

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और उनका समाधान करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क) इस समय लखनऊ के साथ आठ जिला मुख्यालय, जैसे आगरा, इलाहाबाद, फाजाबाद, गाजियाबाद, कानपुर, रायबरेली, उन्नाव और वाराणसी एस.टी.डी. सुविधा के जरिए जुड़े हैं। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान छः अतिरिक्त जिला मुख्यालयों को लखनऊ से एस.टी.डी. सुविधा के जरिए जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) एक ओर तो खासकर स्विचिंग और पारंपरिण उपस्कर सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं दूसरी ओर एस.टी.डी. सुविधा की जिला मुख्यालयों और राज्य की राजधानी के बीच मांग बहुत अधिक है। अतः इसकी स्थापना योजनाबद्ध रूप में उत्तरोत्तर की जा रही है।

Rules regarding opening of branch Post Offices/Sub-offices and Recruitment of Staff in Rural Areas

1882. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Government for enhancing postal services in the rural areas and recruitment of staff thereto;

(b) what factors are considered for opening branch-post offices and sub-offices in rural areas;

(c) whether the Government is considering any modification of the existing rules in regard to opening of branch-post offices and sub-offices and recruitment of staff;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) During Sixth Five Year Plan period (1978-83)

Govt. have launched a programme for expansion of postal facilities in rural areas and recruitment of additional staff by opening 25000 new branch post offices, providing postal counter facilities through mobile post offices to 50,000 villages, installing 2,50,000 letter boxes and appointing 50,000 Extra Departmental Agents to improve daily delivery services to villages and to ensure efficient clearance of letter boxes. Under all these schemes, total employment is expected to be 1 lakh. The Extra Departmental Staff are recruited from amongst the local villagers having prescribed educational and age, qualifications and some other source of income (in the case of Branch Postmasters only) preference being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The factors considered for opening of a branch post office in rural areas and its upgradation to sub-post office are given in the Statement.

(c) to (e). The norms for opening of post offices in rural areas have been revised and liberalised recently. There is at present no proposal to modify the method of recruitment of Extra Departmental Staff for Branch Post Offices.

Statement

Norms for opening a branch post office in Rural area and its upgradation to sub Post Offices.

Opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in rural areas

Every Gram Panchayat village having no post office within a distance of 3 K.Ms. is eligible to have its own post office, provided the proposed post office is expected to earn a minimum income of 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

If it is a non-grain Panchayat village, it should, in addition to the above two conditions, have a minimum population of 2000.

In hilly, backward and tribal areas, the minimum income criterion is fixed

only 10 per cent of the cost. The population criterion in the case of non-gram panchayat villages in such areas has been fixed at 1000. The distance criterion is however the same for all areas viz. there should be no post office already existing within 3 Kms. of a proposed post office.

Upgrading of extra departmental branch post office

All extra departmental branch post offices having public call offices or telegraph facilities are to be upgraded to extra departmental sub post offices.

All extra departmental branch post offices having a work-load of between 4 and 5 hours are also to be upgraded to extra departmental sub post offices.

Upgrading to departmental sub post offices

An E.D. Branch office is eligible to be upgraded to a departmental S.O. if the sub office with which it is in account has more than 20 Branch Offices already in account with it (the sub office). The Branch Office could also be ungraded if it has over 5 hours of work, irrespective of the number of Branch Offices in account with its account (or sub) office. In any case, on upgradation, the loss on the new departmental Sub Office should not exceed Rs. 1000 per annum in rural areas.

Adverse effect of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976 on Industrial Units

1883. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act has adversely affected the ability of industrial units to mortgage their land against loans from banks;

(b) if so, whether industries have complained against it; and

(c) if so, steps taken to help the industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Under the guideline issued by the Government of India governing exemption to vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for industrial purposes, the land holder can mortgage it without possession for raising a loan from a financial institution for running the existing industry on the land and/or for its expansion.

द्वैरिया/कसाया में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना

1884. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह दताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है तथा क्या ये विद्यालय केवल बड़े नगरों के लिए ही होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में द्वैरिया जिला मुख्यालय या कसाया में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बड़े नगरों के लिए ही नहीं होते हैं । क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलते समय निम्नलिखित बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है :-

1. नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल्स) खोलने का प्रस्ताव पर विचार केवल तभी किया जाता है :-

(अ) जब निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं :-

(क) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ।

(ग) संघशासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन ।