

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

services as mentioned above supplies of daily necessities to the city of Calcutta are greatly disrupted causing financial loss to the poor vendors and others.

Considering the above aspects, it is a necessity to have the third Dn. line Ex. Bandel to Bhadreswar extended immediately so that the smooth and quick running of the train services may be made possible by the Railway administration and at the same time minimising the trouble of the daily office passengers, teachers, students etc.

Nevertheless, for getting facility of train services, most of the people are likely to build dwelling houses on both sides, close to the railway lines and this may put obstruction to the proposed extension of lines, sidings, new lines etc. Now is the best time to acquire the private lands on both the sides of the existing lines between Bandel-Bhadreswar for new construction of the third down line. At present, it may be easy to acquire the vacant land for which a small amount of compensation has to be paid to the owners of the private lands.

In view of the above circumstances, I would urge the Railway Ministry to undertake early traffic survey of the proposed line and include the above demand in railway works programme immediately and also provide necessary budget allotment in the next Railway Budget for a third Dn. line Ex-Bandel to Bhadreswar from where there already exists one third line upto Howrah.

(iv) LOSSES IN TALCHER UNIT OF FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrah):
Sir, under Rule 377. I raise the following matter of public importance.

Sir, the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa is one of the coal based Fertilizer units in the country, the other one being Ramagundam in Andhra Pra-

desh. This particular unit at Talcher had gone into commercial production in November, 1980 with the total investment of Rs. 220 crores. But, from the beginning the plant at Talcher runs at a colossal loss. The Cumulative loss upto March 31st, 1981 i.e., from November, 1980 to March, 1981 is about Rs. 18 crores. Thereafter, the average loss in every month is about 3 crores while the average rate of production per day is only 94 tonnes i.e., less than 7 per cent of the scheduled rated capacity utilization. While at Ramagundam other coal based unit is about 45 per cent of the rated capacity utilisation. But the most irony of fact is that being the lowest capacity utilised unit in the country, its overtime payment to the employees is the highest of all F.C.I. Plants in India today. The actual figures stand upto June 1981 is more than 40 crores. It is said, a worker who even comes for half an hour gets overtime for 8 hours.

The main reasons for these colossal losses are managerial lapses, bad administration, wastages and faulty decision makings in the plant.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to constitute a high power committee consisting of M.Ps of both the Houses of Parliament to go into the details of the defects and set right the things at Talcher in the interest of the National economy as a whole.

(v) PROBLEMS OF WEAVERS OF UTTAR PRADESH DUE TO RISING PRICES OF YARN AND CHEMICALS

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :
मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य भागों में बुनकरों को आर्थिक स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन बिड़ती चली जा रही है क्योंकि सूत और कैंमिकल्स की कीमतों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। हथकरघा उद्योग में जगे हुए देश के करोड़ों बुनकर