

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 30, 1982 /Chaitra  
9, 1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-  
KATASUBBALAH): Shri Bhisma  
Narain Singh, the Minister of Parlia-  
mentary Affairs, has been elected  
from the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Congratulations.

Prof. Dandavate, it looks to me that  
the House is in the mood of furogh.  
The Members do not want to sit.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raja-  
pur): Shri Bhisma Narain Singh has  
become elder statesman.

MR. SPEAKER: Why is it that they  
are attached more to the Upper  
House?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That  
House is nearer the heavens.

**Posting of Telegrams on certain  
Routes in C.T.O., New Delhi**

519. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-  
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it correct that posting of tele-  
grams has been continuing for a

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number of years on certain routes to  
certain stations in the C.T.O., New  
Delhi; and

(b) if so, the names of these sta-  
tions and what action has been taken  
to avoid posting of telegrams, to en-  
sure expeditious delivery of tele-  
grams and to avoid public complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATONS  
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) and (b).  
A statement is laid on the table of the  
house.

## Statement

(a) No, Sir. Telegrams are posted  
on certain occasions only when the  
exigency of the service so demands.  
However, telegrams have been air  
lifted on certain routes on some occa-  
sions.

(b) The following are the names of  
the stations to which telegrams have  
been air-lifted:

Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta,  
Chandigarh, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Jai-  
pur, Jammu Tawi, Kanpur, Lucknow,  
Madras, Ranchi, Srinagar and Vara-  
nasi.

The following action has been taken  
to avoid posting of telegrams and en-  
sure expeditious delivery:

(i) Development of Short-duty  
telegraphists;

(ii) crash recruitment programme  
to fill the vacant posts of tele-  
graphists.

(iii) certain procedural changes in  
operations;

- (iv) augmentation of GENTEX at Delhi and Bombay to reduce transiting delays;
- (v) close watch on performance of long distance transmission lines.
- (vi) continuous monitoring of the performance of telegraph service.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे लिए यह गुस्ताखी की बात होगी जो मैं यह कहूँ कि अपनी गलती को छिपाने के लिए ये उत्तर बड़ी सावधानी से देते हैं। गलती को कबूल करना अच्छी बात है और सावधानी से गलती का छिपाने का कोशिश करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। ये प्रश्न का उत्तर क्या देते हैं ;

“No, Sir. Telegrams are posted on certain occasions only when the exigency of the service so demands. However, telegrams have been air lifted on certain routes on some occasions.”

You have mentioned the names of the stations—Bombay, Calcutta and others.

पहला सवाल मेरा यह है कि जो आदमी अपनी गांठ का पैसा जमा कर के पहले तार का पैसा जमा कराता है, कि मेरा तार जाना चाहिए जिस से कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का जल्द पहुंच जाए और उसकी रेडियों पर खबर आ जाए। लेकिन वह तार समय पर नहीं पहुंचता। आप उस से पैसा तो ले लेते हैं तार का और जहां हवाई जहाज नहीं जाता है, वहां आप तार हवाई जहाज से न भेज कर डाक से भेजते हैं तो फिर आप तार भेजने वाले से तार का पैसा क्यों लेते हैं ? उसको एक्सेप्ट क्यों करते हैं ? अगर एक्सेप्ट करने के बाद भी आप उसे डाक से भेजते हैं तो क्या उसका पैसा तार भेजने वाले को रिफण्ड करते हैं ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों कितने तारों का पैसा ले कर तार डाक द्वारा भेजे हैं और कितना पैसा आपका डिपार्टमेंट पचा गया है ? उस पैसे को आप रिटर्न करना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोग तो चिट्ठी भी तार की माफिक भेजना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKAWANA): Sir, this is done on rare occasions where it is absolutely necessary to do so. There is a provision under the Indian Telegraphs Act for this purpose. So, when it is not possible during the late hours of evening, because in Delhi there are number of telegrams which are received from the Government organisations, banks and other organisations, at the end of the day, they send these telegrams. It is not possible, some time, to transmit the message to certain stations because the lines are disturbed and also because of the less deployment of the staff during night. There is 20 to 25 per cent absentism during night. In such cases only, it is sent by air so that it can reach earlier than the time taken to transmit by wire. Transmission by wire of a number of telegrams received during the evening period will take a lot of time and some time it will reach only the morning of the next day. Now, if it is sent by air, it will reach early. Therefore, it is done so. There is no question of refunding the amount.

So far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, there is a considerable reduction in such instances. Now, during January, 1981, from Delhi itself to the different stations, say Ahmedabad, it was sent on 10 occasions. Now it is reduced to nil in January, 1982. So far as Bombay is concerned, it was done on 8 occasions in January, 1981. During January, 1982, it is only one occasion, and so on. I can give you a

list showing that it has reduced to one instead of 10 to 15 on the earlier occasions of the corresponding month of the previous year. So, it is considerably reduced and our efforts are to further reduce it and make it nil.

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** अध्यक्ष, आप कहते हैं कि हम तार डाक के द्वारा भेजते हैं लेकिन पैसा आप वसूल करते हैं तार का । आपने एक बात यह कही कि हम लोग कोशिश करते हैं कि तार हवाई जहाज द्वारा भेजे लेकिन बहुत सी जगह हवाई जहाज नहीं जाता । अब जहाँ हवाई जहाज नहीं जाता वहाँ तो आपने तार डाक द्वारा भेजा और पैसा आपने ले लिया है तार का । क्या आप ऐसा कानून बनायेंगे या कानून में अमेंडमेंट करेंगे कि जो तार आप डाक से भेजे उसका पैसा आप रिटर्न करें ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):** When this question is asked, we must have some idea of the complexity and the wide ramifications of the whole thing. He asked about the rural telegrams. We have got telegraph offices which work all the 24-hours. We have got what is known as Combined Telegraph Offices which are 26,000 in number located in the different rural areas. They work only for a specific period. If the telegram does not reach within the particular period, the telegram will be held up. Nobody will be receiving it. Therefore, the problem of transmitting the telegram from a rural telegraph office to another rural telegraph office is different, from the problem of transmitting a telegram from a metropolitan city to another metropolitan city or from one CTO to another CTO or from one DTO to another DTO. The problems are practically different.

We made an analysis and we found that out of the originating telegrams in a particular State or a circle, as

we call it, only about 55 per cent are originating and terminating in the same area....

**AN HON. MEMBER:** He has not asked that; he has asked for figures.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** I am giving the whole picture. 45 per cent is different from that. This is the whole picture. As far as the other thing is concerned, he asked what amount of money we are collecting, that was already answered. There is a provision that if a route is not available, it would be sent by post.

Only one submission I want to make. We are now taking three steps. We had a whole review in the beginning of 1981, to send it as fast as possible. The result is that the telegrams that are sent by air-lifting have been considerably cut down and the telegrams that are sent by post have been most substantially cut down. It is now going by wire. We are lifting 2 lakh telegrams per day; the number of originating telegrams is 2 lakhs per day. This is the total. Out of that, about 0.1 per cent is sent by post and by air-lifting. The other thing is going by wire.

I want the answer to be complete. We are now introducing two systems. one is known as the genetics system. it is already there in Bombay and another in Delhi. It is being expanded. It is going to be planted in Calcutta and another at Madras which will enable the stations to get the far-out station and then to pump out the telegrams straight there rather than going through the transmitting thing. There is an experiment which is going on in Madras and that is the store and forward system. The electronic company owned by us have perfected it—I am glad to announce that the experiment has proved to be fairly good which shows that if a telegram comes, irrespective of the availability of the route, we will just store it up and, as soon as the route is available, it will be fired out to reach the other

and which will take away any inhibition or obstruction on the way. With this new system coming up, the telegraph problem will stand considerably reduced.

### Augmenting Capacity of Transmitter Wiresets

\*524. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:-

(a) Whether Government have received any proposal from the State Governments for augmenting capacity of transmitter wiresets; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) It is presumed that the reference made is to AIR's transmitters. The State Governments of Orissa, Haryana, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh had made proposals for increasing the power of some of the AIR transmitters in those States.

(b) Due to relative priorities and constraints on resources, it has not been possible to include those schemes in the current Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether priority is also given to the tribal areas, specially Indore and Ahmedabad which are adjacent to the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Yes, Sir. Importance is given to the tribal areas in the new schemes, for introduction of new projects as well as for strengthening the power of the existing transmitters.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Is there any representation received from the State of Rajasthan for augmenting the capacity of Udaipur AIR?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have not received any such representation.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि उड़ीसा, हरियाणा, त्रिपुरा और यू० पी० की सरकार ने ही सिर्फ भेजा है। हम लोग दिल्ली में रहते हैं। राज्यों के जो समाचार होते हैं, कोई भी आदमी अपने प्रान्त के समाचार नहीं सुन पाता है इस वास्ते कि ट्रांसमिटर उतने शक्तिशाली नहीं होते हैं जितने होने चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने भी अपने यहाँ ट्रांसमिटर को और ज्यादा शक्तिशाली करने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है और यदि नहीं लिखा है तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार अपने इनिशिएटिव पर वहाँ की सरकार की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, उसको और ज्यादा शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : आज जो भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में ट्रांसमिटर हैं, उनकी ताकत देने की योजना की गई है ? छठी योजना में जो शामिल किए गए हैं उनके नाम में बता देता हूँ। डिब्रूगढ़, असम में 100 किलोवाट से 300 किलोवाट करने की योजना है। रांची बिहार, 10 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, राजकोट, गुजरात 20 किलोवाट से 30 किलोवाट, धारवाड़, कर्नाटक 10 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट, रायपुर, मध्य प्रदेश 20 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, पुणे महाराष्ट्र 20 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, अजमेर, राजस्थान 20 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट, मद्रास, तमिलनाडु 20 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश 50 किलोवाट से 300 किलोवाट, सिलीगुड़ी, वस्त बंगाल, 20 किलोवाट से 200 किलोवाट; कड़प्पा, आंध्र प्रदेश 20 किलोवाट से 100 किलोवाट, पटना, बिहार 20 किलो-