

the damage was closing of the field breaker with full excitation without having fully dried the generator as per prescribed practice. Necessary repairs have been carried out and the unit is ready for synchronisation. With regard to the 5th Unit, in September, 1976, a leakage in re-heat pipe line joint near right hand steam valve was noticed. During the repair it was observed that there was a crack in the Steam Chest of steam valve. The precise cause of the damage is not known but it is assessed that the damage was due to having admitted steam into cylinder at a lower temperature than permitted. When checks were being carried out, it was observed that some Blades were broken which caused damage to rotor as well. The unit was re-erected and re-commissioned in June, 1977 and was run at an average load of 80 to 90 MV. Subsequently in November, 1977 hunting in the Governor system was observed and it was found that the High Pressure Governor Valve spindle was broken. This was attended to and the unit was synchronised in January, 1978 but high vibrations were observed in it. The machine has been re-balanced, re-rolled and is now ready for synchronization.

(c) An enquiry is being conducted at Chandrapura Thermal Power Station by a Committee set up by the Ministry of Energy, under the Chairmanship of Central Electricity Authority to find out the causes of damages.

(d) The findings of the Enquiry Committee are yet to be known. The remedial measures will be taken after the report of the Enquiry Committee is finalized.

Grievances of the Public Sector Undertakings of Bangalore

1195. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the Public sector Undertakings of Banga-

lore met the Defence Minister in the month of December;

(b) the nature of the grievances placed by the employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

फिल्म एण्ड टेलीविजन इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे में अनुभवी कर्मचारियों तथा कलाकारों को प्रशिक्षण

1196. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कर्मचारियों तथा कलाकारों को प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए फिल्म एण्ड टेलीविजन इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे में भेजने के क्या कारण हैं जिन्होंने वहां से पहले ही प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया हुआ है तथा जिन्हें पांच से दस वर्ष का अनुभव है;

(ख) ऐसे अनुभवी तथा वुशल कलाकारों का प्रति व्यक्ति 44,000 रुपये नष्ट करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या नये भर्ती किये गये व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेशों में भेजा जाता है जबकि अनुभवी कर्मचारियों से देश में ही पुणे स्थित इंस्टीट्यूट में बार-बार अनावश्यक प्रारम्भिक ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए कहा जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). केवल उन्हीं सदस्यों को भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान, पुणे में भेजा जाता है

जिन्होंने टेलीविजन माध्यम में कोई औपचारिक या कोई बेसिक कौशल का प्रशिक्षण नहीं लिया होता। टेलीविजन जैसे ऊटिल माध्यम के लिए केवल अनुभव ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति लागत लगभग 23,500 रुपये है और 4,4,000 रु० नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों का केवल विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के लिए विदेश भेजा जाता है न कि औपचारिक या बेसिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए। जब कभी विदेश में विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षणों के लिए सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध होती हैं, इस आशय से व्यक्तियों का चयन उपलब्ध सुविधाओं की प्रकृति और विषय के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Closure of Jute Mills in West Bengal

1197. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of jute mills are still closed down in West Bengal causing hardship to several thousands of workers;

(b) if so, the total number of mills closed and number of workers rendered jobless; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reopen all the partially and fully closed mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The following five mills are lying closed in West Bengal involving the lay-off of 14,650 workers:

Name of Mills	Approx. Nos. workers	Closed from
1. Bharat Jute Mills (West Bengal)	1,600	9-4-76
2. Prem Chand Jute Mill (West Bengal)	3,250	6-4-77
3. Naihati Jute Mills (West Bengal)	3,000	21-7-77
4. Kinnison Jute Mill (West Bengal)	4,500	5-9-77
5. Naskarpara Jute Mill (West Bengal)	2,300	25-9-77
TOTAL	14,650	

So far as Bharat Jute Mill is concerned, the considered view of the Bose Mullick Committee which was set up in 1976 to go into all aspects of Jute Industry, was that its machinery was thoroughly unmodernised. The Kaul Committee which was set up specifically for reviewing the cases of sick jute mills, came to the conclusion that this particular mill was not capable of being reopened.

As regards Prem Chand Jute Mill, the Bose Mullick Committee had grouped this unit also along with the

Bharat Jute Mill as a mill in which either the machinery was thoroughly unmodernised or the product-mix was basically unbalanced. Its lessees Sonajuli Tea & Industries Limited, are reported to be no longer interested in running the mill on account of its outmoded machinery and the consequently high cost of production.

As regards Naihati Jute Mills, its management is negotiating with the bankers for a term loan to enable them to reopen it.