Statement

Names of places where Telegraph Offices and Public Telephones are planned to be provided in Azamgarh District during 7th Five Year Plan

Telegraph Offices

1. Maunath Bhanjan has been proposed to be converted into Departmental Telegraph Office.

Public Telephones

1. Handsabad
2. Naubrar Dewara
3. Sheopur
4. Hazipur
5. Gunjepur
6. Misripur
7. Norha Khas
8. Amouri Hasyanpur
9. Gigratpur
10. Mahabutpur
11. Taure Chaubepur
12. Khurhat
13. Bhusan
14. Mande
15. Piasta
16. Pitra
17. Sarwan
18. Raini
19. Kisandaspur
20. Hafispur
21. Kolpur
22. Jagdishpur
23. Gambhirpur
24. Nandhon
25. Mangrawan
26. Lohasa
27. Ushar Kushar
28. Taharkishundepuri
29. Jalalpur
30. Barhaya
31. Kusmasa
32. Daltapur
33. Bharsahan
34. Iasarakhurd
35. Belan
36. Maupur
37. Airabuzey
38. Tandwa
39. Buxur
40. Jeoli
41. Pauri Kalan
42. Pakarikalan
43. Bansgoon
44. Sithauna
45. Rasulpur
46. Malhanpur
47. Newalagopalpur
48. Gohta
49. Ushari Khurd
50. Katiram
51. Satnabilas
52. Pauri
53. Nawadauhas
54. Jarsingpur

[*English*]

Providing of STD and telegraph facilities to District Azamgarh (U. P.)

616. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms followed in selecting a district for providing STD and telegraph link;

(b) whether the prescribed norms are fulfilled in case of Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, when the STD and telegraph link are proposed to be provided for the Azamgarh district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The norms followed in selecting a district headquarter for provision of STD and telegraph link are as follows :

For STD Facility

The district headquarters ase priority stations for connecting them on STD with respective State Capitals. However, the prerequisites for provisions of STD from a station are :

(i) Installation of automatic exchange of appropriate type at that station.

(ii) Availability of reliable transmission medium including multiplexing equipment required for linking that station to national network.

(iii) Availability of appropriate terminations in the Trunk Automatic Exchange to which the station is to be connected.

(iv) Availability of required terminating equipment in the local exchange at that station.

For Telegraph Link

The norms for teleprinter link between two departmental Telegraph Offices are based on traffic and distance. A teleprinter link is provided when—

(i) the telegraph operations exceed 50 per day and the distance is upto 200 Kms.

(ii) the telegraph operating exceed 200 per day and the distance is between 201 to 2000 Kms.

(iii) the telegraph operations exceed 300 per day and the distance as over 2000 Kms.

(b) No, Sir.

(c)(i) STD link for Azamgarh is likely to be provided after commissioning of the transmission system towards the end of the 7th plan.

(ii) Azamgarh is already connected Delhi via Microprocessor based Store and Forward System located at Varanasi.

Steps by Telephone Nigam to meet monsoon threat

617. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telephone Nigam, Delhi has taken steps to meet the monsoon threat; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the other proposals to make the telephone service up-to-date in metro and other big cities of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details of the steps taken are given in the Statement given below.

(b) The other important steps taken to make telephone service upto-date in metro and other big cities of the country are : replacement of outlived exchanges, induction of electronic local and trunk exchanges, digital microwave, Coaxial and PCM interchange junctions circuits, computerisation of various telecommunication services.

Statement

The important measures taken to ensure faultless functioning of the telephones during monsoon

(i) Pressurisation of cables which enables immediate detection of cable damage and its rectification preventing cable break-downs.

(ii) Use of jelly filled cables to prevent ingress of moisture.

(iii) Patrolling of cable routes to monitor road digging operations and immediate detection of the cable damage.

(iv) Flooding of trenches to detect damages before these are closed.

(v) Laying of main cables in ducts to protect these from external damages.