of the steep price rise grades 'A' and 'B' of mill made paper;

- (b) whether prices hav_e escalated several times since 1950, and if so. details of prices at the end Of 1960, 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1987;
- (c) whether the 3 major paper mills have raised prices four times sinc_e 1st October, 1987; and
- (d) whether Government are aware that this is adversely affecting pub lishers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) In line with the general price trend in the country, and on account of increase in the cost of inputs, etc., the prices of papet have also increased from time to time. The index numbers of wholesale prices in India for paper and paper products (base 1970-71-100) for the relevant years h as follows:—

Year	Index	
1950	72.0	
1960	81.8	
1970	99.1	
1980	258.9	
1987	400.7	

Some of the paper mills have reportedly revised their ex-mill p-ices of different varieties of paper and paper board more than once during the year 1988.

(d) It has been brought to the notice of Government that the book publishing industry is facing ?ome difficulties on account of the rise in prices of paper. Steps have been taken by the Government to increase the production of paper and paper board in the country, as a result of which:

the production has gone up substantially, leading to easy availability in the market.

Rules made under Indian Telegraph Act

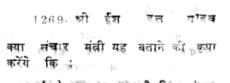
1268. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rules framed under Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 have been amended since 1951;
- (b) what are the latest rules made under the said Act; and
- (c) what are the provisions iinoc which an officer authorised under Section 5 of the Act could be punished for abuse or misuse of his powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE OF COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Rules framed under Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, called the Indian Telegraph Rules. 1951. have been amended a number of times since 1951. These have been published as part of Posts and Telegraphs Manual Volume I Part II 'Legislative Enactment) corrected upto 1-9-84. Since then they have been amended 30 times The latest amendment has been issued on 2-11-1988. All the amendments are also placed on the Table of the House/as and when carried

(c) No provision exists in the Tndian Telegraph Act, 1885 or Indian Telegranb Rules 1951 against abuse or misuse of powers by an officer authorised under Section 5 of the Act

दिहाडी मजद रों का तियमित किया जाना



विभाग/डाक-तार विभाग के दिहाडी मजदूरों ं की सेवाग्नों को नियमित किए जाने संबंधी मामले को लेकर भारतीय डाक-तार मजदूर संब ने प्रान्दोलन प्रारम्भ करने का नोटिस ^त दिया है :

Written Answers

- (ब) यदि हो, तो इस संबंध में .उच्चतम न्यायालय के इस प्राप्तय के निदेशों का पालन करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं कि उन ईसभी दिहाड़ी मजदूरों को स्थायी कर विया आए जो एक साल से ज्याबा की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं ;
- (न) इस विभाग के उन दिहाड़ी म बदुरों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है जो दो साल या इससे प्रधिक की सेवा पूरी कर चुके हैं लेकिन ग्रंभी तक उनकी सेवरभों को नियमित नहीं किया गया है; भौर
- (व) उक्त मजदूर संघ भीर दूर-बंचार विभाग के बीच 18 मर्जेल, 1987 को हए समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है श्रीर उसे कव तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

बचार मंदालय में राज्य मंती (की बिरिधर गामानीं) : (क) भारतीय डाक-तार मजदूर मंच (संघ नहीं) जो एक बान्यता प्राप्त युनियन नहीं है, दूरसंचार विभाग में नैमिसिक मजदूरों को नियमित करने संबंधी मामले को लेकर संचार भवन के बामने धरने के रूप में भनिश्चित काल के लिए 20-9-1988 से घान्दोलन पर बैठा हुमा है।

- (ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय के विभाग की बधा संभव एक मोलिह आधार पर उन नैमि-त्तिक मजद्रों को खपाने के लिए केवल एक योजना तैयार करने का निदेश दिय है जो एक वर्ष से प्रधिक समय से निरंतर काम करते था रहे हैं। तदनुसार सरकार के नीति संबंधी मार्ग-निर्देश सिद्धांतों के ब्रान्सार उन्हें विभाग में खपाने का कार्य किया जा रहा है।
- (ग) दूरसंचार विभाग में दो या इससे अधिक वर्षी से कार्य कर रहे नैमि-त्तिक मजदूरों की संक्या सगभग 92,550 है । इसमें महानवर टेलीफोन निगम नि o

शामिल नहीं है। 15-2-1987 की राज्यवार व्योरा विवरण में विवा गया है (मीचे देखिए) ।

to Question*

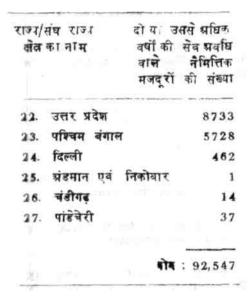
(घ) विभाग ने भारतीय डाक-तार मजदुरमंचके साथ कोई समझौता नहीं किया था।

E win ned to (a) Him - विवरण

नैमितिक मजबूरों के बारे में जानकारी-15.2, 1987 को स्थिति

राज्य/सँच राज्य श्रेत्र का नाम (१) अस्तराज्य र स्ट्रा स्ट्री (१) अस्तराज्य (१) (१) अस्तराज्य (१)	श्रीक्षक े सेवाधव	धि वासे मजदूरों
1. सान्ध्र प्रदेश	г	9806
2. ঘইদাখ ল	प्रदेश	60
3. भसम	T .	1278
4. विहार	To It	3696
गुजरात		7085
6. ह रियाणा	লগারী সংগ্র	Y 1797
7. हिमाचल प्र	देभ	297
८. जम्म एवं	कश्मीर	1400
9. कर्ना टक	1.60	7733
10. केरल	ngan .	6921
11. महाराष्ट्र	4.00%	10855
12. मध्य प्रदेश		6170
13. मणिपुर	25 gr. 161 1 6	160
14. मेघालय	- fledt besiver o salisine	290
15. मिओरम	is used once.	45
16. नागालैड		136
17. उड़ीसा	$(x,y) \in \mathcal{F}_{p}(X,Y) \times \mathcal{F}_{p}(Y,Y)$	1588
18. पंजाब	nai ,	3424
19. राजस्थान	90 m 190 48	4603
20. तमिलनाबु	in 1997 in the letter of the l	10115
21. विपुरा	domain dera die domain der die	143

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Bam in the Industrial sickness in the joontry

1270. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister *ot* INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

- (a) whether it is a tact that Indus trial sickness has been rising in the country day by day;
 - (b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;
- (c) how far it has increased at present in comparison to the preceding three years; and
- (d) what steps are being taken or are proposed to be taken by Gov ernment to stop industrial sickness in th* country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM). (a) to (c) Data or sick industrial units in the country, assisted by banks, are collected by the Reserve Bank of India. The latest available data from RBI in this regard fe upto June, 1987. The figures

for the last three years a_s on the date_s mentioned below are as follows:

Total No of sick large, and smal medium seal* units			
December,	1984	93,222;	
December,	1985	1.19,600	
December,	1986	}.47,740	
June, 1987		1,59.223	

Generally, a number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R&D, ob-soloscene of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw material and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

- (d) Some of the major steps taken by the Govt, of India for the revival of sick industrial units are as follows:—
 - (i) The Government have enae-' ted a comprehensive legislation namely, "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985". A quasi-judiciaj body designated as The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIF-R)* has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has been to operational with effect rro_m th» 15th May, 1987.
- (ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.
 - (iii) The banks have a'so been directed by the Reserve Bank of