

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** As the hon. Minister stated about certain criteria for starting TV stations, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking in terms of having a TV station in Kerala.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He says, proposal at present.

**श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने अभी उत्तर दिया है कि दूरदर्शन का विस्तार देहाती क्षेत्रों में इसलिए किया जा सकता है कि वहाँ शिक्षा का प्रसार हो। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप देहाती क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए दूरदर्शन का विस्तार करने जा रहे हैं, वहाँ जब पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है तो वहाँ दूरदर्शन से शिक्षा का प्रसार कैसे होगा; यह बात हम लोगों की समझ में तो नहीं आयी।

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is a different question. That question does not arise. He cannot answer that questions.

**श्री रणवीर सिंह :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब टेलीविजन के रिले करने पर 1.3 करोड़ रुपये लगते हैं तो यह तो ऐसा खर्चा है जो कि आपको वापस मिल जाता है और इस पैसे को अनप्रोडेक्टिव नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

**श्री लाल कृष्ण भ्राडवाणी :** मैंने 1.3 करोड़ रुपये टेलीविजन के रिले पर खर्च आने की बात कही है। मुख्य टेलीविजन सेन्टर के स्थापित करने पर चार करोड़ रुपये का कैपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर होता है, फिर इससे आगे रेकारिंग एक्सपेंडीचर अलग है। वह सब वापस आ जाएगा, यह संभव नहीं प्रतीत होता।

**SHRI B. RACHAIAH:** May I know from the Government what is the policy in giving TV centres in the States, whether the State Capitals are given a priority and if so, in what year Bangalore in Karnataka will have it?

**MR. SPEAKER :** That does not arise. He has stated the policy of the Government in regard to that.

### Mechanisation of Collieries in CIL and BCCL

\*496. **SHRI A. K. ROY,** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the foreign exchange spent in importing machines for collieries since nationalisation and its percentage in total process of mechanisation in the Coal India Ltd.;

(b) whether it is a fact that import of machines has curtailed man-power specially in wagon loading by delisting casual-during emergency creating further unemplyment;

(c) whether it is a fact that 25 low cost collieries in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., are found to be less mechanised while 25 high cost collieries are more mechanised showing adverse effect of mechanisation on the cost of production; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to stop such imported mechanisation?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) :** (a) The total amount of foreign exchange spent since nationalisation till 1976-77 in importing machines for collieries works out to about Rs 49.3 crores and is equivalent to 13.7 percent of the total cost of mechanisation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The cost of production is not related only to the level of mechanisation but also to various other factors like natural and geological conditions the situation of the mine, the degree of gassiness etc.

(d) Does not arise.

**SHRI A K ROY :** When our Prime Minister says that the man is the centre of entire planning and the Industry Minister says that he will have labour-intensive industries, I want to know what was the hurry to start mechanisation in the coal industry resulting in elimination of hand with the help of imported machinery? The hon. Minister has himself said that major portion of the machinery that is being used consists of imported parts. So, in view of that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many collieries are being wholly mechanised, partially mechanised and un-mechanised and what was the loss and gain in the process of mechanisation.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : Sir, there is no question of elimination of hands because of the mechanisation. So far, after nationalisation, we have not retrenched even a single person because of mechanisation. In fact, of the eve of nationalisation, a lot of people were inducted and we are finding it difficult even to eliminate them because we do not want to eliminate any individual from the collieries. So far, as I explained earlier, the loss is not due to mechanisation; it is due to various other factors inherent in the collieries.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The Minister has said that not a single person has been eliminated due to mechanisation. I should say that this is absolutely an incorrect statement. The Minister himself had written to me saying that during the emergency 1858 wagon loaders were being delisted, that is, those who were already in the list and who were working and the reason for delisting was that they had introduced a mechanised pay-loader for loading instead of doing the something by hand. I would like to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the man-power of the collieries was fixed in 1974. After that the people were working and in 1976, they had introduced the machine especially in wagon loading in different collieries. After that, 1858 people have been delisted, thrown out of job, and most of them are harijans and adivasis. I would like to know—if they have not been thrown out of job for mechanisation—what is the reason for throwing them out of job? They were not inducted. Even the Minister has not claimed whether they have been inducted. Poor harijans and adivasis have been thrown out of job because of machines, namely, the pay-loaders have been introduced. I can challenge this point before any investigation. On this point, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has assured the House that those persons who were thrown out of job because of the introduction of the machinery will be taken back.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : At the best, there may be redeployment of people who were not able to be employed in the wagon loading. It is not true that the people were thrown out of employment because of mechanisation; it is absolutely untrue. The only factor is with regard to wagon loading because of quick turn-out of wagons, we have to see that the loading is done quickly and for loading purposes, at times, we employ certain semi-mechanisation. That is all. All these people who are not able to get employment there are redeployed to some other sector where they are used even today. So, that is not true. With

regard to harijans and adivasis, I would like to tell. . . .

SHRI A. K. ROY : This is not an answer. My question was. . .

MR. SPEAKER : He is still on his legs.

(Interruption)

SHRI A. K. ROY : My question was precise. Due to introduction of the machines, the scope of employment, manual employment has been reduced of the people. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The scope of employment is not reduced. On the other hand. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The hon. Member is getting excited. With regard to harijans and adivasis, I can tell him that the percentage of SC in BCCL is 32 and ST 11 of the employed ; in CCL, it is 22 per cent(SC) and 21 per cent (ST); in WCL, it is 26 per cent (SC) and 18 per cent (ST),

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

श्री विनयक प्रसाद यादव : एक घंटे में छः क्वेश्चन हुए हैं। बीस सवाल लिस्ट पर होते हैं। इस हिसाब से तीन घंटे क्वेश्चन आवर के लिए होने चाहियें। तीन नहीं तो दो तो होने हो चाहियें।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Second Press Commission

\*493. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- whether the Second Press Commission has been reconstituted ;
- if so, the members and terms of reference thereof; and
- the time by which it is likely to submit its Report ?