

1	2	3	4
10.	Kalkandy	palghat	25 lines
11.	Chument	Cannanore	25 lines
12.	Ancheri	Idukki	25 lines
13.	Padinjarangadi	Palghat	50 lines
14.	Perumpilavu	Trichur	50 lines
15.	Anavilasa m	Idukki	50 lines
16.	Mammoodu	Kottayam	50 lines
17.*	vallikunam	Alleppey	25 lines
18.*	valayar	palghat	50 lines
19.*	Chombla	Calicut	50 lines.

*Already opened during 1982-83

Telephone exchanges in Kerala in Group Dialing System

2613. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone exchanges of Kerala are now included in the Group Dialing System, with details thereof;

(b) whether Government are having any scheme to bring more telephone exchanges of Kerala into the Group Dialing System; and

(c) if so, their names and details and the action taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHR YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 273 out of a total of 496 telephone exchanges in Kerala State are having group dialing facility. 38 group dialing centres serve the neighbouring small auto exchanges.

(b) Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of group dialing equipment.

(c) Details of group dialing schemes will be worked out after availability of equipment is reasonably assured.

Price of newsprint and supply of newsprint to newspapers

2614. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of rise in the price of newsprint in the last ten years;

(b) what is the percentage of rise in the price of the National Dailies in the last ten years; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply newsprint at subsidised rate to newspapers enabling the lower and middle class people to purchase newspapers at a lower rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) Between April 1972 and

September, 1982, the price of imported newsprint went up by 349.8 per cent (approximately). The price of indigenous newsprint produced by NEPA Mills went up by 281.8 per cent (approximately) during the same period.

(b) The average price of big dailies with a circulation of more than 50,000 per publishing day increased by 149 per cent (approximately) between 1971 and 1981.

(c) No, Sir. However, small papers do not pay the Customs duty on imported newsprint supplied to them and medium papers pay Rs. 275.00 per tonne which is one-third of the Customs duty charged on big newspapers

Construction and working of National Labour Institute

2615. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of National Labour Institute;

(b) what are the names and number of Executive Members of this Organisation and its functions;

(c) whether this Institute has any common project with Gandhi Peace Foundation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have unearthed any irregularities in collection of data particularly regarding Bonded Labour;

(e) what is the difference between the Government Report regarding number of bonded labourers and the report submitted by the Gandhi peace Foundation; and

(f) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRIMATI MOHISINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Review Committee was set up by the General

Council to review the functioning of the National Labour Institute and to suggest ways and means to strengthen it further. The Committee was also to examine the Memorandum of the Association and Rules of the Institute and suggest appropriate modifications in order to stream-line the functioning of the Institute. The Committee submitted its report in November, 1981.

(b) The number of Executive Members as on 1st April, 1982 was 9; their names and functions of the Executive Council are given at Statements I and II respectively.

(c) At present the Institute has no common project with the Gandhi Peace Foundation. Earlier, the Gandhi Peace Foundation conducted a National Sample Survey in 1978-79 in 10 States on the incidence of bonded labour.

(d) The Gandhi Peace Foundation had conducted in 1978-79 a National Sample Survey in 10 States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh on the incidence of bonded labour. This survey was based on a random sample drawn from the total of 4,50,119 villages in the aforesaid 10 States selected for the purpose. Finally 1,000 villages from out of 4,50,119 villages were selected. Every 450th village in census list of villages of each State starting with a random number was selected for the Survey.

The National Labour Institute New Delhi, was associated with the survey during the initial stage only.

(e) On the basis of the Gandhi Peace Foundation Report, estimated number of bonded labour was 26.17 lakhs whereas according to reports received from the State Governments the total number of bonded labourers identified as on 30-6-1982 is 1,44,930.