

It is gratifying to note that Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has taken effective steps to expand the television network in our country so as to cover 70 per cent population by the end of 1984.

It is a virtual media revolution which will go a long way in not only educating, informing and entertaining the people but also bringing about national integration.

The Ministry has taken decision to expand the T.V. through low power transmitters in the border towns of Rajasthan viz. Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Sriganganagar. These districts are very large in size and are sparsely populated. The low transmitters will have a viewing range of only 15 kms. Only 5 per cent of the population of these districts will be benefited as against target of 70 per cent proposed to be covered in the country.

All these districts are exposed to Pakistan T.V. signals which are very powerful. We can counter-act the Pakistani propaganda only if we are considerably strengthening our media in these areas.

It is, therefore, requested that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting may take immediate decision for installing high power transmitters in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Sriganganagar.

- (iv) Need to convene a meeting of the Joint Bipartite Committee for coal industry

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : Sir, there is deep resentment prevailing among several lakh coal workers for non-convening of the Joint Tripartite Committee for coal industry. Central trade unions, namely, CITU, INTUC, AITUC, BMS and HMS have demanded such a meeting. CIL management has been refusing to do so despite a lapse of nearly 4 months since the bipartite national agree-

ment for coal industry was signed. Central trade unions demand to discuss the question of production and performance is also being rejected by the CIL management.

Several clause of the coal agreement have not yet been implemented. Sub-committees formed to implement some of the clauses of the agreement are not progressing well. Meanwhile, the management is giving unilateral interpretation to some of the clauses of the agreement despite the objections of the workers.

The management has resorted to arbitrary deduction of 8 days' wages even for one day's unauthorised absence. Transfers and termination of thousands of workers on flimsy grounds and curtailment of existing facilities are only aggravating the situation. Lack of safety provisions are resulting in accidents and loss of life of several workers.

In view of this the CITU, AITUC, HMS and BMS have called a national convention of coal miners on 24-25 March at Asansol to review the situation and decide the future course of action.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the serious situation prevalent in the sensitive sector of our economy. If matters are not sorted out in time, it may result in stoppage.

- (v) Need for Central financial assistance and administrative control to run sainik school in the country

श्री दौलत राम सारख (चुरू) : सन् 1961 में पूरे देश में सैनिक स्कूलों की स्थापना की गई है। इनके नीति निर्धारण का कार्य बोर्ड आफ गवर्नर्स करता है, जिसकी देखरेख हेतु रक्षा मंत्रालय का उप सचिव इस बोर्ड का मानद सचिव होता है। केन्द्र सरकार नीति निर्धारण करती है परन्तु इन सैनिक स्कूलों का आर्थिक भार वहन करने

[श्री दीलत राम सारण]

का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर है। आजकल ऐसे 18 सैनिक स्कूल हैं। प्रधानाचार्य, रजिस्ट्रार, प्रधानाध्यापक तो रक्षा मंत्रालय की सुरक्षा-सेनाओं के सक्रिय सेवा के सदस्य होते हैं, बाकी स्टाफ राज्य सरकार से अपना वेतन पाता है। इस प्रकार ये विद्यालय दोहरी शासन व्यवस्था से त्रस्त हैं। छात्रों को मिलने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की बढ़ाई गई रकम छात्रों को न केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है और न राज्य सरकार।

राजस्थान में चित्तौड़गढ़ में एक सैनिक स्कूल है। शिक्षा भवन एवं छात्रावास बहुत पुराने हैं लेकिन उसकी रख रखाव अच्छी न होने के कारण इनकी हालत जीर्णोद्धार है। यहां के शैक्षणिक स्टाफ को सेवा निवृत्त पर पेंशन व ब्रेचुइटी आदि का लाभ नहीं मिलता है और न योग्यतानुसार वेतन ही मिलता है। इससे निरंतर इन संस्थाओं के शिक्षा स्तर में गिरावट हो रही है। शैक्षणिक स्टाफ भी कुव्यवस्था का शिकार है।

छात्रों पर प्रतिदिन जो व्यय किया जाता है, वह बहुत ही कम है। उपयुक्त भोजन व्यवस्था के अभाव में छात्रों में बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। स्कूल में छात्रों के स्वास्थ्य एवं बीमारी को देखने के लिए चिकित्सक की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इन समस्त सैनिक स्कूलों सहित चित्तौड़गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल की आर्थिक एवं प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारी वहन करे, विद्यालय की आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक स्तर में गिरावट को रोकें और प्रतिभावान छात्रों के नैतिक स्तर एवं मनो-

बल को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए अन्य सम्यक कदम उठाएं।

(vi) Need to start 'auction sale' of tobacco through Tobacco Board for stabilisation of tobacco prices

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur : Tobacco growers, especially the producers of Virginia tobacco, when in Andhra, Karnataka and Gujarat had to be assisted on two occasions by the Central Government through large scale purchases made by the state Trading Corporation, i e. in 1977-78 and 1982-83. What with the non-availability of adequate trained staff and adhoc crash arrangements which had to be made by STC at the stage of purchase of tobacco and also during the grading and storing of the purchased tobacco, the STC sustained heavy losses and growers failed to gain adequate protection and satisfaction. So Government appointed a Working Group to consider and suggest steps to be taken by Government to bring better stability in the tobacco market, ensure a fair and remunerative price to the tobacco growers and maximise export earning. This working group has suggested that a crash programme should be undertaken by Government, through the statutorily established Tobacco Board to introduce auction system to cover all the tobacco growing areas in Andhra Pradesh to start with. The Working Group has therefore recommended that the Tobacco Board should go ahead gearing itself for the introduction of the permanent infrastructure and in the meanwhile, Tobacco Board should conduct test auctions in Andhra Pradesh in 1984. I suggest that Government should allot at least Rs. 3 crores to enable the Board to make all the needed arrangements to face the challenge of the 1984 crop season.

(vii) Need to ban import of rayon thread

श्री जनन्याय पाटिल (ठाणे) : महाराष्ट्र के धाने जिले में रेयान के धागे बनाने वाली दो कम्पनियां (1) नेशनल रेयान कारपो-