

C O N T E N T S

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<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
OBITUARY REFERENCE	2
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
*Starred Question No.205	3-7
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos.206 to 224	8-67
Unstarred Question Nos.2301 to 2530	68-468

*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.

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER	469
Congratulatory to Indian cricket team on winning ICC Under-19 World Cup	
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	470-474 493-494
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	475
COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION	476
26th Report	
COMMITTEE FOR WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES	476
1st Report	
STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER	477-482
Performance Audit Report on allocation of coal blocks and augmentation of coal production	
Dr. Manmohan Singh	
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18 th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on “Directorate General of Employment and Training – A Review”, pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment	
Shri Mallikarjun Kharge	483
(ii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20 th Report of Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2011-12) pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles	484
(ii) (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 29 th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles	
Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi	485

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES	486-492
(i) Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps	486
(ii) Coffee Board	487
(iii) Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee	488
(iv) National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	489
(v) Central Silk Board	490
(vi) National Shipping Board	491
(vii) Court of the Aligarh Muslim University	492

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012	493
---	------------

STATEMENT RE: ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2012	493
--	------------

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	495-507
-------------------------------	----------------

- (i) Need to ensure adequate safety in LPG cylinders against leakage and to take steps to check cylinders against under weight

Shri P.T. Thomas 495

- (ii) Need to classify Nursing homes in the country based upon the facilities available for treatment

Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal 496

- (iii) Need to constitute a separate board at district level for monitoring and implementing the Total Sanitation Campaign particularly in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka
- Shri R. Dhruvanarayana
- 497
- (iv) Need to revive the HMT units and implement wage revision of its employees
- Shri P. Balram Naik
- 498-499
- (v) Need to set up a bench of Allahabad High court at Gorakhpur
- Yogi Adityanath
- 499
- (vi) Need to extend necessary assistance to the drought-affected people in Rajasthan
- Shri Dushyant Singh
- 500
- (vii) Need to create public awareness in the country against fake foreign educational institutions
- Shri Anurag Singh Thakur
- 501
- (viii) Need to close unutilized railway stations and to set up new stations on Himmatnagar-Udaipur stretch in Gujarat
- Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan
- 502
- (ix) Need to provide a special package for empowerment of women in Robertsganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh
- Shri Pakauri Lal
- 502

- (x) Need to convert meter gauge railway lines from Sitapur to Sahajanpur, Sitapur to Lucknow and Sitapur to Lakhimpur into broad gauge
- Shrimati Kaisar Jahan 503
- (xi) Need to operate Kanyakumari Express (Train No. 12634) via platform No. 1 in Nagercoil Junction Railway Station and to operate all trains through platform no. 1 in KZT railway station until a Footover Bridge is constructed
- Shrimati J. Helen Davidson 504-505
- (xii) Need to undertake regular revision of royalty rate on coal in Odisha
- Shri Yashbant Laguri 505
- (xiii) Need to take measures to make underground water and rivers including Ganga in Bihar arsenic-free and provide clean drinking water to the people in the State
- Shri Jagadanand Singh 506
- (xiv) Need to take necessary steps regarding Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project
- Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena 507

ANNEXURE – I

- Member-wise Index to Starred Questions 509
- Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 510-516

ANNEXURE – II

- Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions 517
- Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions 518

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 27, 2012/Bhadra 5, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of veteran actor Shri A.K. Hangal.

Shri A.K. Hangal received Padma Bhushan in 2006 for his contribution to the Indian cinema. Shri Hangal participated in the freedom movement and spent three years in jail in Karachi before starting his film career.

Shri A.K. Hangal will always be remembered for his stellar performance in innumerable films. He has left behind a legacy that will continue to inspire generations of actors to come.

Shri A.K. Hangal passed away on 26th August, 2012 at the age of 95, in Mumbai.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri A.K. Hangal and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.02 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

Question 205, Dr. Manda Jagannath.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

11.02 ½ hrs

At this stage, Shri Ganesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

... (*Interruptions*)

(Q.205)

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister in his reply said that the decline in production of tea is mainly due to shortage of labour. ... *(Interruptions)* In the Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment, we visited some of the tea plantations and we were informed that decline in production is because of poor infrastructure ... *(Interruptions)*. They were not able to do their best, ... *(Interruptions)* because of old machines and also shortage of labour. The labour are not having the basic needs there. They also said that ... *(Interruptions)*

11.03 hrs

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: I am putting my question, Madam.

11.03 hrs

At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary went back to his seat.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Madam, the machines are old. There are no basic needs for the labourers who are working in the tea plantations. My question to the hon. Minister is, what are the steps that the Government is taking to provide the basic needs to the people working in the tea gardens to raise tea production?

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Madam, it has been a serious problem of labour shortage...*(Interruptions)* with regard to the tea estates both in ... *(Interruptions)* Even though, small growers are 26% of ... *(Interruptions)* production ... *(Interruptions)* there are almost 1,61,000 small growers. We have many schemes and we are looking at increasing productivity, increasing rejuvenation and re-plantation. There has been a lowering of production in values in the country by close to about only 1.5 per cent. We are down by about close to 14-15 million kilograms. Our export numbers are also slightly low but that is also

because of the higher ... (*Interruptions*) production from other countries, and we hope with these schemes that the numbers will come up.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Madam Speaker, in the past we had exported to Russia and Iran and earned foreign exchange but due to a decline in tea production in the country and due to recent US and EU sanctions against Iran, tea exports have faced payment settlement problems because sanctions will curtail Iran banks to access international banking system. ... (*Interruptions*) In his answer the hon. Minister said that there is an agreement between the banks of Iran and India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the details of this deal reached between Iran and India.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: The hon. Member has raised a very important question with regard to decline in the export numbers. Yes, with some of our traditional markets like the Russian Federation, we are down by about three million kilos; with UAE, Iran and Iraq, we are down close to about 2-2.5 million kilos; with Afghanistan, about four million kilos. He is absolutely right that there is a payment problem with regard to Iran, about Dollars-Euros. With Iraq as well, we are putting in place ways of resolving that. Under my personal leadership, we are looking at a new programme called 'Triple Five', which is looking at five of our traditional markets – how to enhance our export numbers in those five traditional markets. Those five traditional markets are Russia, Kazakhstan, Iran, Egypt and the US. We are looking at the first stage of doing that – we are looking at putting an outlay of close to about Rs.100 crore in the next five years in those five traditional markets. We have coined the 'Triple Five' strategy which means, 'five countries, five steps over the next five years'. ... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 o'clock.

11.06 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve
of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Madam Speaker in the Chair)

FELICITATION BY THE SPEAKER

Congratulations to Indian cricket team on winning ICC Under-19 World Cup

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure, all of you will join me in conveying our heartiest congratulations to the Indian Cricket Team for winning the ICC Under-19 World Cup in Australia on 26 August, 2012.

Indian Cricket Team achieved this incredible feat during the Final of ICC Under-19 World Cup beating Australia, in Townsville, Australia.

This exceptional accomplishment is a matter of national pride and will inspire upcoming sports persons across the country.

We convey our best wishes to Indian Under-19 Cricket Team for their future endeavours.

12.01 hrs**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.01 ¼ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ganesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (General) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. N-12/13/2/2010-P&D in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2012 under sub-section (4) of Section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7170/15/12)

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 6D of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 336(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th May, 2012.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2012.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7171/15/12)

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 439(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 2012 approving the “Cochin Port Employee’s (Leave Travel Concession) Amendment Regulations, 2012 under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7172/15/12)

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

- (i) The Export of Honey (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 1581(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th July, 2012.
- (ii) The Export of Animal Casings (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 1315(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2012.
- (iii) S.O. 725(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd April, 2012, amending Export of Crushed Bones, Ossein and Gelatine (Quality Control and Monitoring) Rules, 2012.
- (iv) The Export of Crushed Bones, Ossein and Gelatine (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. S.O. 726(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd April, 2012.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7175/15/12)

- (2) A copy of the Safeguard Measures (Quantitative Restrictions) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 381(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th May, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 9A of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7176/15/12)

- (3) A copy of the Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 553(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2012 under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

... (*Interruptions*)

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7177/15/12)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7178/15/12)

- (2) A copy of the National Jute Board Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 241(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2012 under Section 23 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7179/15/12)

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7180/15/12)

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-

- (i) S.O. 453(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2012, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.
- (ii) S.O. 395(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7th March, 2012, declaring different highways, mentioned therein, to be a National Highway.
- (iii) S.O. 2336(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2011, directing Border Roads Organisation shall exercise the function relating to the development of National Highway No. 229 (Tawang-Bomdila Nichipu Section) in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
- (iv) S.O. 2337(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th October, 2011, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1096(E) dated 4th August, 2005.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7181/15/12)

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 452(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 16th March, 2012, entrusting the stretches of five National Highways, mentioned therein, to National Highway Authority of India, under section 11 of the National Highways Act, 1988.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7182/15/12)

... (*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 13th August, 2012 adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of the Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri S.S. Ahluwalia from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to that House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to the said Joint Committee.'

... (*Interruptions*)

12.02 ½ hrs.**COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION
26th Report**

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.02 ¾ hrs.**COMMITTEE FOR WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES
1st Report**

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE (JORHAT): Madam, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (2012-13) on 'Measures for strengthening and giving Constitutional Status to National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Performance Audit Report on allocation of coal blocks and augmentation of coal production*

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam, I seek the indulgence of the House to make a statement on issues regarding coal block allocations which have been the subject matter of much discussion in the Press and on which several hon. Members have also expressed concern.... (*Interruptions*)

The issues arise from a report of the Comptroller and Auditor General which has been tabled in Parliament and remitted to the Public Accounts Committee. CAG reports are normally discussed in detail in the Public Accounts Committee, when the Ministry concerned responds to the issues raised. The PAC then submits its report to the Speaker and that Report is then discussed in Parliament.... (*Interruptions*)

I seek your indulgence to depart from this established procedure because of the nature of the allegations that are being made and because I was holding the charge of Coal Minister for a part of the time covered by the report. I want to assure hon. Members that as the minister in charge, I take full responsibility for the decisions of the Ministry. I wish to say that any allegations of impropriety are without basis and unsupported by the facts. ... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister, you may lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam, I beg to lay it on the Table of the House.... (*Interruptions*)

*Allocation of coal blocks to private companies for captive use commenced in 1993, after the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended. This was done with the objective of attracting private investments in specified end uses. As

* Placed in Library, See No. LT 7183/15/12.

** This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

the economy grew in size, the demand for coal also grew and it became evident that Coal India Ltd. alone would not be able to meet the growing demand.

Since 1993, allocation of captive coal blocks was being done on the basis of recommendations made by an inter-Ministerial Screening Committee which also had representatives of State Governments. Taking into account the increasing number of applicants for coal block allocation, the Government, in 2003, evolved a consolidated set of guidelines to ensure transparency and consistency in allocation.

In the wake of rapidly growing demand for coal and captive coal blocks, it was the UPA-I Government which, for the first time, conceived the idea of making allocations through the competitive bidding route in June 2004.

The CAG report is critical of the allocations mainly on three counts. Firstly, it states that the Screening Committee did not follow a transparent and objective method while making recommendations for allocation of coal blocks.

Secondly, it observes that competitive bidding could have been introduced in 2006 by amending the administrative instructions in vogue instead of going through a prolonged legal examination of the issue which delayed the decision making process.

Finally, the report mentions that the delay in introduction of competitive bidding rendered the existing process beneficial to a large number of private companies. According to the assumptions and computations made by the CAG, there is a financial gain of about Rs. 1.86 lakh crore to private parties.

The observations of the CAG are clearly disputable.

The policy of allocation of coal blocks to private parties, which the CAG has criticized, was not a new policy introduced by the UPA. The policy has existed since 1993 and previous Governments also allocated coal blocks in precisely the manner that the CAG has now criticized.

The UPA made improvements in the procedure in 2005 by inviting applications through open advertisements after providing details of the coal blocks on offer along with the guidelines and the conditions of allotment. These applications were examined and evaluated by a broad based Steering Committee with representatives from State Governments, related Ministries of the Central Government and the coal companies. The applications were assessed on parameters such as the techno economic feasibility of the end use project, status of preparedness to set up the end use project, past track record in execution of projects, financial and technical capabilities of the applicant companies, recommendations of the State Governments and the administrative Ministry concerned.

Any administrative allocation procedure involves some judgment and in this case the judgment was that of the many participants in the Screening Committee acting collectively. There were then no allegations of impropriety in the functioning of the Committee.

The CAG says that competitive bidding could have been introduced in 2006 by amending the existing administrative instructions. This premise of the CAG is flawed.

The observation of the CAG that the process of competitive bidding could have been introduced by amending the administrative instructions is based on the opinion expressed by the Department of Legal Affairs in July and August 2006.

However, the CAG's observation is based on a selective reading of the opinions given by the Department of Legal Affairs.

Initially, the Government had initiated a proposal to introduce competitive bidding by formulating appropriate rules. This matter was referred to the Department of Legal Affairs, which initially opined that amendment to the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act would be necessary for this purpose.

A meeting was convened in the PMO on 25 July 2005 which was attended by representatives of coal and lignite bearing States. In the meeting the representatives of State Governments were opposed to the proposed switch over to competitive bidding. It was further noted that the legislative changes that would be required for the proposed change would require considerable time and the process of allocation of coal blocks for captive mining could not be kept in abeyance for so long given the pressing demand for coal. Therefore, it was decided in this meeting to continue with the allocation of coal blocks through the extant Screening Committee procedure till the new competitive bidding procedure became operational. This was a collective decision of the Centre and the State Governments concerned.

It was only in August 2006 that the Department of Legal Affairs opined that competitive bidding could be introduced through administrative instructions. However, the same Department also opined that legislative amendments would be required for placing the proposed process on a sound legal footing. In a meeting held in September, 2006, Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs categorically opined that having regard to the nature and scope of the relevant legislation, it would be most appropriate to achieve the objective through amendment to the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act.

In any case, in a democracy, it is difficult to accept the notion that a decision of the Government to seek legislative amendment to implement a change in policy should come for adverse audit scrutiny. The issue was contentious and the proposed change to competitive bidding required consensus building among various stakeholders with divergent views, which is inherent in the legislative process.

As stated above, major coal and lignite bearing States like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Rajasthan that were ruled by opposition-parties, were strongly opposed to a switch over to the process of competitive bidding as they felt that it would increase the cost of coal, adversely impact value addition and development of industries in their areas and would dilute their prerogative in the selection of lessees.

The then Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shrimati Vasundhara Raje wrote to me in April 2005 opposing competitive bidding saying that it was against the spirit of the Sarkaria Commission recommendations. Dr. Raman Singh, Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh wrote to me in June 2005 seeking continuation of the extant policy and requesting that any changes in coal policy be made after arriving at a consensus between the Central Government and the States. The State Governments of West Bengal and Orissa also wrote formally opposing a change to the system of competitive bidding.

Ministry of Power, too, felt that auctioning of coal could lead to enhanced cost of producing energy.

It is pertinent to mention that the Coal Mines Nationalisation (Amendment) Bill, 2000 to facilitate commercial mining by private companies was pending in the Parliament for a long time owing to stiff opposition from the stakeholders.

Despite the elaborate consultative process undertaken prior to introducing the amendment Bill in Parliament, the Standing Committee advised the Ministry of Coal to carry out another round of discussions with the States. This further demonstrates that the decision to seek broader consultation and consensus through a Parliamentary process was the right one.

The CAG report has criticised the Government for not implementing this decision speedily enough. In retrospect, I would readily agree that in a world where things can be done by fiat, we could have done it faster. But, given the complexities of the process of consensus building in our Parliamentary system, this is easier said than done.

Let me humbly submit that, even if we accept CAG's contention that benefits accrued to private companies, their computations can be questioned on a number of technical points. The CAG has computed financial gains to private parties as being the difference between the average sale price and the production cost of CIL of the estimated extractable reserves of the allocated coal blocks. Firstly, computation of extractable reserves based on averages would not be correct. Secondly, the cost of production of coal varies significantly from mine to mine even for CIL due to varying geo- mining conditions, method of extraction, surface features, number of settlements, availability of infrastructure etc. Thirdly, CIL has been generally mining coal in areas with better infrastructure and more favourable mining conditions, whereas the coal blocks offered for captive mining are generally located in areas with more difficult geological conditions. Fourthly, a part of the gains would in any case get appropriated by the Government through taxation and under the MMDR Bill, presently being considered by the Parliament, 26 per cent of the profits earned on coal mining operations would have to be made available for local area development. Therefore, aggregating the purported

financial gains to private parties merely on the basis of the average production costs and sale price of CIL could be highly misleading. Moreover, as the coal blocks were allocated to private companies only for captive purposes for specified end-uses, it would not be appropriate to link the allocated blocks to the price of coal set by CIL.

There are other important technical issues which will be gone into thoroughly in the Ministry of Coal's detailed response to the PAC and I do not propose to focus on them.

It is true that the private parties that were allocated captive coal blocks could not achieve their production targets. This could be partly due to cumbersome processes involved in getting statutory clearances, an issue we are addressing separately. We have initiated action to cancel the allocations of allottees who did not take adequate follow-up action to commence production. Moreover, CBI is separately investigating the allegations of malpractices, on the basis of which due action will be taken against wrongdoers, if any.

From 1993 onwards, successive Governments continued with the policy of allocation of coal blocks for captive use and did not treat such allocations as a revenue generating activity. Let me reiterate that the idea of introducing auction was conceived for the first time by the UPA Government in the wake of increasing demand for captive blocks. Action was initiated to examine the idea in all its dimensions and the process culminated in Parliament approving the necessary legislative amendments in 2010. The law making process inevitably took time on account of several factors that I have outlined.

While the process of making legislative changes was in progress, the only alternative before the Government was to continue with the current system of

allocations through the Screening Committee mechanism till the new system of auction based competitive bidding could be put in place. Stopping the process of allocation would only have delayed the much needed expansion in the supply of coal. Although the coal produced thus far from the blocks allocated to the private sector is below the target, it is reasonable to expect that as clearances are speeded up, production will come into effect in the course of the Twelfth Plan. Postponing the allocation of coal blocks until the new system was in place would have meant lower energy production, lower GDP growth and also lower revenues. It is unfortunate that the CAG has not taken these aspects into account.

Let me state emphatically that it has always been the intention of Government to augment production of coal by making available coal blocks for captive mining through transparent processes and guidelines which fully took into account the legitimate concerns of all stakeholders, including the State Governments. The implicit suggestion of the CAG that the Government should have circumvented the legislative process through administrative instructions, over the registered objections of several State Governments including those ruled by opposition parties, if implemented would have been undemocratic and contrary to the spirit of the functioning of our federal polity. The facts speak for themselves and show that the CAG's findings are flawed on multiple counts.*

This, in short, is the background, the factual position and the rationale of Government's actions. Now that the report of the CAG is before the House, appropriate action on the recommendations and observations contained in the report will follow through the established parliamentary procedures.

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on “Directorate General of Employment and Training – A Review”, pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour, as per Direction issued by the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha on 1st September, 2004.

The Eighteenth Report of the Committee concerns the Ministry of Labour and Employment, which was laid on the Table of the House on 30.08.2011. I would like to mention that the Ministry had submitted to the Committee, the Action Taken Report on this Report on 29.11.2011 which has been taken note of by the Committee.

The status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, contained in the Eighteenth Report is indicated in the Annex to my Statement, circulated among Hon. Members. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annex.

I would request that this might be, considered as read.



* Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. 7184/15/12.

12.05 hrs.**(ii) (a) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 20th Report of Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2011-12) pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): In pursuance of direction 73(A) of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha published in Lok Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin-Part-II dated September 1, 2004, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Textiles.

The Standing Committee on Labour examined and presented its Twentieth Report in the Lok Sabha on 30th August, 2011. The recommendation of the Committee focus on 'Demands for Grants' of the Ministry of Textiles for the Year (2011-12). The recommendations contained in the report have been examined in the Ministry of Textiles, and a statement on the action taken/proposed to be taken on these recommendations has been submitted to the Standing Committee on Labour on 30th November, 2011. The Ministry of Textiles is committed to implement the recommendations of the Committee in their true spirit.

I also lay herewith the status of implementation of these recommendations on the Table of the House.

* Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. 7185/15/12.

12.05 ½ hrs.**(ii) (b) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): In pursuance of direction 73(A) of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha published in Lok Sabha Parliamentary Bulletin-Part-II dated September 1, 2004, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty Ninth Report of the Demands for Grants (2012-13) of this Ministry

The Standing Committee on Labour examined and presented its Twenty - Ninth Report in the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2012. The recommendation of the Committee focus on 'Demands for Grants' of the Ministry of Textiles for the Year (2012-13). The recommendations contained in the report have been examined in the Ministry of Textiles, and a statement on the action taken/proposed to be taken on these recommendations was submitted to the Standing Committee on Labour on 1st August, 2012. The Ministry of Textiles is committed to implement the recommendations of the Committee in their true spirit.

I also lay herewith the status of implementation of these recommendations on the Table of the House.

* Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. 7185/15/12.

12.06 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section(1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-section(1) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

12.06 ½ hrs.**(ii) Coffee Board**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section(2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, read with rule 4(2) of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as member of the Coffee Board for the remaining term of the Board, i.e, up to 04.11.2012 vice Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda resigned his seat in Lok Sabha, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section(2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, read with rule 4(2) of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as member of the Coffee Board for the remaining term of the Board, i.e, up to 04.11.2012 vice Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda resigned his seat in Lok Sabha, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.”

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

(iii) Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section(2) of section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996 read with sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Central Rules, 1998, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section(2) of section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996 read with sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Central Rules, 1998, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder.”

The motion was adopted.

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... (Interruptions)

12.07 ½ hrs.**(iv) National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section(3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, read with sub-rule(i) of rule 3 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, for a period of two years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section(3) of section 3 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, read with sub-rule(i) of rule 3 of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Rules, 2006, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, for a period of two years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

The motion was adopted.

... (Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

(v) Central Silk Board

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section(3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section(3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

The motion was adopted.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.08 ¼ hrs.

(vi) National Shipping Board

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section(2) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, read with rule 3 of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section(2) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, read with rule 3 of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

The motion was adopted.

12.08 ½ hrs.

(vii) Court of the Aligarh Muslim University

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of clause 1 and clause 2 of Statute 14 of the Statutes of Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University.”

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of clause 1 and clause 2 of Statute 14 of the Statutes of Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, six members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, subject to the other provisions of the said Statutes. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University.”

The motion was adopted.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.09 hrs.**ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012***

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I introduce** the Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.10 hrs.**STATEMENT RE: ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2012*****

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012 (No.1 of 2012).

12.11 hrs.**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - Contd.**

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No.4 – Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 27.08.12.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*** Statement was laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7186/15/12.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7173/15/12)

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010:-
 - (i) The National Green Tribunal (Recruitment, Salaries and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 2012.
 - (ii) The National Green Tribunal (Manner of Appointment of Judicial and Expert Members, Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members and Procedure for Inquiry) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 556(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th July, 2012.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7174/15/12)

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

12.12 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to ensure adequate safety in LPG cylinders against leakage and to take steps to check cylinders against under weight

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (IDUKKI): I invite the attention of the Government towards the need to take strict measures for the safety of LPG cylinders. The number of accidents caused by LPG cylinder burst is increasing. It is necessary to ensure that LPG is not supplied in expired cylinders. The complaints of LPG cylinder leakage are also being widely reported. Oil marketing companies should be instructed to take steps to check cooking gas cylinders at different stages between filling at the bottling plants and delivery at the consumers' houses. The supply of underweight cylinders is a regular complaint from the consumers. The exploitation at the distributing level is the main reason for this. I request the Government to direct the concerned oil companies to ensure the safety of cylinders and avert such tragedies.

* Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to classify Nursing homes in the country based upon the facilities available for treatment

श्री जय प्रकाश अग्रवाल (उत्तर पूर्व दिल्ली): देश में जो नर्सिंग होम्स पंजीकृत होते हैं, उनके लिए ऐसे कोई नियम अथवा वर्ग नहीं है कि वह किन-किन बीमारियों का उपचार अथवा शल्य चिकित्सा कर सकते हैं। विशेषतः छोटे नर्सिंग होम्स में न केवल स्थान का अभाव रहता है, बल्कि उनमें मरीजों की जानलेवा बीमारियों का उपचार तो किया जाता है, मगर उनमें विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों एवं उपचार संबंधी जरूरी उपकरणों की भारी कमी रहती है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उपचार एवं शल्य चिकित्सा के दौरान मरीजों के जीवन के साथ न केवल खिलवाड़ किया जाता है, बल्कि जानलेवा गंभीर बीमारियों की शल्य चिकित्सा के दौरान उनकी मृत्यु तक हो जाती है।

अतः ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह नर्सिंग होम्स की श्रेणी सुनिश्चित करते हुए उनमें किन-किन बीमारियों का उपचार एवं शल्य चिकित्सा की जा सकती है, ऐसा प्रावधान बनाए जाने हेतु तुरंत एवं सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

(iii) Need to constitute a separate board at district level for monitoring and implementing the Total Sanitation Campaign particularly in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (CHAMRAJANAGAR): The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) initiated in 1999 is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. A nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. The key intervention areas are Individual household latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets supported by Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PCs). The main goal of the GOI is to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2017. To give fillip to this endeavor, GOI has launched Nirmal Gram Puraskar to recognize the efforts in terms of cash awards to those individuals and institutions who have contributed significantly in ensuring full sanitation coverage in their area of operation. The project is being implemented in rural areas of my constituency taking district as a unit of implementation. A target of 138985 beneficiaries were set as a target till March 2012 end and only 42.82 per cent progress was achieved by extending the scheme facilities to 59515 beneficiaries in Chamarajanagar district. In Karnataka out of the total Rs. 162.76 crore released for the year 2011-12, only Rs.68.12 crore were spent to achieve 42 per cent progress. The toilets constructed in schools and Anganawadi buildings are not maintained properly without proper water supply. There are rural areas where the villages are still practicing open defecation in my constituency.

Hence, I would like to urge the centre to take steps to constitute a separate board at district level for monitoring and implementing the Total Sanitation Campaign to eradicate the practice of open defecation.

(iv) Need to revive the HMT units and implement wage revision of its employees

SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK (MAHABUBABAD): There is a need to revive the HMT units not only in Andhra Pradesh but also all over the country especially at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kalamassery, Pinjore, and Ajmer. HMT manufactures a wide range of Machine Tools. HMT has sold more than 1 Lakh Machines and created a vast customer base in the domestic and international markets. Due to liberalization, HMT's performance slid down considerably. Unfortunately the Government of India has not adequately taken care to nurture this premier PSU. Earlier, HMT unit, Hyderabad has fulfilled the railway (crankcase), defence (Arjun B T90 tanks), HAL (Radar Equipments), BARC and ISRO orders successfully.

The wage revision of the employees of HMT was implemented in 1992. The salaries of HMT are so low that it cannot be compared with similar PSU or a Private sector company. Under the prevailing situation, the employees are totally demoralized and frustrated. Further, this has severely affected the performance of the company. Skilled labour had left the company in search of better salary opportunities with other PSU's and Private competitors. The implementation of wage revision of employees of HMT has not been done when the same has been implemented in the case of employees of other sick PSUs.

The numbers of retirements are very high in HMT. Experienced professionals and skilled labour have left the company. The existing talent is required for some more years because the new recruits require to be trained at least for a period of 4 to 5 years. So, it is the need of the hour to enhance the retirement age from 58 to 60 years. Today the workforce is dwindled to barest minimum.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, through the Chair, to revive the glory of this prestigious HMT company by wage

revision, enhancement of retirement age by merging with BHEL or with any PSU, particularly the HMT Unit in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh to safeguard the interests of the employees and their family members as they get less financial benefits under HMT now.

(v)Need to set up a bench of Allahabad High court at Gorakhpur

योगी आदित्यनाथ (गोरखपुर): भारतीय लोकतंत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तम्भ न्यायपालिका है। पीड़ित व्यक्ति जब हर जगह से थक हार जाता है तो वह न्यायपालिका की शरण में जाता है। लेकिन न्यायपालिका में पड़े लंबित मामलों की संख्या को देखते हुए उसे जल्दी न्याय मिलने की संभावना समाप्त प्रायः सी हो जाती है। न्याय अगर समय पर न मिले तो न्याय नहीं बल्कि अन्याय है। उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी लगभग 18 करोड़ है। 18 करोड़ की आबादी में उच्च न्यायालय से संबंधित मामलों का निस्तारण उच्च न्यायालय इलाहाबाद में होता है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश जिसमें गोरखपुर, बस्ती तथा आजमगढ़ मण्डल है, की आबादी लगभग 3 करोड़ है। यहां की जनता को अपने न्यायालयीय कार्यों के लिए लगभग 300 किलोमीटर की यात्रा तय करनी पड़ती है। बहुत दिनों से न्याय की सुगमता तथा इस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की एक खण्डपीठ गोरखपुर में स्थापित करने की मांग हो रही है।

कृपया इस क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता तथा व्यापक जनहित को देखते हुए तथा न्यायिक सुगमता को देखते हुए भी इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की एक खण्डपीठ गोरखपुर में स्थापित किया जाए।

(vi) Need to extend necessary assistance to the drought-affected people in Rajasthan

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR): Over the last few years, drought has become a vicious calamity for Rajasthan. West Rajasthan has received about 6.3mm rainfall in June and East Rajasthan has received 14.8mm as per the Indian Meteorological Department. Failing crops has resulted in extreme starvation in districts of Jodhpur, Nagaur, Barmer, Bikaner and Jaisalmer as these are worst-affected. The cumulative rainfall from 01.06.2012 to 15.07.2012 was 22% less than the long period average as per the Indian Meteorological department. 65% of water bodies are also empty leading to loss of livestock. The major impact of drought has been on the BPL families who suffer the most due to unavailability of wheat. Insufficient rainfall has plunged these families into deeper debt resulting in loss of life due to thirst and starvation. I humbly request the Government to extend necessary assistance to the affected population with special consideration to the BPL households at the earliest.

(vii) Need to create public awareness in the country against fake foreign educational institutions

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR, H.P.): I wish to draw the attention of the Government to repeated cases of university visa scams that are affecting Indian students abroad. The Tri Valley University visa fraud had jeopardised the careers of Indian students. This time 450 students in Herguan University of Sunnyvale, California with a large number of Indian students face an uncertain future after the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raided the University. The CEO of the institution has been indicted on 15 counts. I urge the Government to take steps to increase awareness about fake foreign educational institutions that are attracting gullible students in India.

(viii) Need to close unutilized railway stations and to set up new stations on Himmatnagar-Udaipur stretch in Gujarat

श्री महेन्द्रसिंह पी. चौहाण (साबरकांठा): मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र साबरकांठा (गुजरात) जो आदिवासी, दलित एवं पिछड़े लोगों का क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र में आजादी के इतने लंबे अरसे बाद भी रेल का सम्यक विकास न हो पाने के कारण पूरा क्षेत्र उद्योगों से वंचित है। क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक विकास नहीं होने की वजह से पूरा पिछड़ा हुआ है। रेल विकास की धरोहर है। हमारे क्षेत्र से उदयपुर-हिम्मतनगर-अहमदाबाद रेल लाइन गुजरती है जिसका अभी आमान परिवर्तन का काम शुरू होने वाला है। हिम्मतनगर से उदयपुर रेल लाइन के बीच जो रेलवे स्टेशन पुराने समय में बनाए गए हैं, वो खास लाभप्रद नहीं है। इन स्टेशनों पर न यात्री बैठते हैं और न ही रेल का राजस्व बढ़ता है। इस लाइन की रेलवे घाटे में चल रही है। ऐसे में मेरी मांग है कि अब जब हिम्मतनगर-उदयपुर रेल लाइन के आमान परिवर्तन का काम चालू हो गया है तो पूरी लाइन का रिसर्वे कराया जाए और निम्नलिखित रेलवे स्टेशनों का बदलाव किया जाए :-

विरावाड़ा रेलवे स्टेशन को गांभोई में स्थापित किया जाए।

लालपुर रेलवे स्टेशन को टींटोई में स्थापित किया जाए।

लुसडीया रेलवे स्टेशन को बाद्यपुर (शामलाजी) के आस-पास स्थापित किया जाए।

जगवार रेलवे स्टेशन को दंडगामड़ा गांव के आस पास स्थापित किया जाए।

(ix) Need to provide a special package for empowerment of women in Robertsganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

श्री पकौड़ी लाल (रॉबर्ट्सगंज): मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र राबर्ट्सगंज (उत्तर प्रदेश) नक्सल प्रभावित है जहां अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पिछड़े वर्गों की संख्या 80 प्रतिशत है। महिला साक्षरता कम है, रोजगार के अवसर कम है। इनका सामाजिक स्तर ठीक नहीं है। जिसके कारण पूरे परिवार का चौतरफा विकास नहीं हो पाता।

अतः भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि "महिला सशक्तिकरण" योजना के तहत मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र को विशेष पैकेज दिया जाए जिससे महिलाओं का सामाजिक, आर्थिक, मानसिक विकास हो सके।

(x)Need to convert meter gauge railway lines from Sitapur to Sahajanpur, Sitapur to Lucknow and Sitapur to Lakhimpur into broad gauge

श्रीमती कौसर जहां (सीतापुर): मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र सीतापुर से शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर से लखनऊ एवं सीतापुर से लखीमपुर के लिए रेलवे की मीटरगेज लाईन होने के कारण यहाँ की जनता को आवागमन में अत्यंत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है साथ ही धन एवं समय का अपव्यय होता है । सीतापुर में रेल की सुगमता नहीं होने के कारण यह क्षेत्र औद्योगिक रूप से अत्यंत पिछड़ा हुआ है ।

अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि सीतापुर-शाहजहांपुर, सीतापुर-लखनऊ एवं सीतापुर-लखीमपुर के लिए रेल यात्रा सुगम बनाने हेतु रेलवे की मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्रॉडगेज लाइन में बदले जाने हेतु शीघ्र अति आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाय । यह जनहित में अति आवश्यक है ।

(xi) Need to operate Kanyakumari Express (Train No. 12634) via platform No. 1 in Nagercoil Junction Railway Station and to operate all trains through platform no. 1 in KZT railway station until a Footover Bridge is constructed

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (KANYAKUMARI): I have been repeatedly requesting the Railways department to operate Train No. 12634, Kanyakumari Express via Platform No.1 in Nagercoil Junction (NCJ) railway Station. But no action has been taken in this regard so far. It is said that Kanyakumari Express is operated through Platform No.3 because of the arrival timing of train no. 16724, Ananthapuri Express. If Ananthapuri Express is the reason for the change of platform for the Kanyakumari Express, I would request the railway authorities to operate Ananthapuri Express in its previous timings as to depart Thiruvananthapuram Central at 16:20 hrs instead of the new timing 16:10 hrs.

Thousands of people are ready to agitate for this small cause, which is a prestigious matter for the people of Kanyakumari District. I, therefore, request Hon'ble Minister of Railway to make necessary arrangements to operate 12634, Kanyakumari Express via Platform No.1 from NCJ railway station as early as possible.

The Trivandrum Division of Indian Railways makes the passengers of Kanyakumari District suffer in some or the other way in recent times. It is well known to the railway authorities that KZT railway station is a 'D' grade crossing station and having platforms on both sides of the track. They also know that thousands of passengers travel through this station every day. Knowing all the facts, the railway is not coming forward to improve the infrastructure facilities. There is no vehicle parking shed, no proper drinking water facility, no adequate platform shelter, no foot over bridge, no lighting facility, no stoppage for important long distance trains.

The railway authorities have made most of the trains operate through platform No.2 in KZT railway station for more than 50 days. When the train arrives in Platform No.2, the passengers including sick, women, and aged persons pass the railway track without the guarantee of their lives. As there is no Foot Over Bridge in KZT railway station, I would kindly request you, for the welfare of the people to operate all the trains through platform No.1 until until a Foot Over Bridge is constructed completely.

(xii)Need to undertake regular revision of royalty rate on coal in Odisha

श्री यशवंत लागुरी (क्यांझर):खान संबंधी मालिकाना हक के स्थानांतरण एवं इन खानों से राजस्व प्राप्त करने हेतु राज्य सरकार रॉयल्टी के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से धन प्राप्त करती है । राज्य सरकार को रॉयल्टी दिये जाने हेतु स्टडी ग्रुप द्वारा जो रॉयल्टी की दर निर्धारित होनी चाहिए वह तीन साल में एक बार होनी चाहिए जिनका पालन केंद्र सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा है । राज्य सरकार को नागरिक सुविधा के लिए कई विकास कार्य इन खान स्थलों के पास करने होते हैं । बढ़ती महंगाई से इन विकास कार्यों की लागत बढ़ रही है परंतु रॉयल्टी की दरों में कई सालों से कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है । मेरा गृह राज्य ओडिशा, जिसमें कई खाने हैं उनसे जो रॉयल्टी प्राप्त हो रही है वह काफी साल पूर्व निर्धारित दरों से प्राप्त हो रही है जो बहुत ही कम है जिनसे विकास कार्य नहीं हो पाते हैं । स्टडी ग्रुप द्वारा जो सलाह दी जाती है उनको नहीं माना जा रहा है उसमें कई कमियाँ बताई जा रही है । अगर उपरोक्त रॉयल्टी की दरें नहीं बढ़ाई गईं तो कई राज्यों में इन खानों में खनन कार्यों में दिक्कत हो सकती है ।

सरकार से अनुरोध है कि खान संबंधी रॉयल्टी की दरों में विकास कार्यों के अनुरूप उत्पादन लागत के हिसाब से बढ़ोतरी की जाये ।

(xiii) Need to take measures to make underground water and rivers including Ganga in Bihar arsenic-free and provide clean drinking water to the people in the State

श्री जगदानंद सिंह (बक्सर): बिहार प्रदेश के कई भागों में पेयजल का संकट है। पानी की कमी तथा पानी के गिरते स्तर के अलावा पानी में हानिकारक घुलनशील पदार्थ का होना स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव डाल रहा है। उत्तर बिहार के कई इलाकों में पानी में आयर्न की मात्रा के कारण वर्षों से प्रभावित आबादी आज भी अभिशप्त है। दक्षिण बिहार विशेषकर गंगा के किनारे अवस्थित बक्सर तथा भोजपुर जिलों के सैंकड़ों गाँव आर्सेनिक तथा क्लोराइड युक्त पानी पीने के लिए बेबस है। भू-जल के प्रदूषण का प्रभाव गर्भवती महिलाओं, बच्चों, युवकों एवं बुजुर्गों को समान रूप से प्रभावित करता है। बच्चे विकलांग पैदा हो रहे हैं। युवकों एवं बुजुर्गों में चर्मरोग का प्रभाव स्पष्ट दिखता है। आर्सेनिक की तय सीमा से हजार गुना अधिक मात्रा में पानी में मौजूद पाया गया है।

आजादी के पैंसठ वर्ष बीतने के बाद भी बिहार राज्य की इस आबादी के लिए यदि विशेष कार्य नहीं चलाया गया तो यह समस्या और भी जटिल होती जाएगी। पानी की कमी ने घुलनशील पदार्थों को और हानिकारक बना दिया है।

अतः सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि भूगर्भ जल की मात्रा की बढ़ोतरी के प्रयास के साथ गंगा या अन्य नदियों के सतही जल को स्वच्छ बनाकर पाईप जलापूर्ति की व्यवस्था करें तथा बड़े आकार के चापाकल को गहराई में गाड़कर विषैले पानी से मुक्ति दिलाए।

(xiv) Need to take necessary steps regarding Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project

डॉ. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (दौसा): माननीय मुख्यमंत्री राजस्थान, हरियाणा एवं महामहिम राज्यपाल महोदय पंजाब के मध्य दिनांक 15.5.1984 को रोपड़ थर्मल पावर स्टेशन एवं आनंदपुर साहिब हाईडल परियोजना शुरू करने के बारे में एक अनुबंध हुआ है। इस अनुबंध का पार्ट द्वितीय नांगल रिजरेवायर से आनंदपुर साहिब हाईडल परियोजना हाईडल चैनल के संबंध में है, जिसका सब क्लोज निम्नानुसार है।

" आनंदपुर साहिब हाईडल परियोजना, मुकेरियान हाईडल परियोजना, थीम बांध परियोजना, अपर बारी दोआब चैनल स्टेज-द्वितीय एवं शाहपुरकांडी हाईडल परियोजना से हरियाणा एवं राजस्थान राज्य द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन में हिस्सा मांगने के संदर्भ में यह स्वीकार किया गया कि भारत सरकार इस प्रकार को उच्चतम न्यायालय में राय हेतु प्रस्तुत करेगी एवं उच्चतम न्यायालय से प्राप्त राय सभी राज्य जिनके मध्य अनुबंध हुआ है, को प्रेषित की जायेगी जो कि उन्हें मान्य होगी।

सब पैरा (अ) एवं (ब) उच्चतम न्यायालय में भेजने जाने वाले टी.ओ.आर. के संबंध में है।"

अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि भारत सरकार इस प्रकरण को उच्चतम न्यायालय में राय हेतु प्रस्तुत करेगी एवं उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा प्राप्त राय सभी राज्यों जिनके मध्य अनुबंध हुआ है को मान्य होगी।

पंजाब सिंचाई व विद्युत हेतु रावी नदी पर शाहपुर कांडी बैराज का निर्माण करना चाहता है। 1981 के अनुबंध के तहत इस प्रोजेक्ट में जो भी पानी आयेगा, वो सहभागी राज्यों के मध्य बंटवारे योग्य है। राजस्थान का यह अनुभव रहा है कि पंजाब बीबीएमबी द्वारा आवंटित जल रावी नदी पर निर्मित रणजीत सागर बांध से नहीं छोड़ता है। भारत सरकार के जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने शाहपुर कांडी परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित किया है। राष्ट्रीय परियोजना होने के कारण राजस्थान का यह मत है कि इसका कंट्रोल बीबीएमबी के पास होना चाहिए।

राजस्थान राज्य ने सचिव उर्जा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार को पत्रांक दिनांक 22.12.09 द्वारा इस संदर्भ में आज की स्थिति से अवगत कराने हेतु आग्रह किया है लेकिन इस संबंध में कोई प्रत्युत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय राजस्थान ने पत्र दिनांक 20.08.10 द्वारा माननीय उर्जा मंत्री, भारत सरकार से निवेदन किया है कि शाहपुर कांडी परियोजना का कंट्रोल बीबीएम के पास होना चाहिए तथा 1984 के अधिनियम के तहत विद्युत बंटवारे के संबंध में प्रकरण माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय को प्रस्तुत करें।

... (Interruptions)

14.0 ½ hrs.

At this stage Shri Ganesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ये सब बातें रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएंगी।

(Interruptions) ...*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

14.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 28, 2012/Bhadrapada 6, 1934 (Saka).



* Not recorded.