

surplus of molasses and alcohol. Now we are exporting molasses and alcohol and we are earning foreign exchange.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** It has been established by several advanced countries of the world including Brazil and they have been using alcohol mixing with petrol. They claim that the pollutant ingredients of petrol have been reduced by mixing it with petrol.

In our country we have been guessing every year whether the distilleries are going to be closed down because there is no demand to lift their produce by the Government: This is particularly so in Uttar Pradesh. On the one hand there is a surplus production of alcohol in our country; but on the other hand we are purchasing petrol and petroleum products from abroad by investing huge amounts of foreign exchange. Therefore I don't find any relevance in the argument that alcohol which is abundantly available in our country will not be mixed with petrol, particularly keeping in view the reduction of the incidence of pollution.

**SHRI J. VENGALA RAO:** There are two supplementaries. One is about mixing alcohol with petrol and another is that in Uttar Pradesh they are not lifting the alcohol. The first one has been answered by the Petroleum Minister. In November 1988 he mentioned clearly that at present the production of petrol in the country is sufficient to meet the requirements. As such there is no scheme under consideration to mix alcohol with petrol. This is very costly. Two years back we were importing industrial alcohol. Fortunately now the rains are good. That is why we are now getting sufficient quantity of alcohol and we are using it.

We are lifting it from Uttar Pradesh also. This year we have lifted it and exported it. We got the foreign exchange also.

#### **Introduction of Store and forward Telegraph System In North-Western States**

\*805. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for the introduction of Store and Forward Telegraph System (SFT) has made any headway in North-Western States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the names of the centres in each one of these States where it has been introduced alongwith the date of introduction and the number of Telegraph Offices linked to these main centres in each State;

(c) the programme for introduction of the system in the final year of the Seventh Plan and the places in each one of these States where it would be introduced/extended during this year; and

(d) the advantages of the SFT system as compared to the traditional Morse Code System?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO):** (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

Store and Forward Telegraph Systems have been commissioned during 1988-89 at Ambala and Chandigarh. Equipments have been received at Shimla and Jammu Tawi and installation of the same is being carried out.

Date of commissioning and the Telegraph Offices linked are given in Annexures I and II below.

The programme is as follows:

Himachal Pradesh	-	Shimla
Jammu & Kashmir	-	Jammu Tawi

The Micro-processor based SFT System handles transit traffic automatically, thereby reducing transit delays to telegrams.

**ANNEXURE-I**


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<b>Name of the State</b>	:	Punjab/Chandigarh
<b>Name of the Centre</b>	:	Chandigarh
<b>Date of Commissioning</b>	:	30-03-89

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*The following Telegraph Offices are connected to this Centre:*

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1. Chandigarh (2 terminals)	7. Ludhiana-Millerganj
2. Chandigarh Sec. 27	8. Amritsar
3. Nangal	9. Jalandhar
4. Ferozepur	10. Pathankot
5. Moga	11. Hoshiarpur
6. Ludhiana	12. Ambala (Inter SFT)
	13. Simla (Inter SFT)

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**ANNEXURE-II**


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<b>Name of the State</b>	:	Haryana
<b>Name of the Centre</b>	:	Ambala
<b>Date of Commissioning</b>	:	30-3-1989

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*The following Telegraph Offices are connected to this centre:*

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1. Ambala (2 Terminals)	9. Yamuna Nagar
2. Ambala City	10. Rajpura
3. Hissar	11. Patiala
4. Bhiwani	12. Chandigarh (Inter SFT)
5. Sonapat	13. Simla (Inter SFT)
6. Kurukshetra	
7. Karnal	
8. Panipat	

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PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:  
I have gone through the statement but I don't find the names of telegraph offices which would be linked to Shimla and Jammu on the installation of SFT.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI BIR BAHADUR SINGH): Sir, the main lines in the Jammu town of Jammu will be linked with Jammu Tawi. The main lines of Himachal Pradesh will be linked with Simla.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is the definition of main? Does it mean that all the district headquarters will be covered and linked up with Shimla and Jammu respectively or does it have another categorisation? If so, on what dates?

[Translation]

SHRIBIRBAHADURSINGH: The major district headquarters and the big towns or centres where the number of telegrams is more when linked to these towns are called 'main'.

[English]

### TV Transmitters in Andhra Pradesh

\*808 SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power of some low power TV transmitters in Andhra Pradesh is proposed to be increased during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose and the amount spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

As part of the Seventh Plan of Doordarshan, schemes for the replacement of the low power (100W) TV transmitters functioning at Anantapur and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh by high power (10 KW) transmitters are under implementation. Details of the estimated capital cost on the setting up of these projects and the expenditure incurred till March 1989 are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Project</i>	<i>Capital cost</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
High Power Transmitter, Anantapur	254.00	97.55
High Power Transmitter, Tirupati	260.00	78.46

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: In the whole of the 7th Plan only two stations—Anantapur and Tirupati—have been taken up for replacement by high power transmitters. I would like to know the number of low power transmitters set up in Andhra Pradesh and why in the whole of the 7th Plan only these two stations have been taken up. I would also like to know whether there is any discrimination against the Andhra Pradesh Government in this respect.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Andhra

Pradesh already has 16 low power transmitters and we have inaugurated the 17th low power transmitter only the day before yesterday at Adilabad. The replacement of Low Power Transmitters with High Power Transmitters is a planned and graduated process and in the Seventh Five Year Plan, as has been replied in the main answer, two Low Power Transmitters are being replaced by High Power Transmitters in Andhra Pradesh. I would also like to mention that Andhra Pradesh is one of the two States in the country, which have been given the benefit