

- (ii) Yuva Vani programmes have helped a large section of youth in gaining additional knowledge and in knowing the views of other youth. On the other hand, their high expectations from this programme in terms of education, training, vocational guidance and providing them with a suitable platform for their participation and free expression of views were fulfilled only to a limited extent.
- (iii) Divergent views were expressed in respect of 'entertainment' component of this programme. At some places like Ahmedabad, Delhi and Calcutta, majority of the listeners found these programmes to be entertaining while at places like Madras and Bangalore lesser proportion of listeners found it so.
- (iv) By and large, the listeners were in favour of continuing the programme.

As regards changes and improvements effected in the programmes as a result of the findings of the evaluation, the findings do not call for any major change in the Yuva Vani programme. However, suggestions received from time to time are kept in view, subject to their feasibility when framing future programmes.

**Shifting of Offices of Hindustan Paper Corporation of India**

\*763. SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the offices of the Hindustan Paper Corporation of India have been shifted from Delhi to Calcutta;
- (b) if so, the date on which the offices were shifted and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether an assurance was given by the then Minister of Industry during the year 1974 and 1975 that the offices of the Hindustan Paper Corporation will not be shifted; and
- (d) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances under which the offices were shifted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

(a) The following divisions of the Hin-

dustan Paper Corporation have been shifted from Delhi to Calcutta:

1. Project Implementation & Engineering Division
2. Purchase Division
3. Sales Division
4. Finance and Accounts Division.

(b) the shifting took place during the months of April to June, 1976. In accordance with the general policy of Government, no new offices of the Central Government or Semi-Government organisations (including public sector enterprises) were to be established in Delhi without express approval of Government. Even at the initial stage of setting up the Hindustan Paper Corporation, Government had decided that while the Corporation would be in Delhi in its formative stages, the Head Office would be moved to an appropriate place other than Delhi (or its neighbourhood) later. The Board of Directors of the Hindustan Paper Corporation had examined the question of a suitable location for the Head quarters of the Corporation in February, 1975. The following factors were then taken into account:

- (1) The major projects of the Corporation viz. the Nagaland Project and the Nowgong & Cachar Projects were being taken up in the North-Eastern Region.
- (2) The important equipment and machinery manufacturers and a major part of the engineering industry on which the machinery manufacturers and the Hindustan Paper Corporation had to depend for fabrication of structural work were also located in the Calcutta area.
- (3) The marketing centre for the entire output of the Nowgong, Cachar and Nagaland Paper Mills would be from Calcutta and it was necessary to concentrate the sales activity in this area.

In view of the above, the Board decided in February 1975 that it would be advantageous to shift the headquarters of the Hindustan Paper Corporation to Calcutta. The recommendation of the Board of Directors was considered by the Government which, after taking into account all the relevant factors including those listed above, decided that some of the substantive divisions of the H.P.C. should be shifted to Calcutta. The Board of Directors of the Corporation would have to decide on the question of shifting the remaining Divisions also in due course.

(c) No Sir, the then Minister of Industry had only stated that the matter was under consideration.

(d) As the decision was taken by the Government in the interest of efficient implementation of the various projects, the question of any enquiry does not arise.

#### Substitution of Furnace Oil with Coal

\*764. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of textile mills to substitute furnace oil with coal have not made any progress;

(b) reasons for the slow progress in oil substitution; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto and efforts being made to ensure speedy substitution of oil with coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) With the increase in production of coal and the easy availability of rail movement facilities, some progress has been achieved in the substitution of furnace oil by coal in the textile industry. In 1975-76, four mills had switched over from furnace oil to coal and in 1976-77 this number rose to 14.

(b) The rate of progress of switch over from furnace oil to coal has been somewhat slow owing to the following factors:

(i) Laws relating to atmospheric pollution.

(ii) The substantial investment required for change over to mechanical firing and installation of dust collection devices to keep air pollution within permissible levels.

(iii) The long delivery period for equipment required for conversion and for new coal-fired boilers.

(iv) The lack of space for storage of coal by textile mills located in congested areas.

(v) The need to find outlets for the consumption of surplus LSHS, particularly in Western India.

(c) The following steps have been undertaken to remove the constraints encountered in substitution of furnace oil by coal:

(1) At the request of the Department of Coal a Working Group has been set up by Government of Maharashtra to carry out a detailed examination of the permissible levels of atmospheric pollution.

(2) Data has been collected on the requirement of funds for switch over of boilers from fuel oil to coal and the matter is being taken up with the financial institutions in order to make funds available to units willing to convert to coal.

(3) A scheme has been drawn up for operation of suitable coal dumps in the vicinity of textiles mills to overcome the problems of shortage of storage space.

(4) Attempts are being made to identify the engineering firms who would be in a position to undertake the conversion of boilers from oil firing to coal firing on a turn-key basis.

#### Survey for Development of Industries in Assam

\*765. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to accord priority to the development of industries in the backward and tribal (plains & hills) areas of Assam; and

(b) whether the State Government has sent any recommendation about issuing licences and letters of intent for setting up industries in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Yes Sir. Industrial potentiality surveys of areas of Assam have been conducted by various organisations e.g. Small Industries Development Organisation, Industrial Development Bank of India, National Industrial Development Corporation, etc.

(b) The State Government recommended 68 cases for issue of licences and letters of intent for setting up industries in backward and tribal areas in Assam since 1970 to 1977 (upto June).

#### भोपाल-नागपुर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

\*766. श्री सुभाष झाड़ा: क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा