

tonne CVD. Thus, on every tonne of stainless steel sheets imported as angles for circles, the exchequer loses about Rs. 40,000 in the form of duty besides the foreign exchange cost of Rs. 222,000 per tonne.

The indigenous industry circles point out that the Government is expected to lose over Rs. 200 crores in customs duties alone, besides the outflow of foreign exchange of over Rs. 100 crores if the loopholes are not plugged by suitable amendments to the customs tariff Act and the Import policy.

The Government apathy in this connection would only aggravate the plight of the languishing domestic stainless steel producers, it is feared.

In these circumstances I would request the Government to kindly take up this problem with right earnest so that not only the small business men, lakhs and lakhs of middle class and lower middle class people of the country who are the regular users of stainless steel will be able to redress their difficulties.

(iii) EXTENSION OF SITAPUR—MILANI RAILWAY LINE UPTO DUDHUWA.

श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा (खेरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अत्याधिक महत्व के विषय पर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ ।

मेरा लोक-सभा क्षेत्र खेरी लखीमपुर यों तो पहले ही काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है और गरीब लोगों के लिए काफी समस्याएं अभी हैं, तो भी एक समस्या जो इस समय उग्र रूप धारण किए हुए है, वह है कि जो गाड़ी पहले सीतापुर से दुधुवा स्टेशन पर चलती थी, उसको अब सिर्फ मिलानी स्टेशन तक ही चलाया जा रहा है । इसके अलावा इस क्षेत्र को अन्य रेल सेवाओं से भी वंचित करने की खबर है ।

सीतापुर से दुधुवा रेल सेवा जो कि हजारों लोगों के लिये सुविधा का साधन है, उसको तुरन्त चालू किया जाना चाहिए । इस रेल सेवा से ये लोग रोजाना मिलानी से दुधुवा आते-जाते हैं । इन दोनों जगहों का इस रेल सेवा से तुरन्त मि करना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि लोग अलान बैगरहा इसी गाड़ी से पहुंचते थे । इस गाड़ी के कैंसिल करने से अब समस्या बहुत गम्भीर हो गई है ।

मेरी रेल मंत्री जी से मांग है कि वे तुरन्त सीतापुर—मिलानी रेल सेवा को दुधुवा तक जाने का आदेश दें ।

(iv) EXTENSION OF T.V. NETWORK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Under Rule 377, I wish to bring to the attention of the House the subject of setting up of Television Transmitters in the country.

It needs no argument to prove that there is powerful impact of television on people's ideas and opinions. It is one of the most effective forms of mass media to educate public opinion. In India, where a fairly large percentage of population is still illiterate, television can play a vital role in enlisting the voluntary and active cooperation of the common man for nation-building projects, such as Family Planning. In view of its immense educative possibilities, the extension of the television network throughout the country should be one of the top priorities of the Government. And, with the launching of INSAT, this no longer remains merely a Utopian goal.

At the moment, only 16 per cent of the country's population is covered by Television. The Sixth Five-year Plan has envisaged increasing it to 33 per cent by the end of March, 1985 and has allocated Rs. 87 crores for setting up regional Television Stations.