

हो तो उसके साथ संबंधित उच्च न्यायालय के अधिकार के अधीन जारी किया गया अंग्रेजी भाषा में उसका अनुवाद संलग्न किया जायगा।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 के खण्ड (1) के उपखण्ड (क) के अन्तर्गत जब तक संसद कानून द्वारा अन्यथा व्यवस्था नहीं करती, उच्चतम न्यायालय [की] सभी कार्यवाही अंग्रेजी भाषा में की जायगी।

(ख) और (ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 4 के अधीन 26 जनवरी, 1975 के बाद राजभाषा संबंधी एक ससदीय समिति का गठन किया जाना है। यह समिति संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजन के लिये हिन्दी के प्रयोग में हुई प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण करेगी और उस पर सिफारिश करते हुये राष्ट्रपति को एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करेगी और राष्ट्रपति उसे दोनों सदनों में रखवायेंगे तथा सभी राज्य सरकारों को भिजवायेंगे।

Effect of shortage of Yarn on Tyre Industry in Goa

1347. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tyre Industries in Goa have been badly affected by shortage of yarn recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Due to difficult supply position of caprolactum and wood pulp in the international market, the indigenous availability of rayon/nylon fabric has come down resulting in a marginal shortage of yarn for these industries in the country. However, no specific complaint of shortage of yarn has been received from the unit manufacturing automobile tyres and tubes in Goa.

(b) Import of nylon and rayon tyre yarn has been permitted to the tyre units on a restricted basis.

Scheme to convert Coal into Gas and oil

1349. SHRI BIREN ENGTI:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to convert coal into gas and oil;

(b) whether international developments in regard to the prices of coal have rendered the scheme uneconomic; and

(c) whether in view of this the scheme is now being abandoned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A proposal for setting up a coal based synthetic petroleum plant has been received from the Government of West Bengal. Government have also recently set up an Expert Group to consider the technology of conversion of coal into oil.

Setting up of Coal Stockyards

1350. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up coal stockyards has been implemented to facilitate distribution;

(b) if so, the particulars of their location, quantities of stock and cost of administration, and

(c) whether this system has met with adverse reaction of the consumers and, if so, what are their objections and how Government propose to meet them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD); (a) and (b). Due to the inadequate availability of rail transport for the movement of coal for small industries, brick kilns and house-holds, only a beginning has been made in the implementation of the scheme to set up coal dumps at selected places in the country. So far, Coal Mines Authority have opened dumps in Calcutta (Howrah), Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Lucknow. Arrangements are also being made to set up the dumps at Kanpur, Meerut and Agra. More dumps will be opened at other places as soon as the railway transport availability position improves.

While the dump in Calcutta is run by Coal Mines Authority directly, those in U.P. are being managed through the U.P. State Co-operative Federation who are working as agents of Coal Mines Authority Limited. The prices of coal supplied from these dumps have been fixed by the State Government and the distribution is also made on their recommendations. The information regarding the cost of administration of these dumps and the quantities of coal in stock is being obtained and will be furnished on receipt.

(c) As the dumps in U.P. have been opened by transporting coal by road due to the non-availability of rail transport, the price of coal supplied through dumps is considered high by some consumers. Attempts are being made to arrange for the transportation of coal for dumps by rail

कोयले का मूल्य

1351. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री चम्बूलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयला खदानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

करने के समय विभिन्न प्रकार के कोयले का मूल्य क्या था तथा इस वर्ष सितम्बर में उनका मूल्य क्या था ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : कोककर कोयला खानों के 1 मई 1972 को राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले, कोककर कोयले के विभिन्न ग्रेडों के मूल्य 30.23 रुपए प्रति टन से लेकर 45 रुपए प्रति टन के बीच थे। अकोकर कोयला खानों के 1 मई, 1973 को राष्ट्रीयकरण से पहले विभिन्न ग्रेड और आकार के अकोकर कोयले के मूल्य 31.45 रुपए से 48 रुपए प्रति टन के बीच थे। सितम्बर, 1974 में प्रचलित मूल्य सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [गिन्यालय में रखा गया। देखिए, संख्या एन टी 8519/74]

Report of the Site Selection Committee for Nuclear Power Projects in Western Region

1352. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Site Selection Committee for locating future nuclear power projects in the Western region has completed its tour of Maharashtra, Goa and Gujarat regions;

(b) if so, the names of the places in these regions inspected/studied by the Committee; and

(c) whether the committee has finalised its report and if so, its main findings?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Gujarat (including Saurashtra), three sites, viz., Mahuva, Baland and Kakrapar and in Maharashtra