

SHRI CHAKAN SINGH: That is a simple objection that could possibly be raised to this system, but experience has proved that goondas, when they are isolated from their surroundings, when they are sent to new surroundings, are not able to commit crimes for quite a considerable time, unless they develop contacts, they make friendships etc. So, if a man from Delhi goes to Ghaziabad, he will not be that effective.

#### Micro Wave Tower near Agra

\*495. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a micro wave transmission tower is being erected in village Tora, eight kilometres from Agra;

(b) if so, what advantages will be derived from it;

(c) whether it will extend the effective range of Television station of Delhi and bring Agra and its neighbouring areas within its range; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to construct a television station or at least a relaying centre at Agra?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Micro-wave station has been engineered as part of the project for inter-connecting metropolitan centres at Delhi and Calcutta for the purpose of transmission of TV and tele-communication facilities. A few telephone/telegraph channels from and to Agra will also be provided from this Station.

(c) and (d). This facility cannot automatically extend Delhi TV Transmissions to Agra. It is however, possible to extract or inject the TV signals either from Delhi or Calcutta direction and relay the same through a TV Relay Centre at Agra. There is however, no proposal at present to set up a TV Station or a relaying Centre at Agra.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Agra is a well known tourist, cultural and educational centre in the country and there has been a long and persistent demand for a television station there. It has a number of five-star and other hotels, but incongruously enough lacks what for the tourist is a common amenity of life—Television. It is the Seat of a University and

has a number of post-graduate colleges and institutes with rich talent to participate in the programmes. I need hardly add that Agra was the capital of this country even Delhi rose to this eminence. I may point out that the benefits of starting a TV centre at Agra will not only go to UP but to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh also because Agra is so situated. It has produced a number of poets like Mia Nazir, Mirza Ghalib, Surdas, Satyanarayan. It was the sadhana sthali of Surdas. By starting a TV centre there, you will be doing an honour to these poets and many distinguished musicians whose *gharanas* are still continuing the tradition. In view of this, when a transmission Tower is being erected at Agra, why is it not possible to extend the benefits of TV transmission to Agra itself?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member has spoken about the cultural associations of Agra. No one can deny that. But the point that is being made is since a micro-wave tower is being set up near Agra, it should be possible for us to extend our TV transmission of Delhi to Agra also. I would like to point out that even for the purpose of a relay centre, merely having a micro-wave tower is not sufficient. Even after that, we would have to have a transmitter there and for that purposes, even a relay centre would cost Rs. 1.3 crores plus the cost of co-axial cables that would be needed to link the tower with the relay centre. Because of financial constraint, at present, there is no proposal to set up a TV relay centre at Agra.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: To what extent the cost of putting a relay centre will be reduced because of the erection of this tower? What are the criteria for setting up a television relay centre in the country?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This does not at all reduce the cost of the TV relay transmitter itself. The TV relay transmitter would cost Rs. 1.3 crores by itself.

This linkage is for two purposes, for tele-communications and also it can be utilised for TV. But the fact that we have a linkage does not by itself enable us to transmit Delhi programmes to Agra and for that I would only like to point out that it means an additional cost of Rs. 1.5 crores which, at the moment, is not possible.

The second point is that particularly after the coming of the new Government, the approach has been that TV extension can be justified only when it can serve the cause of development and mass rural education. This is the broad approach.

**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 रुपया 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.