

This would provide a lead time of nearly 10 years for the projects to yield production in 1989—2000 AD.

(b) Presently about 50 drills of CMPDI, 100 drills of MEC, 16 drills of State Governments (12 of M.P. and 4 of Orissa) and about 30 drills of private contractors are deployed in the various coalfields for detailed coal exploration by CMPDI. The CMPDI proposes to acquire another 15 drills of medium and deep capacity which are likely to go into operation shortly. Considering that certain drills will always be under maintenance, it is expected that on an average about 200 drills will be deployed from 1983 onwards. CMPDI has also embarked upon the development and introduction of modern technologies in coal exploration with a view to expediting and economising the same as well as for obtaining additional data required for modern mechanised mines.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Which are the Southern States that have been covered by this programme? What are the findings of coal in the Southern States?

SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA: Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI ERA ANGRASU: The second part of my question, relating to the findings, has not been answered. Now I come to my second supplementary. Have we imported, or have plans to import, modern machinery for better coal mining?

SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA: So far as the machinery required for modern coal mining is concerned, he should put a separate question.

श्री मोती साईं धार० चौधरी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लोल और मेहसाना के तेल गैस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा गहराई पर अच्छा कोयला मिल रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में क्या वास्तविक स्थिति है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): So far as Mehsana is concerned, it is true that there is information about large coal deposits. We are contemplating classification so that the entire coal could be properly utilized. The whole thing is in the exploration process at this stage and it is not possible for me to give the details.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हाजीपुर को पटना स्थानीय टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत लाना

* 121. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में गंगा पर पुल बनाने के बाद हाजीपुर पटना का हिस्सा बन गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच ट्रंक काल में भारी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) क्या हाजीपुर को पटना स्थानीय टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं। पटना और हाजीपुर के बीच ट्रंक काल मिलने में कोई अधिक बिलम्ब या कठिनाई नहीं हुई है। औसत रूप से अर्जेंट कालों में लगभग 15 मिनट और साधारण ट्रंक कालों में लगभग आठ घंटे का बिलम्ब होता है ;

(ग) जी नहीं। हाजीपुर और पटना की अपनी अलग-अलग नगरपालिकाएं

हैं और ये शहर दो पृथक् राजस्व जिलों में स्थित हैं। विभागीय नीति के अनुसार दोनों एक्सचेंज प्रणालियों के अपने अलग टेलीफोन स्थानीय इलाके हैं।

Loss due to Strikes and Lockouts

*122. SHRI M. V. CHANDASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether strikes and lockouts accounted for loss of over 77 lakhs of mandays in the country during the first five months of 1982; and

(b) whether total number of mandays lost in the public sector was more than the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) According to reports received at Labour Bureau upto 17-7-1982, 7.65 million mandays were lost during the period January to May, 1982.

(b) No Sir. The number of mandays lost in public and private sector during the period January to May, 1982 were 0.81 and 6.84 million respectively.

Identification and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

*125. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHR P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent specific guidelines to various States and Union Territories to identify and rehabilitate bonded labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States which have

taken various measures for the above purpose so far;

(c) the number of bonded labour identified by each of those States in the last three years; and

(d) what specific measures have been taken by these States to rehabilitate the bonded labour identified during that period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). a statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As per the reports received from the State Governments, of eleven States the total number of bonded labourers identified and freed as on 30-6-82 is 1,44,930 of which 84,269 have been rehabilitated. A statement showing the state-wise position is appended. The Ministry of Labour has been issuing instructions to the State Governments from time to time to conduct periodic surveys through their existing agencies for identification of bonded labour. The latest instructions issued to the State Governments on identification of bonded labour in February, 82 and May, 1982 are as under:—

(a) Identification may be done through house-hold surveys by the Revenue Department with the help of available field agencies like the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Zonal Directorate Backward Classes Welfare, Tribal Research Bureau and on the lines of the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation for the Units through the 32 nd round.

(b) Such identification may be done during the surveys/census being undertaken for identifying target groups for allotment of house-sites/houses.

(c) Such surveys may be integrated with preparation of village plans under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.