाओं को कृषि और बागवानी से जोड़ कर आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए उत्तराखण्ड में बादाम, अखरोट, खुमानी, चैस्टनट, पुलम आदि फलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उत्तराखण्ड के राजकीय उद्यानों में 'सेन्टर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस' स्थापित किये जाएँ, जिससे कि स्थानीय युवाओं को प्रेरित किया जाए और स्टोन फ्रुट की आधुनिक बागवानी को स्थापित किया जाए।

इतना ही नहीं, किसानों को स्टोन फ्रुट के उच्च गुणवत्ता के पौधे उपलब्ध कराने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के मेक इन इण्डिया के तर्ज पर विदेशों में उच्च तकनीक से पौधे तैयार करने वाली नर्सरियों के साथ उत्तराखण्ड उद्यान विभाग का ज्वाइंट वेंचर किया जाए, जिससे कि

स्टोन फ्रुट को उत्तराखण्ड में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे हिमालयी राज्यों में एक नई दिशा दी जा सके और किसानों को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकें।

अंत में, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इस दूरदर्शी और किसान हितैषी बजट के लिए बधाई देता हूँ और विश्वास व्यक्त करता हूँ कि यह बजट न केवल देश के किसानों को सशक्त बनाएगा, बल्कि उत्तराखंड जैसे राज्यों के समग्र विकास में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा।

***श्री जुगल किशोर (जम्मू) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान जम्मू लोक सभा क्षेत्र (जम्मू, सांबा एवं रियासी) के किसानों की समस्याओं एवं कृषि क्षेत्र की वर्तमान स्थिति की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र मुख्यतः कृषि आधारित है, परंतु यहां के किसान अनेक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे हैं, जिससे उनकी आय एवं उत्पादन क्षमता प्रभावित हो रही है।

अतः निम्नलिखित मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने की कृपा करें:

सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार : क्षेत्र में नहरों, ट्यूबवेल एवं माइक्रो इरिगेशन (ड्रिप/स्प्रिंकलर) योजनाओं का विस्तार किया जाए, जिससे वर्षा पर निर्भरता कम हो सके।

कृषि इनपुट पर सब्सिडी : बीज, उर्वरक एवं कीटनाशकों पर सब्सिडी बढ़ाई जाए ताकि किसानों की लागत कम हो सके।

फसल बीमा एवं आपदा राहत: बाढ़, सूखा, ओलावृष्टि एवं सीमा क्षेत्रों में होने वाली घटनाओं से प्रभावित किसानों को शीघ्र मुआवजा एवं बीमा लाभ प्रदान किया जाए।

कोल्ड स्टोरेज एवं वेयरहाउस की स्थापना: फल एवं सब्जियों के संरक्षण हेतु आधुनिक कोल्ड स्टोरेज एवं भंडारण सुविधाओं का विकास किया जाए।

कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा : फल, सब्जी, डेयरी एवं मुधुमक्खी पालन आधारित प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट स्थापित किए जाएं, जिससे किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

जैविक एवं आधुनिक खेती को प्रोत्साहन : पॉलीहाउस, वर्मी कम्पोस्ट एवं ऑर्गेनिक खेती

* Speech was laid on the Table.

को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विशेष योजनाएं लागू की जाएं।

एमएसपी एवं बाजार सुविधा: किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने हेतु न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन एवं नई मंडियों की स्थापना की जाए।

कृषि ऋण एवं वित्तीय सहायता : किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाए तथा प्राकृतिक आपदा की स्थिति में ऋण माफी/पुनर्गठन किया जाए।

प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान केंद्र : कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की स्थापना कर किसानों को आधुनिक तकनीकों से अवगत कराया जाए।

सीमा क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए विशेष पैकेज : सीमा के निकट रहने वाले किसानों के लिए विशेष सहायता पैकेज एवं सुरक्षा उपाय सुनिश्चित किए जाएं।

अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि उपर्युक्त मांगों पर शीघ्र सकारात्मक कार्रवाई करने की कृपा करें, जिससे जम्मू लोक सभा क्षेत्र के किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो तथा कृषि क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा सके।

***श्री महेश कश्यप (बस्तर) :** मैं आज वर्ष 2026-27 के लिए कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए विशेष रूप से बस्तर क्षेत्र की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बस्तर केवल एक भौगोलिक क्षेत्र नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे देश की सांस्कृतिक और प्राकृतिक समृद्धि का प्रतीक है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से, यह क्षेत्र लंबे समय तक नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित रहा, जिससे यहां के किसान विकास की मुख्यधारा से दूर रह गए।

मैं इस चर्चा के माध्यम से एक अत्यंत गंभीर विषय-**नक्सलवाद** पर भी सरकार का पक्ष स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। नक्सलवाद केवल कानून-व्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि यह विकास में बाधा डालने वाली एक बड़ी चुनौती है। वर्षों तक जिन क्षेत्रों में नक्सलवाद पनपा, वहां विकास कार्य ठप रहे, किसान और आदिवासी भाई-बहन मूलभूत सुविधाओं से वंचित रहे। लेकिन आज, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र सरकार ने इस समस्या को जड़ से समाप्त करने का संकल्प लिया है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सरकार की नीति स्पष्ट है-

"विकास भी और सुरक्षा भी"

एक ओर सुरक्षा बलों को सशक्त किया गया है, दूसरी ओर सड़कों, स्कूलों, अस्पतालों और इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी का विस्तार किया गया है, किसानों और युवाओं को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं, इन प्रयासों का परिणाम है कि नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हिंसा की घटनाओं में उल्लेखनीय कमी आई है और आम जनजीवन सामान्य हो रहा है।

जब किसान समृद्ध होगा, जब गांव विकसित होंगे, तब नक्सलवाद जैसी विचारधाराएं अपने आप समाप्त हो जाएंगी। इसलिए कृषि विकास और नक्सलवाद का खात्मा-दोनों एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम बस्तर के किसानों के लिए कृषि को लाभ का धंधा बनाएं, न कि केवल जीविका का साधन। इसके लिए मैं सरकार के समक्ष कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ:

बस्तर की मिट्टी और पर्यावरण प्राकृतिक रूप से जैविक खेती के लिए अनुकूल हैं।

यहां के किसानों को रासायनिक मुक्त खेती के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाए, जैविक उत्पादों के लिए विशेष बाजार और ब्रांडिंग (Bastar Organic) विकसित की जाए, निर्यात के अवसर बढ़ाए जाएं

बस्तर में परंपरागत रूप से कोदो, कुटकी, रागी जैसे मोटे अनाज उगाए जाते हैं।

इन फसलों को MSP और सरकारी खरीद में प्राथमिकता दी जाए, सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे "श्री अन्न" अभियान को बस्तर में व्यापक रूप से लागू किया जाए, प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स लगाकर किसानों को अधिक मूल्य दिलाया जाए, बस्तर में छोटे-छोटे फूड प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स स्थापित किए जाएं, महिला स्व-सहायता समूहों को इससे जोड़ा जाए, इससे रोजगार भी बढ़ेगा और पलायन भी रुकेगा।

जब तक बस्तर का युवा और किसान आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत नहीं होगा, तब तक नक्सलवाद जैसी समस्याएं पूरी तरह समाप्त नहीं होंगी।

सरकार की "विकास और विश्वास" की नीति के तहत:

सड़क, मोबाइल नेटवर्क और बैंकिंग सुविधाएं बढ़ रही हैं, किसान अब बाजार से जुड़ रहा है, युवाओं को रोजगार मिल रहा है।

1. "हर खेत को पानी" मिशन पर विशेष फोकस

सुकमा, बीजापुर, नारायणपुर और दंतेवाड़ा को प्राथमिकता जिले घोषित किया जाए, ब्लॉक स्तर पर माइक्रो प्लानिंग की जाए।

2. छोटे जल स्रोतों का अधिकतम उपयोग

हर गांव में तालाब, चेक डैम और स्टॉप डैम बनाए जाएं, पारंपरिक जल स्रोतों का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाए।

3. लिफ्ट इरिगेशन और पाइपलाइन नेटवर्क

इंद्रावती जैसी नदियों से लिफ्ट इरिगेशन योजनाएं चलाई जाएं, पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से खेतों तक पानी पहुंचाया जाए।

4. सोलर आधारित सिंचाई

दूरस्थ और बिजली-विहीन क्षेत्रों में सोलर पंप लगाए जाएं, आदिवासी किसानों को 80-90% तक सब्सिडी दी जाए।

5. ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर का विस्तार

कम पानी में अधिक उत्पादन के लिए माइक्रो इरिगेशन को अनिवार्य रूप से बढ़ावा दिया जाए
ये वही क्षेत्र हैं जो वर्षों तक नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित रहे हैं। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि-

जहां विकास पहुंचेगा, वहां नक्सलवाद टिक नहीं पाएगा।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी सरकार का स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण है:

"सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ समृद्धि"

जब खेतों में पानी पहुंचेगा, जब किसान की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, जब युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा
तब ये क्षेत्र विकास की मुख्यधारा में तेजी से जुड़ेंगे।

यह स्पष्ट है कि विकास ही नक्सलवाद का सबसे बड़ा समाधान है।

अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम बस्तर जैसे क्षेत्रों में जैविक खेती, मोटे अनाज और कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दें, तो न केवल किसानों की आय बढ़ेगी बल्कि हम नक्सलवाद को जड़ से समाप्त करने में भी सफल होंगे।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री दिलीप शङ्कीया (दारंग-उदारंग-उदालगुड़ी):** कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वर्ष 2026-27 की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा के लिए अपनी बात रखने हेतु धन्यवाद।

“भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है” और हमारे वैदिक कालीन इतिहास में भी इसका जिक्र मिलता है। हमारे वेदों में कहा गया है कि 'अन्नम वै प्राणिनां प्राणः' अर्थात् अन्न प्राणियों का जीवन है। प्राणियों के लिए अन्न उगाने की प्रक्रिया को ही कृषि कहा जाता है।

भारत में कृषि क्षेत्र, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और समाज के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, जो देश की अधिकांश आबादी के लिए आजीविका का मुख्य साधन है और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (GDP) में 18 प्रतिशत से अधिक का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है।

इस कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए लगभग 2 करोड़ 32 लाख 561 रुपये और कृषि अनुसंधान के लिए 9 हजार 967 करोड़ रुपये का बजट प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के लिए सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा आवंटित किया है, जिसके तहत किसानों को प्रतिवर्ष 6000 रुपये की सहायता मिलती है। यह योजना किसानों को आर्थिक सुरक्षा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। इसके साथ ही प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है।

सरकार ने तकनीक को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "नमो ड्रोन दीदी" जैसी योजनाओं की शुरुआत की है, जिससे महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाया जा रहा है। और आधुनिक कृषि को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

इसके अलावा, AI और डिजिटल कृषि (AgriStack) पर भी जोर दिया गया है, जो भविष्य की खेती को मजबूत बनाएगा। किसानों को कम लागत पर खाद उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 1,70,944 करोड़ रुपये की उर्वरक सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया गया है।

उच्च मूल्य वाली फसलें और नारियल विकास: नारियल के पुराने बागों के पुनरुद्धार, चंदन की खेती, और काजू-कोको के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम, साथ ही पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बादाम अखरोट की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा। कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा: ICAR सहित कृषि अनुसंधान के लिए 9,967 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान। नेशनल फाइबर स्कीम: सिल्क, कूल और जूट उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

6वें वित्त आयोग के ताजा निर्णय के अनुसार पंचायतों को सीधे 55,900 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि जाएगी। पहले पाँच वर्षों में पंचायतों की कुल लगभग 2,36,000 करोड़ रुपये सीधे मिले थे, जो अब बढ़कर 4,35,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गए हैं यानी लगभग दोगुना।

कांग्रेस सरकार ने लगभग 60 वर्षों से ज्यादा के शासन काल में कभी भी किसानों की आय में बढ़ोतरी और आधुनिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने पर जोर नहीं दिया जिस कारण हम राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार की प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में बहुत पीछे बाले गए।

पिछले पचास वर्षों के दौरान हरित क्रांति को अपनाए जाने के बाद भारत का खाद्य उत्पादन 3.7 गुना बढ़ा है जबकि जनसंख्या में 2.55 गुना वृद्धि हुई है, किंतु देश के किसानों की आय में वृद्धि संबंधी आंकड़े अभी भी निराशाजनक हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में पहली बार देश के योजनाबद्ध विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के अन्नदाताओं की आय को दोगुना किया जाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया।

मोदी सरकार द्वारा विगत 11 वर्षों में किसान कल्याण व कृषि विकास हेतु उल्लेखनीय कार्य किये गए हैं। कृषि बजट में बढ़ोतरी, DBT के माध्यम से बैंकों द्वारा सीधी सहायता और ऐसे कई आधुनिक सुधारों द्वारा मोदी सरकार 'बीज से बाजार तक' लगातार कृषक भाई-वहनों को सक्षम, सशक्त एवं आत्मनिर्भर बना रही है। देश के अन्नदाताओं के सम्मान, समृद्धि और सुरक्षा

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। साथ ही वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी व कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करते हुए इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

संसदीय क्षेत्र हेतु मांगें :-

1. असम समेत पूर्वोत्तर भारत Organic खेती के लिए जाना जाता है। यहाँ पर Organic या प्राकृतिक खेती को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक Special Agriculture Zone बनाया जाए और इसके लिए बजट में 1000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया जाए, ताकि देश और विदेशों में यहाँ के Organic उत्पादों का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात किया जा सके।
2. मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आने वाला दरंग जिला पूरे असम में सरसों, मक्का, जूट और सब्जियों समेत अन्य फसलों का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक जिला है। यह आकांक्षी जिला भी है। यहाँ पर पर्याप्त कोल्ड स्टोरेज व्यवस्था नहीं होने के कारण कृषि उत्पादकों को भारी नुकसान होता है और कृषि क्षमता भी प्रभावित होती है। केंद्र सरकार से दरंग व उदालगुड़ी जिलों में पांच बड़े कोल्ड स्टोरेज का निर्माण किये जाने का अनुरोध है।
3. मक्का पर MSP को और बढ़ाया जाए ताकि देश में मक्का के उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके और उत्पादन को रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुंचाकर निर्यात को बढ़ाया जा सके। वैसे भी पिछले कुछ समय में इथेनॉल उत्पादन के कारण देश में मक्का की मांग में भारी बढ़ोतरी हुई है और निर्यात में कमी आई है।
4. एक राष्ट्र के निर्माण और उसके विकास में देश के अन्नदाताओं, किसानों की अहम भूमिका रहती है। ऐसे में देश के अन्नदाताओं और उनके परिवार को सम्मान देने के लिए मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश में संचालित होने वाली सभी एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियों में एक स्पेशल किसान कोच लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

***SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR):** I present my views on agriculture in the Union Budget 2026-27. This Budget carries a sense of intellectual order and policy maturity. It approaches agriculture as a complete economic system, where income, cost and market are aligned within a single framework. The thinking is structured, the allocations are deliberate and the direction is steady. One can see a calibrated effort to strengthen the farmer's position within the national growth story.

An allocation of ₹1,40,529 crore for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, with 21,30,561 crores directed to the core department, establishes the scale of commitment. The provision of ₹63,500 crore under PM-KISAN sustains direct income support with consistency. The ₹22,600 crore under the Interest Subvention Scheme maintains access to affordable credit. The introduction of Bharat-VISTAAR with 150 crore integrates advanced technology with agricultural practice through real-time advisory systems. The allocation of ₹350 crore for high-value crops such as coconut, cashew and sandalwood advances diversification and income enhancement. In this journey of Amrit Kaal, under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister and with the dedicated stewardship of the Hon'ble Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, the agricultural sector continues to receive clear direction and sustained policy attention.

Supported by a fertilizer subsidy of ₹1,70,944 crore, the budget ensures stability in input costs. An investment of 29,967 crore in ICAR-led research

* Speech was laid on the Table.

strengthens scientific capability and innovation. The expansion of Krishionnati Yojana to 11,200 crore brings together food security, horticulture and market access within a unified structure. The National Fibre Scheme, along with provisions for medicinal plants and horticulture, expands the range of income opportunities available to farmers. These measures contribute to a more diversified and value-oriented agricultural economy.

The structural elements of this Budget are equally significant. The creation of digital identities for 11 crore farmers under the Digital Agriculture Mission enhances precision in delivery systems. Support for 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations strengthens collective participation in markets. The allocation of ₹677 crore for the women-led initiatives, improving efficiency and expanding capability at the field level. These steps contribute to a more modern and well-supported agricultural ecosystem.

What lends this Budget particular significance for states such as Odisha is the manner in which national policy aligns with regional potential. Under the guiding principle of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, there is a clear recognition that agricultural growth must be locally anchored. Targeted support for crops such as coconut, cashews and cocoa strengthen coastal economies. The reduction in tax on kendu leaves from 5 per cent to 2 per cent directly benefits nearly 15 lakh workers, many of them from tribal communities, bringing dignity to livelihoods that have long sustained rural economies. Irrigation expansion through reservoirs and Amrit Sarovars offers stability to regions that have historically faced uncertainty. This is not incidental inclusion; it is deliberate

integration.

Western Odisha has steadily emerged as a significant centre for high-value horticulture, contributing nearly 30 per cent to the State's output. As per the 2025-26 advance estimates, the region produces 7,73,295 metric tonnes of fruits across 1,09,914 hectares and 37,59,863 metric tonnes of vegetables across 2,38,621 hectares, with districts such as Bolangir playing a central role through crops like Amrapali mango, dragon fruit, onion, citrus and spices. I would respectfully place the following demands for the consideration of the Government with regard to strengthening horticulture in Western Odisha, particularly Bolangir:

- Establishment of integrated modern marketing infrastructure in Western Odisha, including pack houses, aggregation centres, cold storage facilities and digital supply chain systems to support value-chain-driven agriculture.
- Expansion of air cargo infrastructure under Krishi Udan 2.0, with enhanced capacity at Jharsuguda Airport and improved connectivity with Bolangir and adjoining districts.
- Increase in permissible air cargo capacity beyond the current 1.2 metric tonne limit, along with the creation of bonded cargo facilities to facilitate seamless export of perishable produce to international markets.
- Provision of financial assistance, subsidy or viability gap funding (VGF) under MIDH/NHM for development of cold chain infrastructure, including

pre-cooling units, integrated pack houses, refrigerated transport and large-scale cold storage.

I would further request focused, district-specific interventions to ensure long-term growth and improved farmer incomes:

- Development of a district-specific strategy for Bolangir to strengthen linkages with Agri Export Zones and improve price realisation for farmers.
- Formulation of a comprehensive export-oriented horticulture cluster strategy for aspirational regions, aligning production with global demand in markets across Europe and the Middle East.
- Strengthening of end-to-end cold chain systems to address post-harvest losses of 35-40 per cent and ensure quality retention from farm to market.

This Budget lays down a clear and confident pathway for Indian agriculture. It strengthens the hands of the farmer, expands the scope of opportunity and builds capacity for the future. In this sacred journey of Viksit Bharat, our Annadata stands not at the margins, but at the very center of national progress. I rise in full support of these measures, with the firm belief that the prosperity of our farmers will continue to script the prosperity of our nation.

***श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आज का यह बजट देश के अन्नदाताओं के सम्मान, सुरक्षा और समृद्धि का बजट है। मैं पश्चिम बंगाल के मालदा उत्तर लोकसभा क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। यहाँ लगभग 70-75% आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। 2.5-3 लाख से अधिक किसान परिवार सीधे खेती से जुड़े हुए हैं। यह क्षेत्र पूरे देश में आम (Mango) उत्पादन के लिए प्रसिद्ध है। खासकर लंगड़ा, हिमसागर, फजली आम की राष्ट्रीय पहचान है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि- हर साल बाढ़ (Flood) से हजारों हेक्टेयर फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। यहां सिंचाई और स्टोरेज की भारी कमी है।

2.42 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कृषि बजट किसानों के प्रति सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता दिखाता है। PM-KISAN योजना के तहत देश के 11 करोड़ किसानों को 3.7 लाख करोड़ रुपये DBT के माध्यम से दिया गया है। मालदा में लाखों किसानों को इसका सीधा लाभ मिला है। बिना बिचौलिया के सीधे खाते में पैसा भेजा गया है।

मालदा हर साल बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है। वर्ष 2024-25 में 4.19 करोड़ किसान PMFBY से जुड़े थे। अब क्लेम कुछ ही हफ्तों में मिल जाता है। पहले 1-1.5 साल लग जाते थे, अब हफ्तों में पैसा मिल जाता है। यह बदलाव किसानों के जीवन में क्रांति है।

मालदा को "Mango Capital of Bengal" कहा जाता है। यहां हर साल लाखों टन आम का उत्पादन होता है और हजारों करोड़ रुपये का संभावित व्यापार होता है, लेकिन कोल्ड स्टोरेज की कमी, एक्सपोर्ट सिस्टम कमजोर, प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट नहीं होने के कारण दिक्कत आती है। मेरी मांग है कि मालदा में Mega Mango Processing Hub बनाया जाए, Cold Storage और Export Corridor विकसित किया जाए। इसके अलावा किसानों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार से जोड़ा जाए। FPO-छोटे किसानों की बड़ी ताकत है। 10,000 FPO का लक्ष्य पूरा हुआ है। 30 लाख किसान इससे जुड़े हैं। मालदा में Mango FPO की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। मेरी मांग है कि

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मालदा में विशेष Mango FPO Cluster, महिलाओं के लिए अलग FPO बनाई जाए।

मालदा में दो समस्याएँ साथ-साथ हैं। वहाँ बाढ़ की भी समस्या है और सूखे की भी समस्या है। PMKSY के तहत बड़ा निवेश हुआ है, लेकिन छोटे-छोटे सिंचाई प्रोजेक्ट, ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर को बढ़ावा देने की और गंगा कटाव (River Erosion) को रोकने के लिए विशेष पैकेज की जरूरत है। प्राकृतिक खेती और मिलेट्स में 750 करोड़ रुपये प्राकृतिक खेती और मिलेट्स को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मालदा में भी इसे लागू करना चाहिए। मेरी मांग है कि 100 से अधिक गाँवों को "Bio-Village" बनाया जाए और किसानों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाए।

केंद्र सरकार योजनाएँ दे रही है, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार उन्हें ठीक से लागू नहीं कर रही है। किसानों तक पूरी सुविधा नहीं पहुँच रही है, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में देरी हो रही है।

"दिल्ली से पैसा चलता है, लेकिन बंगाल में विकास रुक जाता है।"

"किसानों का हक राजनीति की भेंट चढ़ रहा है।"

यह बजट किसानों को सशक्त, सुरक्षित और समृद्ध बनाने का रोडमैप है। मैं सरकार से विशेष आग्रह करता हूँ कि मालदा उत्तर के लिए विशेष कृषि पैकेज, Mango Export Hub, बाढ़ और कटाव नियंत्रण के लिए फंड और सिंचाई और FPO को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। मैं कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। जय किसान! जय भारत!

***श्री अनूप प्रधान वाल्मीकि (हाथरस) :** आपने मुझे वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के लिए कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा में मुझे भी अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार।

मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि जब यूपीए की सरकार में समय वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का बजट 21,933.50 करोड़ रुपये था, जो कि एन.डी.ए. की सरकार में वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 से यह बजट बढ़कर 1,27,290.16 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है, जो कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 की तुलना में लगभग 5 गुणा से भी अधिक है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि आज भारत विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कृषि अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक है। आज देश का खाद्यान्न उत्पादन 357 मिलियन टन से अधिक है, जो कि वर्ष 2013-14 में 264.77 मिलियन टन था, जो कि वर्ष 2013-14 की तुलना में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन की तुलना में काफी अधिक है। यह खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के रिकॉर्ड तोड़ वृद्धि अपने आप नहीं, बल्कि यह नीतियां, निवेश और किसानों के परिश्रम का परिणाम है।

विपक्ष के साथी MSP को लेकर सदन में बड़ी चर्चा कर रहे थे तो मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2013-14 में जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो गेहूं का MSP मात्र 1400 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था और किसानों की औसत आय मात्र 6,000 रुपये के आसपास थी, जो यह दर्शाता है कि उस समय किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति कितनी सीमित एवं चुनौतीपूर्ण थी और आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार में वर्ष 2025-26 में गेहूं की MSP बढ़कर 2,585 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल हो गई। किसान की औसत आय लगभग दोगुनी होकर 12,000 रुपये हो गई है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि वर्ष 2004 से लेकर 2014 तक गन्ने का उत्पादन देश में 350 मिलियन टन था। आज मोदी जी की सरकार में 500 मिलियन टन है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र करूं तो गन्ना उत्पादन में नंबर वन ही अकेला उत्तर प्रदेश देश के गन्ना उत्पादन का 50 प्रतिशत गन्ना उत्पादक करता है, यानी 250 मिलियन टन इसी सरकार के समय वर्ष 2013-14 में गन्ने की कीमत 280 रुपये प्रति और हमारी सरकार के समय गन्ने की कीमत 2025-26 में 400 प्रति क्विंटल से अधिक हो गई है, यानी 120 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल अधिक है।

भारत आज विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक और सबसे बड़ा निर्यातक देश है। हम 172 देश को चावल निर्यात करते हैं। भारत का उत्पादन 135 मिलियन टन से अधिक है। उत्तर प्रदेश देश का प्रमुख चावल उत्पादक राज्यों में शामिल रहा लगभग 16 मिलियन टन उत्पादन होता है और सीधे किसानों की खरीद MSP पर की जाती है। जब केंद्र में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो धान की MSP 1310 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थी, जो आरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार में बढ़कर 2,369

रुपए क्विन्टल हो चुकी है, जो कि लगभग 80 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है, जो कि यह लागत का डेढ़ गुना सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को अवगत कराना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि योजना के अंतर्गत देश में 11 करोड़ से अधिक लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को 3 किशतों के माध्यम से 6 हजार रुपए प्रति वर्ष 4 लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की राशि बिना किसी भेदभाव, बिना किसी बिचौलिए के सीधे DBT, डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर के माध्यम से उनके खाते में पहुंच रही है। यह पारदर्शिता एवं सुशासन का सबसे पारदर्शिता एवं सुशासन का उदाहरण है और उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 करोड़ 15 लाख से अधिक किसानों को 6 हजार रुपए प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से अब तक कुल 4300 करोड़ से अधिक राशि उत्तर प्रदेश को मिली है। कांग्रेस की सरकार के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते थे कि हम 100 रुपये भेजते हैं, वह नीचे पहुंचते ही 15 रुपये रह जाते हैं, लेकिन मोदी जी की सरकार में 100 के 100 रुपए सीधे खाते में पहुंच जाते हैं। किसी बिचौलिए की कोई हिम्मत नहीं होती की एक भी पैसा खा सके।

उत्पादन सिंचाई एवं तकनीकी में सुधार हुआ है। आज 79 मिलियन हेक्टेयर से अधिक भूमि सिंचित है और आधुनिक तकनीक जैसे ड्रोन और डिजिटल कृषि ने खेती को अधिक सुरक्षित और लाभकारी बनाया है। जबकि पहले यह मुख्यतः पारंपरिक तरीके तक ही सीमित था।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि एवं कल्याण मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र हाथरस में बड़ी संख्या में किसान रहते हैं, जो खेती पर निर्भर हैं। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि हाथरस लोकसभा क्षेत्र में आलू उत्पादन बड़ी संख्या में होता है।

मेरी आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग है कि हाथरस को Potato Cluster के रूप में विकसित किया जाए जहां Cold Storage प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट और आलू के दामों को मजबूत किया जा सके, ताकि हाथरस का किसान केवल उत्पादक ना रहे, बल्कि वैल्यू क्रिएटर बन सके।

यह अनुदान केवल खर्च नहीं है। यह निवेश है किसान के भविष्य में, गांव के विकास में और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में पूरे विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूं। आज का किसान सिर्फ अन्नदाता

नहीं, बल्कि भारत की आर्थिक शक्ति और आत्मनिर्भरता का सबसे बड़ा स्तंभ है।

अतः मैं सदन से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांग 2026-27 को पूर्ण समर्थन दिया जाए।

जय जवान, जय किसान, जय विज्ञान, जय अनुसंधान।

***श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर-पूर्व दिल्ली) :** मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश का किसान पहले से अधिक सशक्त, आत्मविश्वासी और सुरक्षित महसूस कर रहा है, क्योंकि सरकार हर कदम पर उसके साथ खड़ी है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कृषि क्षेत्र में जो परिवर्तन आया है, वह केवल नीतिगत स्तर पर नहीं बल्कि जमीनी स्तर पर भी स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे रहा है। आज भारतीय कृषि अधिक आधुनिक, तकनीक-आधारित, बाजारोन्मुख और किसान-केंद्रित बन रही है।

सरकार ने किसानों के हितों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देते हुए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ लागू की हैं। प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि (PM-KISAN) के माध्यम से करोड़ों किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। अब तक हजारों करोड़ रुपये सीधे किसानों के खातों में ट्रांसफर किए जा चुके हैं, जिससे किसानों को बीज, उर्वरक और अन्य कृषि इनपुट खरीदने में सहायता मिल रही है। यह योजना छोटे और सीमांत किसानों के लिए एक स्थायी आर्थिक आधार बन चुकी है।

इसी प्रकार, प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना (PMFBY) किसानों को प्राकृतिक आपदाओं, सूखा, बाढ़, ओलावृष्टि और अन्य जोखिमों से सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है। पहले जहां किसान प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण पूरी तरह असुरक्षित हो जाते थे, वहीं अब उन्हें बीमा के माध्यम से आर्थिक सुरक्षा मिलती है। यह योजना किसानों के लिए एक मजबूत सुरक्षा कवच के रूप में कार्य कर रही है।

सरकार ने किसानों को उनकी उपज का उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए भी कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) में निरंतर वृद्धि की गई है और रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर

* Speech was laid on the Table.

सरकारी खरीद की व्यवस्था की गई है। इससे किसानों को बाजार की अनिश्चितता से सुरक्षा मिली है और उनकी आय में स्थिरता आई है।

इसके साथ ही, सरकार ने किसान उत्पादक संगठनों (FPOs) के गठन को बढ़ावा दिया है, जिससे छोटे किसान संगठित होकर अपनी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त कर सकें। आज हजारों FPOs देशभर में कार्य कर रहे हैं, जो किसानों की सौदेबाजी की शक्ति को मजबूत कर रहे हैं।

सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र में डिजिटल और तकनीकी क्रांति लाने का भी कार्य किया है। e-NAM (राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार) के माध्यम से देशभर के कृषि बाजारों को एकीकृत किया गया है, जिससे किसानों को व्यापक बाजार तक पहुंच मिल रही है और पारदर्शी मूल्य निर्धारण सुनिश्चित हो रहा है। इसके अलावा, ड्रोन तकनीक, सैटेलाइट आधारित फसल आकलन, डिजिटल किसान डेटाबेस (AgriStack) जैसी पहलें किसानों को आधुनिक कृषि से जोड़ रही हैं।

सरकार ने फसल विविधीकरण को भी बढ़ावा दिया है। विशेष रूप से दालों, तिलहनों और श्री अन्न (मिलेट्स) के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए मिशन मोड में कार्य किया जा रहा है। इससे न केवल किसानों की आय बढ़ रही है बल्कि देश की पोषण सुरक्षा भी मजबूत हो रही है और आयात पर निर्भरता कम करने की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं।

कृषि को जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति अधिक लचीला (climate resilient) बनाने के लिए भी सरकार लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई, जल प्रबंधन, मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड, जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती जैसे कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से टिकाऊ कृषि को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है।

किसानों के प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण के लिए आत्मा (ATMA) योजना के माध्यम से किसानों को नई तकनीकों, वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों और बेहतर कृषि प्रबंधन की जानकारी दी जा रही है। इससे किसानों की उत्पादकता और आय में सुधार हो रहा है।

आज यह स्पष्ट है कि सरकार की नीतियों का केंद्र किसान है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह सरकार हर परिस्थिति में किसानों के साथ खड़ी है और उनके कल्याण के लिए निरंतर कार्य कर रही है। चाहे आर्थिक सहायता हो, बीमा सुरक्षा हो, तकनीकी नवाचार हो

या बाजार से जुड़ाव सरकार हर स्तर पर किसानों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है।

अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि सरकार का उद्देश्य केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना नहीं, बल्कि किसानों की आय बढ़ाना, उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाना और कृषि को एक लाभकारी एवं सम्मानजनक व्यवसाय के रूप में स्थापित करना है। यह सरकार किसानों के साथ है, किसानों के लिए है और किसानों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने के लिए पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध है।

***श्रीमती संध्या राय (भिण्ड) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से वर्ष 2026-27 के कृषि बजट पर अपने विचार रखते हुए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी एवं कृषि मंत्री आदरणीय श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

इस वर्ष कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए लगभग 1.52 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के लगभग 1.25 लाख करोड़ रुपये से स्पष्ट वृद्धि दर्शाता है।

यदि हम 2014 से पहले की स्थिति से तुलना करें, तो उस समय कृषि बजट लगभग 30-35 हजार करोड़ रुपये के आसपास हुआ करता था। आज यह बढ़कर कई गुना हो चुका है।

यह अंतर केवल आंकड़ों का नहीं है, यह सोच का अंतर है। पहले किसान "प्राथमिकता" नहीं था, आज किसान "केंद्र" में है।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के अंतर्गत 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक राशि सीधे किसानों तक पहुंची, कृषि ऋण लक्ष्य को बढ़ाकर 22 लाख करोड़ रुपये किया गया, फसल बीमा योजना से करोड़ों किसानों को सुरक्षा मिली, एग्री-इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और डिजिटल मिशन से खेती आधुनिक हुई। ये सभी प्रयास यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि सरकार किसानों के जीवन में वास्तविक परिवर्तन ला रही है।

जो लोग आज किसानों की बात करते हैं, उन्होंने वर्षों तक किसानों को केवल कर्ज, संकट और निराशा दी थी। आज वही लोग विकास के इस कार्य में बाधा डालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, लेकिन देश का किसान अब सच्चाई पहचान चुका है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में किसानों को सम्मान मिला है और हमारे कृषि मंत्री आदरणीय श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी, जो स्वयं एक किसान पुत्र हैं, उनके नेतृत्व में नीतियों में जमीन की सच्चाई दिखाई देती है।

मध्यप्रदेश आज देश के अग्रणी कृषि राज्यों में शामिल हो चुका है। गेहूं उत्पादन में मध्य प्रदेश ने नई ऊँचाइयाँ प्राप्त की हैं, सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है, किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसी मध्य प्रदेश का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र भिंड, जहाँ आधे से अधिक जनसंख्या कृषि पर निर्भर है। भिंड के किसान परिश्रमी हैं, लेकिन उन्हें अभी भी सिंचाई की कमी, तकनीकी संसाधनों का अभाव, बाजार तक सीमित पहुंच जैसी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

मेरी प्रमुख मांगें हैं कि भिंड में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र की स्थापना की जाए, भिंड में पशु चिकित्सा महाविद्यालय स्थापित किया जाए, क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष सिंचाई पैकेज प्रदान किया जाए, भिंड के लिए "कृषि समृद्धि पैकेज" लागू किया जाए, सरसों एवं दलहन के लिए प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट एवं निर्यात प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए, बड़े स्तर पर कृषि उपज मंडी स्थापित की जाए।

आज किसान केवल खेती नहीं कर रहा, बल्कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत कर रहा है। पहले किसान संघर्ष का प्रतीक था, आज किसान आत्मनिर्भर भारत का आधार बन चुका है।

यह बजट किसानों के सपनों को शक्ति देने वाला, उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने वाला और भारत को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने वाला बजट है। जब खेत समृद्ध होंगे, तभी देश समृद्ध होगा।

धन्यवाद।

***श्री शंकर लालवानी (इन्दौर) :** मैं वर्ष 2026-27 के लिये कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार किसानों के हित में कार्य किया जा रहा है। भारत के किसानों की आय बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रही है। MSP को भी लगातार बढ़ाया जा रहा है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में इन 11 वर्षों के दौरान

* Speech was laid on the Table.

लगातार मोदी सरकार बढ़ोत्तरी कर रही है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

***श्री मुरारी लाल मीना (दौसा) :** मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों, वर्ष 2026-27 पर चर्चा के अवसर के लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इस चर्चा के माध्यम से मैं देश के करोड़ों किसानों की समस्याओं, चुनौतियों और अपेक्षाओं को इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ।

आज हम ऐसे दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, जहाँ किसानों की स्थिति लगातार चिंताजनक होती जा रही है। जिस देश में पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने 'जय जवान, जय किसान' का नारा दिया था, उसी देश में आज किसान अपनी मेहनत का उचित मूल्य पाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है। कई स्थानों पर किसान कर्ज के बोझ तले दबकर आत्महत्या तक करने को मजबूर हो रहा है। पिछले दस-बारह वर्षों में किसानों को उनकी फसलों का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला। सरकार ने किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने और न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य को प्रभावी बनाने जैसे बड़े वादे किए, लेकिन इन वादों का वास्तविक असर खेतों तक दिखाई नहीं देता।

यदि हम बजट के आंकड़ों को देखें तो वर्ष 2026-27 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए लगभग 1,40,529 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है, जो पिछले वर्ष के संशोधित अनुमान से केवल 5.4 प्रतिशत अधिक है। जबकि सच्चाई यह है कि देश की लगभग आधी आबादी आज भी कृषि पर निर्भर है और देश की कुल भूमि का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा कृषि कार्यों में उपयोग होता है। ऐसे में यह वृद्धि कृषि क्षेत्र की वास्तविक जरूरतों के मुकाबले काफी सीमित प्रतीत होती है।

मैं विशेष रूप से राजस्थान का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान एक विशाल राज्य है और यहाँ खेती का बड़ा हिस्सा वर्षा आधारित है। सूखे की स्थिति अक्सर किसानों के सामने गंभीर संकट खड़ा कर देती है। राज्य के कई क्षेत्र आज डार्क जोन की श्रेणी में आते जा रहे हैं। ऐसे राज्यों के लिए विशेष कृषि नीति, सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार और प्रभावी जोखिम प्रबंधन की

आवश्यकता है, लेकिन वर्तमान बजट में इस दिशा में कोई व्यापक रणनीति स्पष्ट नहीं दिखाई देती।

सबसे पहले, कई स्थानों पर बैंकों और बीमा कंपनियों की लापरवाही से किसानों के खसरे और फसल का विवरण गलत दर्ज किया जा रहा है। इसके कारण किसानों से प्रीमियम तो ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन बाद में उन्हें क्लेम से वंचित कर दिया जाता है। क्या सरकार इसे किसानों के साथ सीधा अन्याय नहीं मानती?

दूसरा, जब किसानों की प्रीमियम राशि समय पर काट ली जाती है, तो उन्हें बीमा पॉलिसी समय पर क्यों नहीं दी जाती? क्या यह देरी इसलिए की जाती है ताकि किसान समय पर क्लेम ही न कर सकें?

तीसरा, प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय जब किसानों को सहायता की सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत होती है, तब बीमा कंपनियों के टोल-फ्री नंबर तक बंद मिलते हैं। ऊपर से 72 घंटे की शर्त लगाकर किसानों को क्लेम से बाहर कर दिया जाता है। क्या यह किसानों के अधिकारों का हनन नहीं है?

अंत में, बुआई से कटाई तक नुकसान होने पर भी किसान व्यक्तिगत क्लेम नहीं कर पाता, जबकि फसल कटाई प्रयोगों के आधार पर कई बार वास्तविक नुकसान से कम मुआवजा दिया जाता है। क्या सरकार इस व्यवस्था की खामियों को स्वीकार करते हुए इसमें सुधार करेगी?

सरकार बार-बार प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना को किसानों के लिए सुरक्षा कवच बताती है, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत इससे अलग है। कई जगहों पर बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा क्लेम के भुगतान में देरी, तकनीकी आपत्तियाँ और फसल कटाई प्रयोगों में पारदर्शिता की कमी जैसी गंभीर समस्याएँ सामने आती हैं। बीमा योजना का उद्देश्य किसानों को राहत देना होना चाहिए, लेकिन कई मामलों में किसान ही इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में सबसे अधिक परेशान दिखाई देते हैं।

राजस्थान में सैकड़ों किसानों की शिकायतें सामने आई हैं, लेकिन उनका समय पर समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है। जब तक सरकार समस्या के समाधान पर विचार करती है, तब तक बीमा कंपनियाँ बदल जाती हैं और देश का अन्नदाता अपने हक के लिए दर-दर भटकता रहता है।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि किसानों की समस्याओं का त्वरित समाधान किया जाए और बीमा कंपनियों की मनमानी पर सख्त कार्रवाई की जाए।

कुछ राज्यों में किसानों के प्रीमियम का हिस्सा राज्य सरकार स्वयं वहन कर रही है, जिसके कारण किसानों को मात्र एक रुपये का प्रीमियम देना पड़ता है। ऐसे राज्यों में महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, मेघालय, पुदुचेरी और झारखंड शामिल हैं।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि राजस्थान में भी आपकी ही सरकार है, इसलिए यहाँ के किसानों को भी राहत देने के लिए राज्य सरकार किसानों के प्रीमियम का हिस्सा वहन करने की व्यवस्था करे, ताकि राजस्थान के किसानों को भी प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का अधिक लाभ मिल सके।

मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि दौसा लोक सभा क्षेत्र सहित राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत खरीफ और रबी सीजन सहित विभिन्न फसलों के लिए किसानों से कुल कितना प्रीमियम वसूला गया और प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के कारण हुए नुकसान पर कितनी क्लेम राशि का भुगतान किया गया?

इसी प्रकार मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि दौसा सहित राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों में किसानों द्वारा कितनी शिकायतें दर्ज कराई गईं, उनमें से कितनी स्वीकृत हुईं और कितनी निरस्त कर दी गईं?

साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि फसल बीमा योजना के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए राजस्थान में कितनी बैठकें आयोजित की गईं और इसके लिए कितनी राशि खर्च की गई?

एक और गंभीर चिंता यह है कि देश में कृषि श्रम बल की संख्या लगातार घट रही है। युवाओं का खेती से मोहभंग हो रहा है क्योंकि खेती अब लाभकारी व्यवसाय नहीं रह गई है। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो आने वाले वर्षों में देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा पर भी खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

खाद्य और कृषि संगठन (FAO) की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 2000 में वैश्विक श्रम बल का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा कृषि से जुड़ा था, जो वर्ष 2021 में घटकर 27 प्रतिशत रह गया है। यह

प्रवृत्ति कृषि प्रधान देशों के लिए गंभीर चिंता का विषय है।

भारत में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत आबादी जलवायु-प्रेरित आपदाओं के उच्च जोखिम वाले क्षेत्रों में रहती है। राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों में सूखा एक स्थायी चुनौती बनता जा रहा है। असामान्य तापमान और जल संकट के कारण कई किसान पारंपरिक फसलों को छोड़कर दूसरी फसलों की ओर रुख कर रहे हैं, जिससे उत्पादन संरचना भी प्रभावित हो रही है।

मैं सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने किसानों ने कृषि कार्य छोड़ दिया और इसके प्रमुख कारण क्या रहे? यदि ऐसे आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, तो उन्हें सदन के सामने रखा जाए।

किसानों को उनकी फसलों का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य उत्पादन लागत से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अधिक दिया जाए। यह केवल आर्थिक सुझाव नहीं था बल्कि किसानों को सम्मानजनक आय देने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण नीति थी। लेकिन, वास्तविकता यह है कि आज भी अधिकांश किसानों को उनकी फसल का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता।

भारत-अमेरिका ट्रेड डील किसानों के हितों के साथ एक बड़ा अन्याय है। यदि अमेरिकी कृषि उत्पादों पर आयात शुल्क शून्य किया जाता है, तो इससे भारतीय किसानों को भारी नुकसान होगा।

अमेरिका अपने किसानों को भारी सब्सिडी प्रदान करता है, जिससे वहां के कृषि उत्पाद सस्ते हो जाते हैं। ऐसे में यदि ये उत्पाद भारतीय बाजार में आते हैं, तो छोटे और सीमांत किसान प्रतिस्पर्धा में टिक नहीं पाएंगे। इससे देश की समूची कृषि व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

अमेरिका में कृषि को एक संगठित उद्योग के रूप में विकसित किया गया है। जबकि, भारत में अधिकांश किसान छोटे और सीमांत किसान हैं जिनकी खेती लगातार छोटी होती जा रही है।

उत्पादकता के आंकड़े भी हमें चिंतित करते हैं। धान और गेहूं जैसी प्रमुख फसलों की प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज भारत में कई विकसित देशों से कम है। इसका मुख्य कारण सिंचाई, भंडारण, अनुसंधान और बाजार ढांचे में पर्याप्त निवेश का अभाव है।

जहाँ तक योजनाओं का सवाल है, सरकार ने प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि के लिए लगभग 63,500 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। लेकिन इस योजना के तहत मिलने वाली सहायता खेती की लागत से बहुत ज्यादा कम है।

पीएम-किसान योजना में अधिक कड़े दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। जिन किसान/लाभार्थी के नाम भूमि अभिलेख (जमाबंदी/लगान रसीद) उपलब्ध न होने पर किस्त रोकी जा रही है। इससे किसानों की परेशानियां बढ़ रही हैं।

इसी प्रकार संशोधित ब्याज सब्सिडी योजना और राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना के लिए भी प्रावधान किए गए हैं, लेकिन किसानों तक सस्ती और समय पर ऋण सुविधा अभी भी एक बड़ी चुनौती बनी हुई है। नीति आयोग के अनुसार लगभग 30 प्रतिशत किसान आज भी गैर-संस्थागत स्रोतों से ऋण लेने को मजबूर हैं।

जब एक गरीब किसान-चाहे वह किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड (केसीसी) ऋण हो या कृषि से संबंधित अन्य ऋण-किसी प्राकृतिक आपदा, फसल खराब होने या आर्थिक संकट के कारण वह ऋण चुकाने में असफल रहता है और बाद में एकमुश्त सेटलमेंट कर देता है, तो उसके खाते में ऐसा नकारात्मक रिकॉर्ड दर्ज कर दिया जाता है कि भविष्य में उसे किसी भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त नहीं हो पाता।

यह नीति किसानों के साथ स्पष्ट भेदभाव है और उन्हें औपचारिक बैंकिंग व्यवस्था से बाहर धकेल रही है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि किसानों के लिए इस अनुचित क्रेडिट बाधा को समाप्त किया जाए।

देश में उर्वरकों के मामले में भी हम बड़े पैमाने पर आयात पर निर्भर हैं। फॉस्फेट और पोटैश जैसे उर्वरकों की आयात निर्भरता किसानों की लागत बढ़ाती है और वैश्विक बाजार के उतार-चढ़ाव का सीधा असर भारतीय किसानों पर पड़ता है।

इसके अलावा फसल कटाई के बाद होने वाला नुकसान भी एक बड़ा मुद्दा है। एक अध्ययन के अनुसार हर वर्ष लगभग 69 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन कृषि उपज का नुकसान हो जाता है। यदि हम

भंडारण, कोल्ड-चेन और कृषि अवसंरचना को मजबूत करें, तो किसानों की आय में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हो सकती है।

कृषि बाजारों की स्थिति भी चिंताजनक है। राष्ट्रीय किसान आयोग ने सुझाव दिया था कि हर किसान को 5 किलोमीटर के दायरे में एक बाजार उपलब्ध होना चाहिए, लेकिन आज भी देश में इस मानक के अनुरूप मंडियों की संख्या बहुत कम है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि से जुड़ी सामग्री और उपकरणों पर लगने वाला जीएसटी किसानों की लागत बढ़ा रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि बीज, खाद, कीटनाशक और कृषि उपकरणों पर जीएसटी में राहत प्रदान की जाए।

अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र दौसा सहित राजस्थान के किसानों के हित में मैं कुछ विशेष मांगें भी रखना चाहता हूँ—

- दौसा संसदीय क्षेत्र में एक उन्नत कृषि अनुसंधान केंद्र तथा कृषि विद्यालय की स्थापना की जाए। जिससे आस-पास के जिलों के किसानों को भी आधुनिक कृषि तकनीकों, जैविक खेती, जल प्रबंधन एवं नवीनतम शोध का प्रत्यक्ष लाभ मिलेगा।
- राजस्थान में छोटे किसानों के कृषि ऋण को माफ किया जाये।
- कृषि यंत्रीकरण के लिए ट्रैक्टर, रोटोवेटर, स्प्रे मशीन और हार्वेस्टर पर पर्याप्त सब्सिडी।
- प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के तहत ड्रिप और स्प्रिंकलर सिंचाई को बढ़ावा।
- बागवानी और फल-सब्जी उत्पादन के लिए विशेष योजनाएँ।
- सूखा, पाला या ओलावृष्टि से नष्ट फसलों के लिए त्वरित बीमा क्लेम और उचित मुआवजा।
- ई-नाम के माध्यम से मंडियों को मजबूत करना।
- मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड के तहत मिट्टी की जांच सुविधाओं का विस्तार।
- कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में विकसित नई तकनीकों और उन्नत बीजों को किसानों तक

पहुँचाना ।

- खेती के लिए मुफ्त या सस्ती बिजली और खाद-बीज की समय पर उपलब्धता ।

अंत में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं है बल्कि देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा, ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था और करोड़ों परिवारों की आजीविका का आधार है । इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि वह केवल योजनाओं की घोषणा तक सीमित न रहे बल्कि किसानों की वास्तविक समस्याओं—सिंचाई, बीमा, बाजार, लागत और आय—का समग्र समाधान प्रस्तुत करे ।

मेरी सरकार से यही अपेक्षा है कि कृषि निवेश को बढ़ाया जाए, जोखिम प्रबंधन को मजबूत किया जाए और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए ठोस कदम उठाए जाएँ । आज समय की मांग है कि किसान को केवल योजनाओं का लाभार्थी नहीं बल्कि देश के आर्थिक विकास का साझेदार बनाया जाए । धन्यवाद ।

***श्री रमेश अवस्थी (कानपुर) :** आज मैं इस गरिमामय सदन में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ । हमारे देश में किसान केवल एक मतदाता नहीं है, वह इस राष्ट्र की आत्मा है, हमारी सभ्यता का रक्षक है और 140 करोड़ भारतीयों का 'अन्नदाता' है ।

एक विजनरी नेतृत्व: माननीय प्रधानमंत्री का आभार अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले एक दशक में भारतीय कृषि ने जो छलांग लगाई है, उसका पूरा श्रेय माननीय प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की दूरदृष्टि को जाता है । उन्होंने किसान को केवल 'मदद' का पात्र नहीं समझा, बल्कि उसे 'सशक्त उद्यमी' बनाने का संकल्प लिया । प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लाल किले की प्राचीर से कहा था कि हमें अपने किसान की आय बढ़ानी है, और आज वह संकल्प धरातल पर दिख रहा है । चाहे पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि के माध्यम से सीधे बैंक खाते में मदद पहुँचाना हो, या नीम कोटेड यूरिया से धरती माँ की सेहत सुधारना-प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किसान के पसीने की हर बूंद को सम्मान दिया है । उनके नेतृत्व में कृषि बजट जो 2013-14 में लगभग 22,000 करोड़ रुपये था, आज वह कई गुना बढ़कर किसानों की समृद्धि का आधार बना है ।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

आंकड़ों की जुबानी: बढ़ता हुआ भारत

कुछ लोग आंकड़ों पर सवाल उठाते हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई आईने की तरह साफ है:

रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन: आज भारत खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया की रसोई बन रहा है। देश का कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन रिकॉर्ड 330 मिलियन टन के स्तर को पार कर चुका है।

MSP में ऐतिहासिक वृद्धि: स्वामीनाथन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करते हुए, लागत का कम से कम 1.5 गुना MSP सुनिश्चित करना मोदी सरकार की किसानों के प्रति प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है।

किसान सम्मान निधि: अब तक 11 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों के खातों में 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा की राशि सीधे ट्रांसफर की जा चुकी है, जिसमें कोई बिचौलिया नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश: कृषि क्रांति का नया केंद्र

मैं उस प्रदेश से आता हूँ जिसे देश का 'अन्न भंडार' कहा जाता है - हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश। प्रधानमंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन और मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ जी के प्रयासों से यूपी आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में नए कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर रहा है:

गन्ना भुगतान: उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में 2.5 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का रिकॉर्ड गन्ना मूल्य भुगतान किया है, जो पिछली सरकारों की तुलना में अभूतपूर्व है।

चीनी और दूध: आज यूपी चीनी उत्पादन और दूध उत्पादन में देश के अग्रणी राज्यों में शामिल है।

सिंचाई परियोजनाएं: दशकों से लटकी 'बाणसागर' और 'सरयू नहर' जैसी परियोजनाओं को पूरा कर लाखों हेक्टेयर भूमि को संजीवनी दी गई है।

निष्कर्ष: संकल्प से सिद्धि की ओर

यह अनुदान मांगें केवल आंकड़े नहीं हैं, बल्कि यह उस किसान की उम्मीदें हैं जो सुबह सूरज निकलने से पहले अपने हल के साथ खड़ा होता है। यह बजट उस किसान की मेहनत का सम्मान

है जो कड़ाके की ठंड में पानी लगाता है ताकि हमारा देश चैन की नींद सो सके।

मैं इन अनुदान मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ और प्रधानमंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने "जय जवान, जय किसान" के नारे में "जय विज्ञान और जय अनुसंधान" जोड़कर कृषि को आधुनिक बनाया।

धन्यवाद। जय हिंद! जय किसान!

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान) :

माननीय सभापति जी, धन्यवाद। मैं सबसे पहले आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा और अपने माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने किसानों की इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है।

लेकिन, यह कहते हुए मेरे मन में एक टीस भी है। चर्चा खेती पर है, किसानों पर है, हर एक कहता है कि कृषि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है और किसानों के बिना काम नहीं चल सकता, लेकिन प्रमुख प्रतिपक्ष के नेता और प्रथम पंक्ति वाले कहीं दिखाई नहीं दे रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) बीच में थोड़ी देर के लिए नेता, प्रतिपक्ष मुझे दिखाई दिए थे। मुझे लगा कि इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में शायद नेता, प्रतिपक्ष भी बोल जाएं, लेकिन वे कब आते हैं और कहां चले जाते हैं?... (व्यवधान)

यह भी काम की ही बात है।... (व्यवधान) विपक्ष को आईना दिखाना भी काम की बात है, मेरे भाई।... (व्यवधान) अच्छा, आप इतने परेशान क्यों हो रहे हो?... (व्यवधान) क्या इनकी सुरक्षा का जिम्मा आपने उठा रखा है?... (व्यवधान) वे तो कई बार चुनावों में भी आपकी पार्टी को छोड़कर पता नहीं कहां निकल जाते हैं, यह पता ही नहीं चलता है।... (व्यवधान) नेता, प्रतिपक्ष कहां हैं, 'ढूँढ़ते रह जाओगे'।... (व्यवधान)

16.52 hrs

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

महोदय, इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा है। मैं छोटे दिलों के दिल का दर्द देख रहा था। वे कह रहे थे कि हम दो-दो, तीन-तीन मिनट इसके ऊपर बोलना चाहते हैं, हम किसानों पर बोलना चाहते हैं, खेती पर बोलना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान) चाहे बेनीवाल जी हों या चन्द्र शेखर जी हों, और हरसिमरत जी को भी, जिस तरफ से आप बोली हैं, बोलने की जो ललक थी, उसके लिए मैं बधाई

देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी पार्टी को क्या हो गया?... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी टीस प्रकट कर रहा था कि इतना बड़ा दल इतना निर्धन कैसे हो गया कि इस चर्चा से ही गायब है और यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है ।

... (व्यवधान) यह कांग्रेस का इतिहास है ।... (व्यवधान)

महोदय, देश के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय श्रीमान् जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी थे ।... (व्यवधान) मैं जब कृषि मंत्री बना तो मैंने सोचा कि लाल किले की प्राचीर से 15 अगस्त का जो भाषण होता है, वह नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों की दृष्टि से सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण होता है, इसलिए यह देखूँ कि देश के किस प्रधान मंत्री ने खेती और किसान के बारे में क्या कहा ।... (व्यवधान) मैंने देखा कि वर्ष 1947 में लाल किले की प्राचीर से एक बार भी किसान और खेती का नाम नहीं लिया । ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1948 और वर्ष 1949 में एक बार लिया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1950 में नाम नहीं लिया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1951 में नाम नहीं लिया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1952 में नाम नहीं लिया । ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1953 में नाम नहीं लिया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1954 में नाम नहीं लिया । ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1955 में नाम नहीं लिया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1956 में नहीं लिया । ... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1957 में एक बार लिया ।... (व्यवधान) इसी तरह, चलते-चलते वर्ष 1958 में नहीं लिया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1959 में एक बार नाम लिया ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 1960 में नहीं, वर्ष 1961 में नहीं, वर्ष 1963 में नहीं लिया ।... (व्यवधान) कुल मिलाकर, जब तक वे प्रधान मंत्री रहे, उन्होंने केवल 6 बार किसान का नाम लिया ।... (व्यवधान) नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जब से प्रधान मंत्री बने, उन्होंने लाल किले की प्राचीर से 260 बार किसानों का जिक्र किया है ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो दिल में होता है, वही तो जुबान पर आता है ।... (व्यवधान) 'जाकी रही भावना जैसी, प्रभु मूरत देखी तिन तैसी ।'... (व्यवधान) केवल चिंता में किसान है, लेकिन आपने किसान कल्याण के लिए क्या किया?... (व्यवधान) अब यह तो ये जाने कि इन्होंने

क्या किया था ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ तो इस पर बोलने वाले सभी माननीय सदस्यों को मेरी तरफ से धन्यवाद देना मेरा कर्तव्य है ।

श्री अमरिंदर सिंह राजा जी, श्री कोंडा विश्वेश्वर रेड्डी जी, श्री नरेश चंद्र उत्तम पटेल जी, श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल जी, श्री मुरसोली जी, श्री डगुमल्ला प्रसादा राव जी, श्री देवेश चन्द्र ठाकुर जी, श्री संजय उत्तमराव देशमुख जी, श्री धैर्यशील राजसिंह मोहिते-पाटील जी, श्री सुदामा प्रसाद जी, श्री राजेश वर्मा जी, श्री जय प्रकाश जी, श्री दुष्यंत सिंह जी, श्री सुधाकर सिंह जी, श्री वाई. एस. अविनाश रेड्डी जी, श्री अमरा राम जी, श्री नवासखनी के. जी, श्री चरनजीत सिंह चन्नी जी, श्री राजकुमार चाहर जी, श्रीमती डिम्पल यादव जी, श्री गुरमीत सिंह मीत जी, श्री चमाला किरण कुमार रेड्डी जी, श्री राहुल सिंह लोधी जी, श्री सेल्वाराज वी. जी, श्री किशोरी लाल जी, श्रीमती अनीता शुभदर्शिनी जी, श्री तंगेला उदय श्रीनिवास जी, श्रीमती संजना जाटव जी, डॉ. राजकुमार सांगवान जी, श्री राजेश रंजन उर्फ पप्पू यादव जी, श्रीमती गनीबेन नागाजी ठाकोर, श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल जी, श्री उमेषभाई बाबूभाई पटेल जी, डॉ. इन्द्रा हांग सुब्बा जी, श्री हरेन्द्र सिंह मलिक जी, श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख जी, एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर आजाद जी, श्री मोहम्मद हनीफ़ा जी, श्री रविन्द्र वसंतराव चव्हाण जी और बहन श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर जी, मैं सबको हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

एक बात मैं आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन कर के कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन में चर्चा के लिए समय कम हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर आपके पास कोई और मुद्दे हैं, जिन पर आप चर्चा करने चाहें, तो चाहे पक्ष के मित्र हों, चाहे प्रतिपक्ष के मित्र हों, सदैव आपका स्वागत है । मैं सदैव सकारात्मक सुझावों का स्वागत करूंगा । मैं यह विश्वास भी दिलाता हूँ कि अगर सुझाव ऐसे होंगे, जो इम्प्लीमेंट किए जा सकते हैं, तो उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने में भी हम कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे । हम पूरी ईमानदारी से अपने देश के किसानों की सेवा में लगे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बोलने के लिए बोलते हैं, लेकिन जब मैं बोलता हूँ, तो खेती पर ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी एक मिनट रुक जाइए। माननीय सदस्य, आप सबको पर्याप्त मौका और पर्याप्त अवसर बोलने के लिए दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने गंभीरता से आपकी बातें सुनी हैं। बैठे-बैठे टिप्पणी करना उचित नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय आप बोलिए।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने न केवल सुना है, बल्कि हरेक की बातें लिखी भी हैं। मैं लिखने के बाद उन्हें पढ़ूंगा भी। पढ़ने के बाद हो सकेगा, तो उन पर कार्यवाही भी करेंगे, क्योंकि मैं खेती जीता हूँ। मैं केवल कृषि मंत्री नहीं हूँ, मैं किसान हूँ। आज भी खेती करता हूँ। बचपन में भी जब खेती ट्रैक्टर से नहीं होती थी, बैलों से होती थी, तब हल में जो पोर रहता था, जिसे हमारे यहां पोर कहते थे, ढुली टांग कर उराई भी करते थे। वह उराई भी मैंने की है। मैं किसान के हरेक दर्द को जानता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेती-किसानी मेरे बचपन का झूला, जवानी की फुलवारी और बुढ़ापे की काशी है। मैं प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमान् नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की सेवा करने का यह सौभाग्य मुझे प्रदान किया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चर्चा होती है, तो आलोचना भी होती है। मैंने कल भी कहा था कि आलोचनाओं का स्वागत है। यह लोकतंत्र का मंदिर कोई ईंट और गारे का भवन नहीं है। यह संसद ईंट और गारे का भवन नहीं है। यह लोकतंत्र का पवित्र मंदिर है। इसलिए यहां जनहित में जो चर्चा होती है, उस हर चर्चा का स्वागत है। आलोचना का भी स्वागत है, लेकिन क्या केवल आलोचना के लिए आलोचना की जाएगी? क्या केवल भाषण देने के लिए आलोचना की जाएगी? क्या आलोचना में तथ्य और तर्क नहीं होंगे? क्या केवल असत्य का सहारा लिया जाएगा?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि सकारात्मक आलोचनाओं का स्वागत है। ये काम की बात कर रहे हैं, तो मैं काम की बात पर आता हूँ। अगर इस सरकार ने सबसे पहला कोई काम किया है, तो इस विभाग के नाम में कृषि के साथ किसान कल्याण विभाग किया है। यह

हमारे अंतर्मन का भाव था। यह हमारी अंतर्आत्मा का भाव था।

अभी बजट की बात आई थी कि कितना बजट होना चाहिए? कितनी राशि के बजट का प्रावधान किया गया? मैं तुलना करके भी बताना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 2013-14 में कृषि का बजट केवल 21 हजार 933 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये था। मैं यह वर्ष 2013-14 की बात बता रहा हूँ। उसके पहले और जाऊंगा, तो ये और बौखलाएंगे।

17.00 hrs

लेकिन आज जब यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, तो एक लाख तीस हजार 561 करोड़ 38 लाख रुपये का यह बजट दिया गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट में जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह अभूतपूर्व है। यह तो सिर्फ कृषि विभाग का बजट है। यदि इसमें एलाइड सैक्टर्स को जोड़ दिया जाए – जैसे पशुपालन, मछली व्यवसाय, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण और खाद एवं उर्वरक आदि सभी को जोड़ दिया जाए तो यह तीन लाख 32 हजार 410 करोड़ रुपये हो जाते हैं। मैं इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी का हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे तीन प्रमुख लक्ष्य कृषि के क्षेत्र में हैं। पहला, देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना। वर्तमान अस्थिरता और अनिश्चितता में जब पूरी दुनिया जी रही है। तब हम भोजन के लिए, खाद्यान्न के लिए दुनिया के किसी देश पर निर्भर नहीं रह सकते हैं, इसलिए पहला काम हमारा यह है कि देश की फूड सिक्योरिटी सुरक्षित करना और उसके साथ-साथ पोषक आहार जनता को मिले। इन तीनों लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए हमने रोड़ मैप बनाया है। रोड़ मैप का पहला अंग उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं उत्पादन और उत्पादकता भी बढ़े। मुझे बताते हुए यह प्रसन्नता है कि आज जो हमारे खाद्यान्न और बागवानी उत्पादन रिकार्ड है। वर्ष 2014-15 के 252 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन की तुलना में आज 357.73 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न का हुआ है। बागवानी में भी हम पीछे नहीं हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बागवानी का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन 280.99 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन से

बढ़ कर आज 370 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन हो गया है। महोदय, धान, गेहूं, मक्का, मूंगफली और सोयाबीन में मोदी जी की सरकार ने हाई टाइम रिकार्ड दर्ज किया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है और आपको भी प्रसन्नता है भारत धान के उत्पादन में दुनिया में नंबर एक पर पहुंच गया है। हमने चीन को पीछे छोड़ दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दलहन में 35 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और तिलहन में 32 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। आज भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा फल और सब्जी उत्पादक देश बन कर उभरा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं अगर आप उत्पादकता के मामले में अगर देखेंगे तो यह सरकार के रिकार्ड उत्पादकता और उत्पादन में बताता है कि आज धान की उत्पादकता जो कभी वर्ष 2014-15 में 2391 किलो थी, आज 2929 किलो हो गई है। गेहूं 2750 से बढ़ कर 3595 हो गया है। मक्का 2632 से बढ़ कर 3590 हो गया है ज्वार 884 से बढ़ कर 1240 हो गई है। बाजरा 1255 से बढ़ कर 1523 हो गया है। छोटे अन्न 654 से बढ़ कर 1001 हो गए हैं। अरहर हो, उड़द हो, मूंग हो, मसूर हो, सरसों हों, तिल हो, सूरजमुखी हो, गन्ना हो, जूट हो, हरेक की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने का काम नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि न केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने का काम हमने किया है, बल्कि किसानों को ठीक दाम मिले, लाभ ठीक मिले, इसलिए उत्पादन की लागत घटाने का लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किया था।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी 'पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि' की बात हो रही थी कि 'पीएम-किसान सम्मान निधि' में कम पैसे हैं। मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितना दिया था? क्या आपने कभी एक फूटी कौड़ी भी किसान के खाते में डालने का काम किया था? एक बार बड़े जोर-शोर से कर्जा माफी की घोषणा हुई थी। वह 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये की थी और वह भी सही लोगों को नहीं मिली। 'अंधा बांटे रेवड़ी फिर-फिर अपनों को दे।' यह हालत थी। उसमें कई घोटाले हुए थे, लेकिन अगर आप अकेली 'पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि योजना' में देखेंगे तो 22 किस्तों में 4 लाख 27 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसानों के खाते में डाले गए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो मैं केवल 'प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि' की बात कर

रहा हूँ। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस किसान सम्मान निधि से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों की जिंदगी में परिवर्तन लाने का काम भी हमने किया है। अगर बीज की जरूरत हो, कृषि आदान की जरूरत हो, पहले उसके लिए कई बार साहूकार से पैसे लेने पड़ते थे, लेकिन आज किसान सम्मान निधि उनकी इन जरूरतों को पूरा कर रही है और किसानों की आय बढ़ाने में सहायक हो रही है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने केवल किसान सम्मान निधि ही नहीं, बल्कि हमने उर्वरक पर भी लगातार सब्सिडी को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि अगर उर्वरक सब्सिडी को लगातार बढ़ाने का काम नहीं होता तो किसान को किस भाव डीएपी और यूरिया मिलता?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज आपके माध्यम से बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक बताना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2004-05 में इनके समय डीएपी का प्रति बैग 467 रुपये में मिलता था, उसे बढ़ाते-बढ़ाते ये उसे वर्ष 2013-14 में 1315.55 रुपये तक ले गए थे। उधर रेट बढ़ता था, तो यूपीए की सरकार भी रेट बढ़ा देती थी, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने, एनडीए की सरकार ने तय किया कि किसानों के हित में हम यूरिया और डीएपी के दाम नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। अगर कोई सरकार यूरिया की एक बोरी आज भी 266 रुपये में देने का काम करती है तो वह एनडीए की सरकार करती है। डीएपी का दाम 1350 रुपये है। हमने रेट फिक्स कर रखा है। कंपनियों के दाम बढ़ते हैं, लेकिन किसानों पर वह बोझ हम किसी भी कीमत पर नहीं आने देते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां वर्ष 2005-2006 में फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी केवल 18 हजार 460 करोड़ रुपये की थी, वहां आज मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि 1 लाख 77 हजार 150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान हमने किसानों को सस्ता उर्वरक देने के लिए किया है, सस्ती खाद देने के लिए किया है और मैं आपको यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे यूरिया की बोरी हो या डीएपी की बोरी हो, किसान को 3100 रुपये वाली बोरी 1350 रुपये में और दो हजार रुपये की बोरी 266 रुपये में देने का काम मोदी जी की सरकार कर रही है, एनडीए की सरकार कर रही है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इतना ही नहीं अगर हम किसान के क्रेडिट की बात पर भी आ जाएं, किसान को कृषि आदान के लिए कई बार कम ब्याज पर कैसे लोन मिले, उसकी चिंता करनी पड़ती है। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार हुआ करती थी, तब साहूकारों से पैसा लिया जाता था, उसका 'पठानी ब्याज' वसूला जाता था। निजी साहूकारों के चक्कर में वे कई बार तबाह और बर्बाद हो जाते थे, लेकिन मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि वर्ष 2014 की तुलना में, तुलना तो करनी पड़ेगी, तभी तो पता चलेगा कि कौन कैसे काम कर रहा है। तब केवल 7.3 लाख करोड़ रुपये का किसानों को क्रेडिट मिलता था, लेकिन अब संस्थागत लोन बढ़कर 28 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को मिलने वाला संस्थागत ऋण वर्ष 2014 की तुलना में अब 3 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 14 लाख 77 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। केसीसी पर लगभग 7 करोड़ 81 लाख खाते संचालित हैं, जिनके माध्यम से हर वर्ष 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का आसान और सस्ती दरों पर कृषि ऋण उपलब्ध करवाया जा रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि मोदी जी सरकार ने 1 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की तो ब्याज सब्सिडी ही किसानों के खाते में प्रदान करने का काम किया है। क्या यह किसानों के लिए काम नहीं है? केवल इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड में भी कई महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किए गए हैं।

हमने केसीसी का विस्तार केवल खेती के लिए ही नहीं, पशुपालन के लिए भी किया है, डेयरी के लिए भी किया है और मछली पालन के लिए भी किया है। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं में अगर किसान की फसल तबाह और बर्बाद हो जाए, तो राहत देने के लिए लोन रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग की व्यवस्था करने का भी काम किया है। किसानों को कोई दिक्कत न हो, इस दिशा में हम लगातार प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि कृषि मशीनों पर, कृषि के उपकरणों पर, कृषि यंत्रों पर जीएसटी की दर 12 और 18 परसेंट से घटा कर 5 परसेंट करने का ऐतिहासिक फैसला किया गया है। इसका जो फायदा मिला है, मैं वह भी बताना चाहता हूँ। 35

एचपी का ट्रैक्टर जो पहले 6 लाख 50 रुपये में मिलता था, वह अब 5 लाख 80 हजार रुपये में मिलता है। किसानों का सीधे 41 हजार रुपये का फायदा हुआ है। 45 एचपी के ट्रैक्टर पर 45 हजार रुपये का फायदा, 50 एचपी के ट्रैक्टर पर 53 हजार रुपये का फायदा और 75 एचपी के ट्रैक्टर पर 63 हजार रुपये का फायदा। इस तरह से सारे कृषि मशीनों की सूची है। किसानों को यह सौगात है। इसका परिणाम क्या होता है, मैं उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके कारण ट्रैक्टर की ब्रिकी ऐतिहासिक रूप से बढ़ी है। वर्ष 2013-14 में 6 लाख 96 हजार 828 ट्रैक्टर्स बिके थे। वर्ष 2024-25 में लगभग 10 लाख ट्रैक्टर्स बिके थे। यह वर्ष अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन वर्ष 2025-26 में 11 लाख 53 हजार 356 ट्रैक्टर्स बिक चुके हैं। जीएसटी की दरों में कमी का लाभ भी किसानों को सीधा-सीधा मिल रहा है। कृषि यंत्रों पर जो सब्सिडी हम देते हैं, मैकेनाइजेशन के कारण उसका लाभ भी सीधे-सीधे किसानों के खाते में जा रहा है। इसके साथ कृषि विभाग और आईसीएआर ने प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए नयी किस्में, ज्यादा उत्पादन वाली किस्में, क्लाइमेट रेजिलिएंट किस्में, जो अधिक तापमान का भी मुकाबला कर पाये, जलवायु के अनुकूल हो और बायो-फोर्टिफाइड किस्मों का भी विकास किया है। मुझे कहते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि हमने इस दौरान लगभग 3,236 किस्मों का अलग-अलग विकास किया है। बीज, उत्पादन बढ़ाने का मूल है। अगर अच्छे बीज मिलेंगे, तो किसान चमत्कार कर पायेगा। इसलिए अलग-अलग किस्में लगातार विकसित की जा रही हैं। गेहूं, जौ, चना, चावल, बाजरा, रागी, कुटकी, कंगनी, सरसों, सोयाबीन, मसूर, इन सब के लिए लगातार शोध चल रहा है कि हम अच्छी किस्में और अधिक उत्पादन देने वाली किस्में किसानों के लिए कैसे लेकर आएँ? मैं देश की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, दुनिया की पहली दो जीनोम एडिटेड चावल की किस्में अगर किसी ने डेवलप की है, तो भारत ने की है, आईसीएआर ने की है। इसकी अपनी विशेषताएं हैं- इसमें पानी कम लगती है, कम दिनों में फसल आ जाती है, बायो-फोर्टिफाइड है। इसका लाभ अब किसानों को मिलना प्रारंभ

होगा। केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना पर्याप्त नहीं है। अगर किसानों के उत्पादन के ठीक दाम न मिलें, तो ऐसे उत्पादन का क्या फायदा होगा? अभी हमारे कई मित्र एमएसपी की बात कर रहे थे। एमएसपी-एमएसपी कर रहे थे। लेकिन, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितनी एमएसपी दी थी? एमएसपी के बारे में आपका क्या दृष्टिकोण था?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यूपीए की सरकार कटघरे में खड़ी है। स्वामीनाथन आयोग ने जब अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बात कही थी कि उत्पादन की लागत पर 50 परसेंट मुनाफा देकर एमएसपी घोषित करनी चाहिए। मेरे पास यूपीए की सरकार के मंत्रिमंडल का नोट रखा है। जय प्रकाश जी आप भी देख लेना इस नोट में यहां लिखा हुआ है- एमएसपी की सिफारिश सीएसीपी द्वारा संबद्ध घटकों की किस्त पर विचार करते हुए वस्तुपरक मापदंड की जाती है। अतः लागत पर कम-से-कम 50 परसेंट वृद्धि निर्धारित करने से मंडी में विकृति आ सकती है और यह नहीं दी जा सकती है। 'हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के और'। यहां आप एमएसपी को लेकर छाती पीट रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक-एक सवाल का जवाब का दूंगा। मेरे पास समय की सीमा है। मैं छह बजे के बाद नहीं बोल सकता। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आपका नाम क्यों नहीं लेंगे? आपने भाषण दिया था, इसलिए नाम लेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जय प्रकाश जी मेरे मित्र हैं, मैं इनका हजार बार नाम लूंगा। वे मुस्कुराएं या न मुस्कुराएं, मैं तो उनको देखकर मुस्कुराता रहूंगा। हम तो सबको प्यार करते हैं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी का यह संस्कार है - "सियाराम मय सब जग जानी।" पक्ष हो चाहे विपक्ष हो सब अपने हैं। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब हो, हरियाणा हो, तमिलनाडु हो, जम्मू-कश्मीर हो, असम हो, बंगाल हो, देश का कोई भी प्रांत हो, 'हम सब भारत मां के लाल, भेदभाव का कहां सवाल। अलगा भाषा, अलग वेष, फिर भी अपना एक देश।' सरकार इसकी हो चाहे उसकी हो, हमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। हमारे लिए अगर कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है तो

किसान उसकी आत्मा है। किसान हमारे लिए भगवान है और उसी की सेवा हमारे लिए भगवान की पूजा है। इसलिए आज हम यह आपको बता रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) एमएसपी पर तो सही बात करनी पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे छह बजे तक ही बोलना है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं हर एक चीज बताऊंगा। ... (व्यवधान) इनका अनुसरण कौन करेगा? आप भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप हमसे क्यों कह रहे हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश में आप भी दूर-दूर भागते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) कांग्रेस की हालत तो यह हो गई कि 'हम तो डूबे हैं सनम, तुमको भी ले डूबेंगे।' आप वर्ष 2027 में सावधान रहिएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा में यूपीए के मंत्रीगण, यह मैं ऑन रेकॉर्ड कह रहा हूं, श्रीमान कांतिलाल भूरिया जी, श्रीमान शरद पवार जी, श्रीमान तारिक अनवर जी, इन सबके उत्तर हैं कि '50 परसेंट की वृद्धि निर्धारित करना, बाजार को विकृत कर देगा।' यह इन मंत्रीगणों ने यहां कहा है। ... (व्यवधान) आपने 50 परसेंट लागत पर एमएसपी देने से इन्कार कर दिया। मैं आज यह भी भेद खोलना चाहता हूं कि ये जब घोषित करते थे तो कितना देते थे। धान की A2+FL, लागत 961 रुपये, इन्होंने दी 1310 रुपये और एमएसपी 36 परसेंट घोषित की। ज्वार पर 18 परसेंट, रागी पर 12 परसेंट, मूंग पर 19 परसेंट, सूरजमुखी पर 23 परसेंट और उड़द पर 37 परसेंट दी। लेकिन, यह नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार है। वर्ष 2019 में तय किया कि लागत पर 50 परसेंट मुनाफा जोड़कर ही एमएसपी घोषित की जाएगी। यह हमारी सरकार ने तय किया है। हमें इस पर गर्व है। हमने जो एमएसपी घोषित की है, उसको आप वर्ष 2025-26 में देख लीजिए। हमने A2+FL धान की 1579 रुपये, हमने 2369 रुपये घोषित की, 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा। ज्वार, लागत 2464 रुपये, हमने 3699 रुपये घोषित की, 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा। रागी, 3257 रुपये लागत, हमने 4886 रुपये घोषित की, 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा। मूंग, 5845 रुपये लागत, हमने एमएसपी 8768 रुपये घोषित की, 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा। उड़द, 5114 रुपये लागत, हमने 7853 रुपये एमएसपी घोषित की। कपास, लागत 5140 रुपये, हमने एमएसपी 7710 रुपये घोषित की।

... (व्यवधान) सरसों लागत 4842 रुपये, हमने 7263 रुपये एमएसपी घोषित की,

सूरजमुखी लागत 5143 रुपये, हमने 7721 रुपये एमएसपी घोषित की। हम जो कहते हैं, वह करते हैं। हमारी कथनी और करनी में कोई अंतर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश : हरियाणा में धान एमएसपी पर नहीं खरीदा गया।... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्हें पहले सुन लेना चाहिए। जब सवाल उठाए हैं, तो पहले सुनना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश : हरियाणा में धान एमएसपी पर नहीं खरीदा गया।... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अभी बता रहा हूँ। जय प्रकाश जी मेरे बड़े परम मित्र हैं, मैं उनको बता रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वे धान के बारे में कह रहे हैं। जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तो आपने धान 45 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन खरीदा था, हमने 84 करोड़ 18 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान खरीदा है। यह हमारी सरकार है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री जय प्रकाश : धान एमएसपी पर नहीं खरीदा गया।... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एमएसपी पर खरीदे धान के बारे में बता रहा हूँ। मैं व्यापारी की खरीद नहीं बता रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान) यह मोदी जी की सरकार है। ... (व्यवधान) यूपीए की सरकार नहीं है, जो घपला-घोटाला कर दे।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने गेहूं 33 करोड़ 58 लाख मीट्रिक टन, दलहन... (व्यवधान) अब इन्हें सुनना पड़ेगा।... (व्यवधान) यह एमएसपी पर खरीद की बात करते हैं। पूरे यूपीए के कार्यकाल में इन्होंने दलहन सिर्फ 6 लाख मीट्रिक टन खरीदा।... (व्यवधान) 6 लाख मीट्रिक टन ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा भी नहीं दिया।... (व्यवधान) हमने खरीदा 1 करोड़ 93 लाख मीट्रिक टन। ... (व्यवधान) आप यह आंकड़े देख लीजिए।... (व्यवधान) आप खरीदते ही नहीं थे और आप एमएसपी की बात करते हैं।... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने तिलहन 47 लाख 75 हजार मीट्रिक टन खरीदा और हमने खरीदा 1 करोड़ 57 लाख मीट्रिक टन।... (व्यवधान) सभी एमएसपी की फसलें इन्होंने खरीदी 69 करोड़ 87 लाख मीट्रिक टन, हमने खरीदी 122 करोड़ 92 लाख मीट्रिक टन।

... (व्यवधान) यह नरेन्द्र दामोदर दास मोदी जी की सरकार है। हमने किसानों को पूरा न्याय दिया है।... (व्यवधान) अब आप रुपये में भी देख लीजिए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक-एक चीज के आंकड़े बताऊंगा, इसका समय नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं सभी फसलों का जोड़कर बता रहा हूं। सारा देश यह जान ले कि यूपीए की सरकार ने 10 साल में 4,75,000 करोड़ रुपये की एमएसपी पर खरीद की थी और हमारी सरकार ने 18,98,000 करोड़ रुपये की खरीद की है।... (व्यवधान) यह एमएसपी की बात करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने केवल एमएसपी पर ही नहीं, हमने एक नई योजना पीएम आशा बनायी, जो किसानों की नई आशा और विश्वास बनकर उभरी है।... (व्यवधान) इसके अंतर्गत दलहन, तिलहन, खोपरा, ये सब हमने खरीदने का काम किया है। मैं आज आपको निवेदन करके बताना चाहता हूं कि यह हमारी सरकार है, जिसने पीएम आशा के तहत जो खरीद की है। वर्ष 2014 के पहले जो मैं अभी बता रहा था। दलहन में हमने यह तय किया है। आप भी सुन लीजिए, तुअर, उड़द, मसूर, ये चीजें जो भी किसान लेकर आएगा, उसे 100 प्रतिशत पूरी की पूरी खरीद की जाएगी।... (व्यवधान) इन्होंने ऐसी कोई योजना ही नहीं बनायी थी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इतना ही नहीं, हम तिलहन की खरीद भी इसी के माध्यम से करते हैं। हमारी पीएम आशा के अंतर्गत तीन तरह की योजनाएं हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। एक, हम पीएसएस के अंतर्गत खरीदते हैं। दूसरा, हम भावांतर भुगतान भी देते हैं और भावांतर भुगतान का मतलब, तिलहन की फसलों पर हम देते हैं। मैं इनको समझा देता हूं अगर कोई चीज न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से नीचे बिकती है। मान लीजिए, सोयाबीन न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से नीचे बिक रहा है, अगर उसका दाम 5200 रुपये है और वह 4200 रुपये में बिक रहा है, तो मॉडल रेट और एमएसपी के रेट का जो अंतर है, वह अंतर पूरा का पूरा किसान के खाते में सीधे डालने की व्यवस्था की है, तो हमारी सरकार ने की है।... (व्यवधान)

इसे हमारी सरकार ने किया है। ... (व्यवधान) मध्य प्रदेश में भावान्तर भुगतान योजना के

अंतर्गत मध्य प्रदेश ने खरीदी की है। ... (व्यवधान) यह फेयर नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं तो इनकी राज्य सरकार से भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) भारत सरकार खरीदना चाहती है। ... (व्यवधान) कर्नाटक में, इनको बुरा लगेगा, लगे तो लगे, मैं क्या करूँ, जो सच्चाई है, वह तो बतानी पड़ेगी। प्रहलाद जोशी जी, कर्नाटक ने हमसे खरीदने की अनुमति मांगी। हमने कहा, आप खुशी से पूरी खरीद लो। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप इधर देखकर बोलिए।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : फिर कहा पूरी नहीं खरीदेंगे, 25 पर्सेंट खरीदेंगे। मैं तुअर की बात कर रहा हूँ। 25 पर्सेंट 3,06,150 मीट्रिक टन होता है। हमने अनुमति दे दी। इन्होंने बोनस घोषित किया कि हम बोनस भी देंगे। हमने कहा कि बहुत खुशी की बात है, दे दो, लेकिन 2,16,303 मीट्रिक टन ही खरीदी, यानी 25 पर्सेंट भी नहीं खरीदी। यह पाप करती हैं तो यूपीए की राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। भारत सरकार अनुमति देती है और ये खरीदने का काम नहीं करतीं। ... (व्यवधान) तेलंगाना को हमने 1,69,140 मीट्रिक टन खरीदने की अनुमति दी थी, लेकिन इन्होंने 13,177 मीट्रिक टन ही खरीदा। आपका क्या जाता है, अगर किसान को उपज का ठीक दाम मिल जाए? ये उसे खरीदने का भी काम नहीं करते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने केवल फसलें ही नहीं खरीदीं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मिर्च, टमाटर जैसी चीजें, अलग-अलग जो फसलें होती हैं, कोई कहता है कि आम कभी कोई खरीदता है, लेकिन हमने खरीदे। मिर्च के दाम कम हो गए, तो आंध्र प्रदेश से डिमांड आई, आम के दाम कम हो गए, तो कर्नाटक से डिमांड आई। हम भेदभाव नहीं करते। कर्नाटक में भी हमारी जनता रहती है। जब आम की खरीदी की मांग आई तो हमने तय किया कि एमआईएस, मार्केट इंटरवेंशन स्कीम के अंतर्गत हम एक मॉडल रेट तय करके आम भी खरीदेंगे। हमने कर्नाटक में आम खरीदे, आंध्र प्रदेश में आम खरीदे, मिर्च भी खरीदी। ... (व्यवधान) लाल मिर्च खरीदने का काम किया। ... (व्यवधान) मैं नहीं कह रहा कि मिर्ची लगी तो मैं क्या करूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आलू, प्याज, टमाटर, जब 'टीओपी' के रेट गिर जाते हैं, तब किसान को

परेशानी होती है। मैं आज यह गर्व के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं आलू, प्याज, टमाटर के दाम गिर जाते हैं और किसानों को महानगरों में उनके ठीक दाम मिलते हैं, तो वे आलू, प्याज, टमाटर लेकर अच्छे दाम के लिए बड़े शहर दिल्ली, मुंबई और कोलकाता जाते हैं, क्योंकि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के कारण किसान अपना उत्पादन लेकर नहीं जा पाता है, तो केंद्र सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि अगर सेन्ट्रल या स्टेट नोडल एजेंसीज लेकर आएंगी तो ट्रांसपोर्टेशन का पूरा खर्च केंद्र सरकार देगी। हम भंडारण का पैसा देने का भी काम करेंगे। आप खरीदने की बात करते हैं। हमने हिमाचल प्रदेश में सी-ग्रेड सेब खरीदे। वहां कांग्रेस की सरकार है। हम भेदभाव नहीं करते हैं। हमने 1,16,571 मीट्रिक टन सेब खरीदे। हमने मिजोरम में अंगूर खरीदे, कर्नाटक में 59,948 मीट्रिक टन अदरक खरीदी। हम अदरक खरीदें, मिर्च खरीदें, आलू, प्याज, टमाटर का इंतजाम करें और आप हमसे एसएसपी की बात करते हैं, जिन्होंने कभी एमएसपी पर एक पैसे का भी काम नहीं किया। मैं गर्व के साथ कहता हूँ कि हम किसानों को फसल के ठीक दाम देने में कोई कसर न तो छोड़ रहे हैं और न ही छोड़ेंगे। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि हम किसान को ठीक दाम दें। हम इसके लिए एफपीओ बना रहे हैं। भारत में 10 हजार एफपीओ बनाने का काम हुआ है, जिनमें 1,100 से ज्यादा एफपीओ करोड़पति हो गए हैं।

उनका टर्न ओवर एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो गया है। किसानों के हित में फैसले किए जाते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई बताए कि खेती के लिए पहले की सरकारों ने क्या किया है? अगर किसान उत्पादन कर लेता था, अन्न पैदा कर लेता था और भंडार भी भर लेता था, तो रखने की जगह नहीं होती थी। वेयर हाउसेज नहीं थे, कोल्ड स्टोरेज नहीं थे, बाकी संरचनाएँ नहीं थीं। क्या इस तकलीफ की तरफ कभी किसी ने देखा?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब नेता कल्पनाशील मस्तिष्क का धनी होता है, दिल में संवेदना होती है, किसानों का दर्द सीने में होता है, तो फिर नई योजना बनती है। इन्होंने कोविड के दौरान यह तय किया कि एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड स्थापित किया

जाएगा। ये सारी संरचनाएँ देश में बनाई जाएँगी। आज मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि एग्रीकल्चर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंड के अंतर्गत 1,72,092 परियोजनाओं के लिए 1,34,872 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हुआ है और 18,175 वेयर हाउस, 2,895 कोल्ड स्टोरेज, 26,694 प्राथमिक प्रसंस्करण इकाइयों सहित अनेक संरचनाएँ बनाने का काम किया गया है, ताकि किसान का उत्पादन खराब न हो और भंडारण की व्यवस्था हो। जब तक ठीक दाम न मिलें, तब तक वह उसे सुरक्षित रख पाए, यह काम यदि किया है, तो एनडीए की सरकार ने किया है। ... (व्यवधान) अभी तो बहुत समय है। मेरे मित्र, मैं एक-एक प्रश्न का जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जितनी देर बोलने की अनुमति देंगे, मैं बोलूँगा और एक-एक प्रश्न का जवाब दूँगा। यदि कोई प्रश्न रह जाए, तो चैम्बर में आ जाओ, वहाँ भी जवाब मिलेगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मित्रों ने सही कहा कि कई बार प्राकृतिक आपदाओं जैसे ओले, इल्ली, पाला, पानी, बरसात, बाढ़ आदि के कारण फसलें खराब हो जाती हैं। अभी पंजाब में बाढ़ की बात हो रही थी, हिमाचल में बाढ़ आ गई, उत्तराखंड में बाढ़ आ गई, महाराष्ट्र में भारी बारिश के कारण नुकसान हुआ। ऐसी स्थिति में किसान क्या करेगा? पहले इसकी चिंता नहीं हुई।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना अगर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने बनाई, तो वह किसानों का संबल बनकर खड़ी है। पंजाब के संदर्भ में मैं केवल इतना निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि पंजाब की सरकार ने फसल बीमा योजना लागू ही नहीं की। यह केंद्र तय नहीं करता है। केंद्र कोई योजना लाद नहीं सकता है। राज्य सरकार तय करती है कि वह फसल बीमा योजना लागू करेगी या नहीं करेगी।

महोदय, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत, माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, फसल बीमा योजना पहले भी थी, लेकिन जब यूपीए की सरकार थी, तब कैसी फसल बीमा योजना थी? उसमें बीमा की इकाई तहसील होती थी। तहसील के इकाई होने का मतलब यह है कि एक गाँव में फसल खराब हो जाए, तो नुकसान का मुआवजा नहीं देंगे। दो गाँवों की फसल खराब हो जाए, तो नुकसान का मुआवजा नहीं देंगे। जब तक पूरी तहसील के किसानों की फसल

खराब नहीं होगी, तब तक नुकसान का मुआवजा नहीं दिया जाएगा। अगर एक किसान या एक गाँव के किसानों की फसल बर्बाद हो जाए, तो वे भगवान से प्रार्थना करें कि भगवान सबकी फसल बर्बाद कर दो, तब मुझे फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ मिलेगा। इन्होंने ऐसी योजना बनाई थी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसमें परिवर्तन करके अब हमने फसल बीमा योजना की इकाई पंचायत को बनाया है। केवल पंचायत को ही इकाई नहीं बनाया, बल्कि उसमें स्थानीय आपदा का एक नया प्रावधान जोड़ा है। उसमें यह तय कर दिया कि अगर एक भी किसान की फसल बर्बाद होगी, तो फसल बीमा योजना नुकसान की भरपाई करेगी। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार है। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने केवल यह कहा ही नहीं है, बल्कि हमने यह करने का भी काम किया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक 1,93,230 करोड़ रुपये किसानों के खातों में डाले जा चुके हैं। अभी यह बात आ रही थी, किसी मित्र ने कहा था कि यह तो बीमा कंपनियों के लिए बना दिया। महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि जब हम बीमा कराते हैं, तो भरपाई तब होती है, जब नुकसान हो। बिना नुकसान के बीमा कंपनी क्लेम नहीं देगी। मैं आज ये आँकड़े बता रहा हूँ। यह किसान के लिए है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खरीफ की फसल के बारे में राज्यवार बता रहा हूँ।

मैं 31-12-2025 तक के आंकड़े बता रहा हूँ। कर्नाटक में 837 करोड़ रुपये ग्राँस प्रीमियम दिया और इसके बदले में 1227 करोड़ रुपये किसानों को क्लेम मिला जो 146 परसेंट है। मेरे पास पूरी सूची है लेकिन समय कम है, समय मुझे इजाजत नहीं दे रहा है। केरल में 209 परसेंट, तमिलनाडु में 106 परसेंट, छत्तीसगढ़ में एक 493 परसेंट, हरियाणा में 270 परसेंट, मध्य प्रदेश में 170 परसेंट के आंकड़े हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि जब नुकसान होता तो प्रीमियम से ज्यादा नुकसान की भरपाई बीमा कंपनी को करनी पड़ती है और हमने ये प्रावधान किए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, कई बार शिकायतें आती थीं। लोग शिकायतें करते थे कि क्लेम बहुत देर से मिलता है। इसके कारण अलग-अलग हो सकते हैं। इसका एक कारण यह भी हो सकता है

कि बीमा कंपनियों और किसानों के बीच विवाद होता था, राज्य सरकार के बीच क्रॉप कटिंग एक्सपेरिमेंट पर विवाद होता था। एक विवाद यह भी होता था कि राज्य सरकार अपने खाते की प्रीमियम सब्सिडी डालने में देर करती थी। इस बार हमने तय कर लिया कि अगर बीमा कंपनी उपज के आंकड़े आने के बाद 21 दिन से ज्यादा देर लगाएगी तो 12 परसेंट ब्याज किसान के खाते में डालना पड़ेगा। हमने केवल बीमा कंपनी को ही नहीं राज्य सरकार पर भी शर्त लगा दी कि अगर आपने देर की तो आपको 12 परसेंट ब्याज किसान को देना पड़ेगा। किसानों को पूरा न्याय मिले, हम इसमें कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना एक तरह का सम्बल बनकर उभरी है।

जहां तक शिकायतों का सवाल है, हमने किसान रक्षक पोर्टल बनाया है। गड़बड़ होती होगी, इतने बड़े सिस्टम में सारी चीजें बिल्कुल परफेक्ट होंगी, मैं यह दावा नहीं करता, लेकिन मैं यह वचन जरूर देता हूं कि अगर कहीं गड़बड़ हुई तो जांच होगी और गड़बड़ करने वाले को छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा। हमारे लिए किसान का हित सर्वोपरि है। हम केवल फसल बीमा का लाभ ही नहीं देते हैं, एसडीआरएफ की राशि भी देते हैं। मेरे पास समय सीमित है। जब प्राकृतिक आपदा आ जाती है तो एसडीआरएफ राशि किसानों को प्रदान करते हैं।

अभी पंजाब की बात हो रही थी। मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब वह प्रदेश है, जब भी देश पर बाहरी हमला हुआ तो अपने सीने पर पहला वार किसी ने झेला तो पंजाब ने झेला। मैं पंजाब की महान् जनता को प्रणाम करता हूं। गुरुओं को प्रणाम करता हूं।

“गुरु गोविन्द के बच्चे, उम्र में थे अभी कच्चे।

मगर थे सिंह के बच्चे,

गरजकर बोल उठे थे यूँ, सिंह सा मुख खोल उठे थे ज्यूँ।

रखो ईंटें भरो गारा, चुनो दीवार हत्यारों।।

निकलती सांस बोलेगी, हमारी लाश बोलेगी।

यही दीवार बोलेगी, हजारों साल बोलेगी।।

गुरु देव की जय हो, देश की जय हो

हमारे पंथ की जय हो, गुरु ग्रंथ साहब की जय हो ।”

अध्यक्ष जी, हम बारम्बार उनको प्रणाम करते हैं, क्या हम पंजाब के साथ अन्याय करेंगे? जब पंजाब में बाढ़ आई तो मुझे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वहां भेजा। मैं पंजाब गया था और बिट्टू जी भी साथ गए थे लेकिन हम किसी दूसरे भाव से नहीं गए थे। हमारे मित्र अमरिन्द्र भाई का मैं उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं, वह कह रहे थे कि पानी में घुस गए। हम पानी में नहीं घुसते तो क्या हवाई दौरा करके लौट आते? हम पानी में गांवों में घरों में गए और रात के नौ बजे तक कई गांवों में गए। अब इसमें क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है? अब आपको जाने में भी आपत्ति लगेगी? मैं पंजाब गया था और बार-बार जाऊंगा। मैं पंजाब की प्यारी जनता को बार-बार प्रणाम करता हूं। पंजाब के लोग अद्भुत हैं, पंजाब देश की शान है। हम पंजाब गए थे लेकिन आप बता रहे थे कि एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया। मैं पहले अपने डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में बता देता हूं। मैं वहां से लौटकर आया, अपने विभाग के साथ बैठक की कि तत्काल पंजाब को क्या दिया जा सकता है। हमने मकानों की सूची मांगी कि कितने मकान टूटे लेकिन कई दिनों तक हमारे पास मकानों की सूची नहीं आई। मेरा दूसरा दौरा होने वाला था, मैंने फिर कहा कि मैं तो चिढ़ी देना चाहता हूं, रात को नौ बजे मुझे चिढ़ी भेजी गई जबकि मुझे सुबह पंजाब जाना था। हमारा कृषि विभाग का दफ्तर खुला था, मैंने सुबह नौ बजे चिढ़ी लेकर पंजाब के कृषि मंत्री जी को दी क्योंकि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री नहीं आए थे। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी के हाथ में 34000 मकानों के लिए पैसों की स्वीकृति देकर आया।

केवल इतना ही नहीं बीज के लिए 80 करोड़ रुपये, मनरेगा की राशि 100 दिन के बजाय, 150 दिन की। जितने प्रावधान हो सकते थे हमने तत्काल किए। एसडीआरएफ के तहत हमने 441 करोड़ रुपये की राशि रिलीज़ करने का काम किया है। अभी एनडीआरएफ की राशि जानी है, लेकिन उसकी जो औपचारिकताएं पूरी करनी है, वह राज्य सरकार ने अभी करने का काम नहीं किया। पंजाब हो, उत्तराखंड हो, जम्मू-कश्मीर की भी बात हो रही थी। मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर भी गया था, फसलों का नुकसान हुआ था... (व्यवधान) यह मैं केवल एक मद बता रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास केवल 20 मिनट बचे हैं, अभी बहुत मैटेरियल बाकी है... (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मोदी जी की सरकार फसलों के नुकसान की भरपाई भी कर रही है। भगवान ना करे लेकिन यदि प्राकृतिक आपदा में किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाए तो 4 लाख रुपये दिए जाते हैं। मनुष्य के अलावा अगर पशुओं की भी मृत्यु हो जाए तो दुधारू पशु के 37,500 रुपये और जो ड्रॉट पशु हैं उनके लिए 32,000 रुपये दिए जाते हैं। उसके अलावा बकरा-बकरी मर जाए तो 400 रुपये और मुर्गा-मुर्गी मर जाए तो 100 रुपये दिए जाते हैं। छोटा नुकसान भी हो तो यह सरकार एनडीआरएफ के तहत उसकी भरपाई करने का काम करती है। राज्य सरकार को हम पैसा देते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) हर तरह के नुकसान की भरपाई करने का काम... (व्यवधान) हर तरह के नुकसान की भरपाई करने का काम किया जाता है... (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्योंकि नुकसान... (व्यवधान) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सरकार को ही पैसा भेज सकते हैं, वो भी जब वो नुकसान का प्रॉपर प्रोफार्मा भरके भेजते हैं।... (व्यवधान) और किसी राज्य के साथ कोई भेदभाव का सवाल नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल इतना ही नहीं, कृषि के विविधीकरण की बात भी अभी आई थी। डाइवर्सिफिकेशन की बात कही थी। हाँ, विविधीकरण ज़रूरी है। हमारे यहाँ गेहूँ और चावल के भंडार भरे हैं, लेकिन हमको दलहन, तिलहन, फल और सब्जियां भी चाहिए। पंजाब ने यह बात सही उठाई थी कि अगर एक ही फसल बोने के कारण, ज़मीन की उर्वरक क्षमता भी प्रभावित हो रही है। इसलिए खाद्यान्न, फलों, फूलों, सब्जियों, औषधि आदि की खेती, कृषि भी करने का काम भारत सरकार विविधीकरण के अंतर्गत कर रही है। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय खाद्य तेल मिशन, दलहन मिशन, दलहन की आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए हमने अलग मिशन बनाया है जिस पर हम तेज़ी से काम कर रहे हैं। अच्छे बीज, क्लस्टर और क्लस्टर में भी प्रोसेसिंग के लिए दाल मिल, हम पूरे देश में 1000 दाल मिल खोलने वाले हैं, उसके लिए 25 लाख रुपये तक की सब्सिडी देने वाले हैं, ताकि दालों की प्रोसेसिंग का काम भी हो, प्रमाणित बीज मिलें और हम वहाँ दालों के उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकें। वैसे ही तेलंगाना, आंध्र प्रदेश वगैरह में तिलहन मिशन के तहत पाम ऑयल

पर काफी काम हो रहा है। मेरे पास समय की सीमा है इसलिए मैं विस्तार से नहीं बता पा रहा हूँ, लेकिन उसमें भी हमारे प्रयास निरंतर जारी हैं, हमारा काम निरंतर चल रहा है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके अलावा प्राकृतिक खेती पर भी बात हुई थी, लेकिन उसके पहले मैं एमआईडीएच के बारे में जरूर बताना चाहता हूँ। फल और सब्जियाँ आज हमारे देश की जरूरत हैं। आज हमारी आम जनता भी केवल अनाज नहीं खाती है, फलों की खपत भी बढ़ रही है और सब्जियों की खपत भी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए मुझे कहते हुए खुशी है कि भारत सरकार ने एमआईडीएच के अंतर्गत 15 लाख 67 हजार हेक्टेयर का अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र कवर करने का काम किया है। उसके लिए क्लीन प्लांट मिल जाए इसकी हमने चिंता की है। हमने सेंटर ऑफ एक्सीलेंस बनाए हैं। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि फलों और सब्जियों का उत्पादन न केवल तेज़ी से बढ़ रहा है, बल्कि उनका कंजम्पशन भी बढ़ रहा है। अब आम आदमी फल भी खा रहा है, सब्जियाँ भी खा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ कृषि के विविधीकरण की दिशा में ये महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास हुए हैं और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे वे इलाके विशेषकर पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, ये इलाके हॉर्टिकल्चर का हब बन सकते हैं। उसके लिए हम विनम्रतापूर्वक काम कर रहे हैं। हमारे कई मित्रों ने यह चिंता व्यक्त की थी कि ज़मीन की उर्वरक क्षमता समाप्त हो रही है। असंतुलित और अत्यधिक केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर के इस्तेमाल के कारण हमारी ज़मीन खराब होती चली जा रही है।

महोदय, मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी की चिंता भी जानता हूँ। जब नेता के मन में संवेदना होती है और देश के कल्याण का भाव होता है। अगर वह पूरे देश को एक परिवार मानता है, तो वह केवल आज की ही नहीं, बल्कि वह कल की भी सोचता है।

महोदय, जब मैं मुख्यमंत्री था, मैंने किसी काम से प्रधानमंत्री जी को फोन किया। उनका रीवा में कार्यक्रम था। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने मुझे जो बात कही थी, आज मैं उसे इस सदन के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने मुझे कहा- शिवराज, एक नृत्य-नाटिका तैयार करवाओ। एक बेटा धरती मां बने और धरती मां बनकर, वह मार्मिक ढंग से वर्णन करे कि मुझे मत मारो। आखिर मुझ पर कितना केमिकल-फर्टिलाइजर डालोगे। उन्होंने बताया कि इसके कारण धरती की जो हालत हो

रही है, आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए यह धरती उत्पादन करने से इंकार कर देगी। हमने रीवा में वह कार्यक्रम किया। जब वह बेटी धरती मां बनकर नृत्य-नाटिका प्रस्तुत करते हुए पुकार कर रही थी कि ज्यादा केमिकल-फर्टिलाइजर मत डालो, नहीं तो तुम्हारी आने वाली पीढ़ियां अन्न और फलों के लिए तरस जाएंगी। प्रधानमंत्री जी पूरे 15 मिनट तक हजारों लोगों के बीच खड़े होकर, मन से वह नृत्य-नाटिका देखते रहे। दिल में जब तड़प होती है, संवेदना होती है, तो आने वाली पीढ़ियों की भी चिंता की जाती है।

महोदय, इसीलिए हमारी सरकार ने प्राकृतिक खेती का मिशन प्रारंभ किया ताकि हम धरती की उत्पादक क्षमता को समाप्त न होने दें। प्राकृतिक खेती के मिशन के अंतर्गत हमने तय किया, एक साथ नहीं, लेकिन हम एक करोड़ किसानों को सेंसिटाइज करेंगे। हम 18 लाख किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती करने के लिए तैयार करेंगे। हम लगभग साढ़े सात लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि पर प्राकृतिक खेती करेंगे। हमने यह एक साथ करने की बात नहीं कही है। जिसके पास पांच एकड़ भूमि है, हमने उससे कहा कि पूरे पांच एकड़ में मत करो, तुम केवल एक एकड़ में प्राकृतिक खेती करो।

मुझे आज यह बताते हुए संतोष है, प्रसन्नता है कि लगभग 18 लाख किसानों ने प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए पंजीकरण किया है और 8 लाख हेक्टेयर से ज्यादा भूमि पर हमारे किसान प्राकृतिक खेती कर रहे हैं। हमने सर्टिफिकेशन इत्यादि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की है। उसके बारे में मैं समय के अभाव के कारण नहीं बता रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ, यह बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सही विधि से प्राकृतिक खेती की जाए, तो इसे वैज्ञानिकों ने सिद्ध किया है कि इससे उत्पादन घटता नहीं है, बल्कि कई मामलों में उत्पादन बढ़ जाता है। हम धीरे-धीरे अपने देश में प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ाएंगे ताकि हम धरती मां के स्वास्थ्य की भी चिंता करते रहें और हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियां भी सुरक्षित रहें।

महोदय, केवल इतना ही नहीं, कई नयी पहलें भी की गई हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी की एक और चिंता है। हमारे देश में अन्न के भंडार भरे हैं, फसलों के उत्पादन बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन यह एक समान

नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। प्रदेशों के बीच उत्पादकता में अंतर है। कई प्रदेशों में ज्यादा उत्पादन होता है, कई प्रदेशों में कम उत्पादन होता है। प्रदेशों में भी जिलों के बीच भी उत्पादकता में अंतर है। इसलिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आकांक्षी जिले की तर्ज पर एक प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य कृषि योजना बनायी। इसमें वे जिले चिह्नित किये गये, जहां फसलों की उत्पादकता कम है, जहां ऋण का प्रवाह कम है, जहां फसलों की सघनता कम है। एक पैरामीटर के आधार पर, कम उत्पादन वाले जिले तय किये गये। ऐसे 100 जिलों को चुना गया। उसमें यह सोच है कि उन जिलों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष प्रयास किये जाएं। 11 विभागों की 36 योजनाओं के नाम का कंवर्जन करके उसका क्रियान्वयन करने का काम करेंगे। उन जिलों में, जहां कम उत्पादन होता था, वहां उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा, नेशनल एवरेज भी बढ़ेगा और उन जिलों के किसानों की समृद्धि भी बढ़ेगी। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि 96 जिलों ने प्रधानमंत्री कृषि धन-धान्य योजना के अंतर्गत हमारी योजना प्रस्तुत कर दी है। मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इसके लिए पश्चिम बंगाल के चार जिलों का सिलेक्शन किया था कि पश्चिम बंगाल के भी चार जिले प्रधानमंत्री धन-धान्य योजना के अंतर्गत आएँ, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल ने उस योजना को लागू करने से इंकार कर दिया। उसने केवल उसी योजना को लागू करने से इंकार नहीं किया, बल्कि प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना भी पश्चिम बंगाल में नहीं लागू की गई।

महोदय, हमारी अनेक योजनाएं हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि अगर किसी योजना में प्रधानमंत्री का नाम लग जाता है, तो हमारी कुछ राज्य सरकारें परेशान क्यों हो जाती हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब योजनाएं बनती हैं, तो वे पूरे देश के लिए बनती हैं। वे पूरे देश के किसानों के लिए बनती हैं। लेकिन उसमें केवल 'पीएम' जुड़ने के कारण, योजना लागू नहीं की जाती है, यह उस प्रदेश की जनता के साथ अन्याय है, किसानों के साथ अन्याय है। इसलिए मैं राज्य सरकारों से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि कम से कम जन-कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में राजनीति न करें, घटिया राजनीति न करें। हमारे मतभेद थे।...(व्यवधान)

गृह मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह) : पश्चिम बंगाल से भी प्रार्थना कीजिए।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान : मैं पश्चिम बंगाल से भी प्रार्थना करता हूँ। मैंने पंजाब से भी प्रार्थना की

है। जिन्होंने भी प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना नहीं लागू की है, मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इन योजनाओं को लागू करके वे अपनी जनता का भला करें।

मेरी एक आंख फूटे तो फूट जाए, लेकिन उनकी दोनों फूट जाएं, यह सोच देश के हित में नहीं है, जनता के हित में नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने 'विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान' चलाया था। 'विकसित कृषि संकल्प अभियान' के दौरान कई तरह की चीजें हमारे सामने आई हैं। एक तो हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को किसानों ने बताया है कि इस क्षेत्र में रिसर्च का काम करिए। ऐसे अनेकों मामले थे। गन्ने में लाल सड़न की बीमारी लग जाती है। कपास में पिक बॉलवर्म जैसी बीमारी लग जाती है। हमें किसानों ने बताया है। फिर हमने तय किया है कि आईसीएआर के वैज्ञानिक अपने मन से रिसर्च नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि डिमांड ड्रिवेन रिसर्च की जाएगी। हमने 500 विषय तय किए हैं और 52 वैज्ञानिकों की टीम बनाई गई है। उनको वे विषय सौंपे गए हैं। हमने उनसे कहा कि इसमें रिसर्च करके किसानों को दीजिए, ताकि किसानों की इन समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां दो चीजें और प्रमुखता के साथ सामने आई हैं। पहला, घटिया पेस्टिसाइड्स और घटिया बीज की समस्या सामने आई है। किसानों ने मुखरता के साथ कहा है कि कई बार घटिया खाद मिल जाती है, घटिया बीज मिल जाती है, तब हमने कार्रवाइयां की थीं। मैंने सभी मुख्यमंत्रियों को पत्र लिखे थे। मैंने कृषि मंत्रियों को भी पत्र लिखे थे। कई राज्यों में धुआंधार कार्रवाइयां हुई हैं। राजस्थान जैसे राज्य में बहुत कार्रवाई हुई है। लोग गिरफ्तार भी हुए और पकड़े भी गए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब समय आ गया है कि नया पेस्टिसाइड्स एक्ट और नया सीड्स एक्ट लाया जाए। सन् 1968 में एक्ट्स बने थे। पेस्टिसाइड्स और सीड्स एक्ट बने थे। अगर इसमें कोई गड़बड़ी करता है या घटिया माल बेचता है, तो केवल 500 या 1,000 रुपये का जुर्माना लगता था। अब इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए हमारी सरकार पूरी गंभीरता के साथ कोशिश कर रही है। हमारा विचार-विमर्श जारी है। हमने जनता से भी सुझाव मांगें हैं। हम जल्द ही

पेस्टिसाइड्स एक्ट और सीड्स एक्ट लेकर आएंगे। हम केवल किसानों के हित में काम करेंगे। उनको गुणवत्तापूर्ण बीज मिले, उनको अच्छे बीज मिले, उनको अच्छी खाद मिले और उनको ठीक प्रकार के पेस्टिसाइड्स मिलें। किसान और कृषि के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका पूरा प्रबंध किया जाएगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बायोस्टिमुलेंट्स के नाम से कई तरह की चीजें बिक रही थीं। हमने तय किया है कि अब उसके मानक बनाए जाएंगे। प्रोटोकॉल तय किया जाएगा। हमने प्रोटोकॉल तय किया है कि अगर कोई बायोस्टिमुलेंट्स बिक रहा है, तो कम से कम तीन संस्थान उसका प्रयोग करेंगे। आईसीएआर का संस्थान हो, एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हो, पहले वे प्रयोग करेंगे कि इसका फायदा है या नहीं है। यदि फायदा होगा, तो ही वह बिकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 8,000 में से 182 पदार्थ मानकों पर खरे उतरे हैं। हमने उनको बेचने की अनुमति दी है। किसानों के साथ छल न हो, हमने उसका पूरा इंतजाम करने का प्रयास किया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी सिंचाई की बात हो रही थी। ये डैम की बात कर रहे थे। कहां डैम नहीं बना है? यूपीए की सरकार के समय 149 सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में लंबे समय से ऐसी 99 परियोजनाएं लंबित थीं, जिन पर वर्षों और दशकों से काम नहीं हो रहा था। उनकी शेष लागत 75,644 करोड़ रुपये थी। मुझे यह बताते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि प्रधानमंत्री जी पानी का मोल जानते हैं। 'रहिमन पानी राखिए, बिन पानी सब सून'। इसलिए उन्होंने वर्ष 2015-16 में 'प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना' के अंतर्गत सारी की सारी 99 परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत किया था तथा उनके काम को आगे बढ़ाया है, ताकि किसानों के खेतों को पानी मिल सके। 27,00,000 हेक्टेयर भूमि के लिए अतिरिक्त सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का एक ड्रीम प्रोजेक्ट था - 'नदी जोड़ो'। क्या कभी इनकी सरकार ने काम किया था? अभी यहां पर बाढ़ और सुखाड़ की बात हो रही थी। ऐसी कई नदियां हैं, जिनमें ज्यादा पानी होता है। उनका

पानी निकलकर समुद्र में चला जाता है। कई जगहों पर सूखा पड़ता है। यह हमारी पार्टी की सरकार है, प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने तय किया है कि नदी जोड़ो परियोजना प्रारंभ की जाएगी। मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए केन-बेतवा नदियों जैसी लिंकेज प्रोजेक्ट्स प्रारंभ हुए हैं। राजस्थान व मध्य प्रदेश के प्रकल्पों पर काम हो रहा है। अब हम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 'नदी जोड़ो परियोजना' को लागू करने का काम कर रहे हैं, ताकि किसानों को ठीक ढंग से पानी मिल सके और पानी की एक बूंद भी व्यर्थ न जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि राज्य का विषय है। इसमें राज्यों को बड़ी भूमिका निभानी है, लेकिन अब हम हरेक राज्य के साथ मिलकर राज्यों के लिए कृषि रोड मैप तय करेंगे। कई राज्यों ने सहमति दी है। हम उनके साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं। आईसीएआर की टीम बनी है। हम हरेक राज्य सरकार के साथ मिलकर एग्रो-क्लाइमेटिक कंडीशन के हिसाब से काम कर रहे हैं। वहां कौन-सी फसलें उपयुक्त होंगी, कौन-सी सब्जी और कौन-से फल उपयुक्त होंगे, हम उनका इंतजाम करेंगे। हम राज्यों के लिए कृषि रोड मैप भी बनाएंगे। हम रीजनल क्रॉन्फ्रेंसेज करेंगे और व्यापक विचार-विमर्श करेंगे। हम अपने देश में कृषि रोड मैप पर भी तेजी से काम करेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन' एक बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी मिशन है, जिस पर हम काम कर रहे हैं। मैं समय के अभाव में केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने अब तक लगभग नौ करोड़ फार्मर्स आईडीज़ बनाने का काम पूरा कर लिया है। इनके जमाने में फार्मर्स की चिन्ता ही नहीं हुई, तो फार्मर आईडीज़ कहाँ से बनतीं? इन फार्मर आईडीज़ का महत्व इतना है कि अगर किसान के पास उसकी फार्मर आईडी है और वह बैंक में जाता है, तो एक मिनट की देरी नहीं लगेगी, उसका लोन स्वीकृत हो जाएगा। पहले, वह बैंक जाता था, चक्कर लगाता था और कागज इकट्ठे करता था। कई बार कागजों में ही कई पैसे खर्च हो जाते थे। अब इसमें देर करने की जरूरत नहीं है। किसानों को ऐसी कई योजनाओं का लाभ फार्मर आईडी के माध्यम से मिलेगा। हमारी सरकार 'डिजिटल एग्रीकल्चर मिशन' पर बहुत तेजी से काम कर रही है। हम डिजिटल सर्वे और एग्री स्टैक डाटा पर भी काम कर रहे हैं। अब किसान को पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि से

लेकर एमएसपी तक की खरीदी में भी लाभ मिलेगा।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में एक और घोषणा की थी कि हम एक ऐसा एआई प्लेटफॉर्म बनाएंगे, जो किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान करेगा। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि हमने 'भारत विस्तार' नाम का एक एआई प्लेटफॉर्म बनाया है। केवल एक फोन करने पर उसके द्वारा किसान को सलाह दी जाएगी। अगर किसान अपने खेत में गया, उसकी फसल खराब है और पत्ते सूख रहे हैं, तो वह फोटो खींचेगा और उस प्लेटफॉर्म पर भेज देगा। जब वह फोन करके पूछेगा कि अब मैं क्या करूं, तो उसे उसकी भाषा में उत्तर मिलेगा कि फलों दवाई का उपयोग करो। मेरी मिट्टी का प्रकार यह है, मैं कौन-सी फसल बोऊं, तो उसे तत्काल सलाह मिलेगी कि यह फसल बोने का काम करो।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार व्यापक पैमाने पर टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग करके किसान कल्याण के कामों में भी लगी है। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब वह केवल शासन चलाती थी। आज जब मोदी जी की सरकार है, तो यह समाज को बदलती है, जीवन को बदलती है, राष्ट्र का भविष्य गढ़ती है और समाज में जो सबसे पीछे है, सबसे नीचे है, उसकी चिंता करने का काम करती है। जो समाज में सबसे पीछे है, सबसे नीचे है, वह दरिद्र ही हमारा नारायण है और उसकी सेवा हमारे लिए भगवान की पूजा है। इसलिए हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मैं प्रधान सेवक हूं। ऐसे प्रधान सेवक के साथ काम करके हम किसानों की सेवा कर पा रहे हैं। इसीलिए हम अपने आप को धन्य समझते हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे आराध्य पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी कहा करते थे कि मानव जीवन का अंतिम लक्ष्य परमात्मा की प्राप्ति है, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि अगर आप मंदिर में जाकर पूजा करेंगे, तो भगवान दर्शन देगा या नहीं देगा, अगर आप व्रत और उपवास रखेंगे, तो नारायण मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा और अगर आप हिमालय की कंदराओं में रहकर घनघोर तपस्या करेंगे, तो भगवान दर्शन देगा या नहीं देगा। यह मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन, अगर दीनों की सेवा कर ली, दुखियों की सेवा कर ली और गरीबों की आंखों के आंसू पोंछ दिए, तो गरीबों की उन्हीं आंखों में तुम्हें साक्षात् नारायण के दर्शन

होंगे, साक्षात् परमात्मा दिखाई देगा। हम इसी भाव से काम कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अंत में यह एक बात कहूंगा कि कृषि समझौतों पर यहां बेवजह अंगुली उठाई गई है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं एक किसान के रूप में, एक नागरिक के रूप में और भारत के कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री के रूप में पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं कि जितने भी कृषि समझौते हुए हैं, एफटीए हुए हैं, वे किसान के हित में हुए हैं, देश के हित में हुए हैं। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के रहते हुए भारत के हित सुरक्षित हैं और किसानों के हित सुरक्षित हैं। हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा और वे सारी चीजें, जो प्रतिबंधित हैं, जो हमारे देश में पैदा होती हैं, उन्हें लाने की इजाजत नहीं है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये केवल राजनीति करते हैं। जब राजनीति केवल सत्ता का गणित बनती है, तो वह कांग्रेस बन जाती है। लेकिन, जब राजनीति राष्ट्र की आत्मा का संगीत होती है, तो वह जनता की सेवा और भारतीय जनता पार्टी बन जाती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देश की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करेंगे, हम देश के अन्न के भंडार भरेंगे और हम किसानों को पोषक उत्पाद उपलब्ध कराएंगे। अस्थिरता के इस दौर में प्रधानमंत्री जी का जो संकल्प है, हम दूसरों पर निर्भर नहीं रहेंगे। कृषि में भी आत्मनिर्भर भारत बनेगा। हम किसानों के कल्याण के लिए भी दिन और रात काम करेंगे। हमने प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में विकसित भारत और आत्मनिर्भर भारत का जो लक्ष्य तय किया है, हम वह वैभवशाली, गौरवशाली, संपन्न, समृद्ध, शक्तिशाली, आत्मनिर्भर और एक विकसित भारत बनाकर रहेंगे। “कौन कहता है कि आसमान में सुराख नहीं होता, एक पत्थर तो तबियत से उछालो यारों।” मोदी है तो यह मुमकिन है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

18.00 hrs

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, अगर सभा की सहमति हो, तो अनुदान की बकाया मांगों और विनियोग विधेयक पर सभा के निर्णय तक सभा की कार्यवाही को बढ़ा दिया जाए?

अनेक माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री राजेश रंजन, श्रीमती प्रतिमा मण्डल, श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन, श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल, एडवोकेट चन्द्र शेखर, श्री अब्दुल रशीद शेख, डॉ. टी. सुमति उर्फ तामिझाची थंगापंडियन, श्री अरुण नेहरू, प्रो. वर्षा एकनाथ गायकवाड़ और श्री अमरा राम ने कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित अनुदानों की मांगों पर अनेक कटौती प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए हैं।

अब मैं उन सभी कटौती प्रस्तावों को एक साथ सभा के सामने मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

कटौती प्रस्ताव मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित वर्ष 2026-2027 की अनुदानों की मांगें सभा के मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है:

“कि अनुदानों की मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय से संबंधित मांग संख्या 1 और 2 के सामने दर्शाये गए मांग शीर्षों के संबंध में 31 मार्च, 2027 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में संदाय के दौरान होने वाले खर्चों की अदायगी करने हेतु अनुदानों की मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शायी गई राजस्व लेखा तथा पूँजी लेखा संबंधी राशियों से अनधिक संबंधित राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से भारत के राष्ट्रपति को दी जाएं।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, अनुदानों की बकाया मांगों के संबंध में अनेक कटौती प्रस्ताव परिचालित किए गए हैं। समयाभाव के कारण, मैं सभी कटौती प्रस्तावों को प्रस्तुत किया हुआ मान रहा हूँ।

माननीय सदस्यगण, जैसी कि परंपरा रही है, अब मैं सभी कटौती प्रस्तावों को एक साथ

सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं सभी अनुदानों की बकाया मांगों के संबंध में प्रस्तुत किए हुए माने गए सभी कटौती प्रस्तावों को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

कटौती प्रस्ताव मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

18.05 hrs

UNION BUDGET (2025-2026)- DEMANDS FOR GRANT

Submission of Outstanding Demands for Grants to the Vote of the House-
Guillotine

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं मंत्रालयों/विभागों से संबंधित अनुदानों की बकाया मांगों को सभा में मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है :-

“कि अनुदानों की मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में निम्नलिखित मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सम्बंधित मांग संख्याओं के सामने दर्शाये गए मांग शीर्षों के सम्बन्ध में 31 मार्च, 2027 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में संदाय के दौरान होने वाले खर्चों की अदायगी करने हेतु आवश्यक राशियों की पूर्ति के लिए अनुदानों की मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शायी गई राजस्व लेखा तथा पूँजी लेखा सम्बन्धी राशियों से अनधिक सम्बंधित राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से राष्ट्रपति को दी जाएं:-

- (1) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 3;
- (2) आयुष मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 4;
- (3) रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 5 से 7;
- (4) नागर विमानन मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 8;

- (5) कोयला मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 9;
- (6) वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 10 और 11;
- (7) संचार मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 12 और 13;
- (8) उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 14 और 15;
- (9) सहकारिता मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 16;
- (10) कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 17;
- (11) संस्कृति मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 18;
- (12) रक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 19 से 22;
- (13) पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 23;
- (14) पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 24;
- (15) शिक्षा मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 25 और 26;
- (16) इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 27;
- (17) पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 28;
- (18) विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 29;
- (19) वित्त मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 30 से 38, 41 और 42;
- (20) मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 43 और 44;
- (21) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 45;
- (22) स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 46 और 47;

- (23) भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 48;
- (24) गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 49 से 59;
- (25) आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 60;
- (26) सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 61;
- (27) जल शक्ति मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 62 और 63;
- (28) श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 64;
- (29) विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 65 और 66;
- (30) सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 68;
- (31) खान मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 69;
- (32) अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 70;
- (33) नवीन तथा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 71;
- (34) पंचायती राज मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 72;
- (35) संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 73;
- (36) कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 74;
- (37) पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 76;
- (38) योजना मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 77;
- (39) पत्तन, पोत परिवहन एवं जलमार्ग मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 78;
- (40) विद्युत् मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 79;
- (41) लोक सभा से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 81;
- (42) राज्य सभा से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 82;
- (43) उप-राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 83;
- (44) सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 86;

- (45) ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 87 और 88;
- (46) विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 89 से 91;
- (47) कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 92;
- (48) सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 93 और 94;
- (49) अंतरिक्ष विभाग से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 95;
- (50) सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 96;
- (51) इस्पात मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 97;
- (52) वस्त्र मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 98;
- (53) पर्यटन मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 99;
- (54) जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 100;
- (55) महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 101; और
- (56) युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय से सम्बंधित मांग संख्या 102."

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

18.10 hrs

APPROPRIATION (NO.2) BILL, 2026*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर-21, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 18.03.2026

certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2026-27.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2026- 27 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय और राशियों के संदाय और विनियोग को प्राधिकृत करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आइटम नंबर-22, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move:

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2026-27, be taken into consideration.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2026-27 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय और राशियों के संदाय और विनियोग को प्राधिकृत करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 से 4 विधेयक का अंग बनें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 4 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि अनुसूची विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I rise to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही सोमवार, दिनांक 23 मार्च, 2026 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.14 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Monday, March 23, 2026/ Chaitra 02, 1948 (Saka).*

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