to adopt any uniform policy on the price of coal like Gas \& Oil in the country;
(b) if so, the details in this regard; and
(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c) Pithead prices charged by Coal India Limited (CIL) are the same for same grade of coal irrespective of the mine/area/ company where coal is produced. Similaty in case of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) also, pithead prices, although different from the prices charged by Coal India Limited, are the same for same grade of coal produced in any mine or area of the company.

Hon'ble Member is perhaps suggesting that delivered price of coal payable by the consurner should be the same at the consumers' end as in case of petroleum products. Such price equalisation can be achieved only if a freight equalisation scheme is implemented for coal.

There is at present no proposal to introduce a Freight Equalisation Scheme for coal for the followisng reasons:-
(i) Coal is a low value, bulk commodity and therefore, freight is a major element in its delivered cost.
(ii) Coal is produced in a large number of locations and in many grades. Freight equalisation for many production centres and for 210 million tonnes of varying grades, would pose innumerable difficulties.
(iii) Freight equalisation for coal would transfer the financial burden to consumers near the coalfields and may also intertere with optimal location and economical principles for location of user industries leading to avoidable wastages.

## Reaumption of Vayudoot Services

3455. SHRI SHANKERSINH

VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:
(a) the number of stations currently connected by the Vayudoot services and their locations;
(b) the sectors where Vayudoot services were discontinued during the last two years; and
(c) the reasons therefor and when these services are likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A list of 42 stations operational as on 14th August, 1891 is given in Statement-1.
(b) A list of 54 stations from where Vayudoot services were withdrawn during 1889-90 and 1990-91 is given in Statement-11.
(c) For commercial and operational reasons, services were withdrawn from these stations. Given the finaricial position of Vayudoot, it is not feasible for Vayudoot at the present juncture to enlarge its operations.

## STATEMENT-1

List of operational Stations as on 14th August, 1991

| REGIONS |  | REGIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTHERN | SOUTHERN | EASTERN | WESTERN |
| 01. Delhi | 01. Hyderabed | 01. Calcutta | 01. Bombay |
| 02. Kanpur | 02. Vijayaweda | 02. Jamshedpur | 02. Pune |
| 03. Lucknow | 03. Rajahmundry | 03. Aizwal | 03. Kandla |
| 04. Chandigarh | 04. Tirupati | 04. Silchar | 04. Rajkot |
| 05. Kulu | 05. Madras | 05. Guwahati | 05. Kolhapur |
| 06. Ludhiana | 06. Coimbatore | 06. Cooch Behar | 06. Porbandar |


| REGIONS |  | REGIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NORTHERN | SOUTHERN | EASTERN | WESTERN |
| 07. Jodhpur | 07. Pondicherry | 07. Agartaia | 07. Keshod |
| 08. Jaisalmer | 08. Bangalore | 08. Kailashahar | 08. Aurangabad |
| 09. Shimla | 09. Belgaum | 09. Shillong | 09. Baroda |
| 10. Dharamshala | 10. Madurai |  | 10. Ahmedabad |
| 11. Dehredun | 11. Cochin <br> 12. Agatti |  |  |
| TOTAL: $(11+12+9+10=42$ Stations $)$ |  |  |  |
| STATEMENT-II <br> List of Vayudoot stations from where services were withdrawn during 1989-90 \& 1990-91 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| N.R. | E.R. | S.R. | W.R. |
| J! K | Tripura | Andhra Pradesh | Gujarat |
| 01. Jammu | 19. Kamalpur | 35. Cuddapah | 47. Deesa |
| 02. Rajouri | Arunachal Pradesh | 36. Ramagundam | Maharashtra |
| Utim Pradech | 20. Zero | 37. Vishakhapatnam | 48. Ratnagiri |
| 03. Allahabad | 21. Daparizo | Karnataka | 49. Sholapur |
| 04. Agra | 22. Along | 38. Bellary | 50. Osmanabad |
| 05. Varanasi | 23. Passighat | 39. Mysore | 51. Nagpur |
| Punyeb | 24. Tozu | 40. Hubli | 52. Akola |
| 06. Bhatinda | Weat Bengal | Tamill Medu | 53. Nanded |
| Paimethan | 25. Maida | 41. Thanjavur | UT-Daman ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Diu |
| 07. Kota | Bthar | 42. Neyvelli | 54. Daman |
| 08. Jaipur | 26. Gaya | 43. Trichurapalli |  |
| Amellya Practech | 27. Dhanbad | 44. Madurai |  |
| 09. Jabalpur | 28. Patna |  |  |
| 10. Khajuraho | 29. Ranchi | Kerala |  |
| 11. Rewa | Oriasa | 45. Calicut |  |
| 12. Bhopal | 30. Bhubanestwar | UT-Pondicherry |  |
| 13. Guna | 31. Jeypore | 46. Pondicherry |  |
| 14. Bilaspur | 32. Rourkela |  |  |
| 15. Reipur | Menipur |  |  |
| 16. Setna | 33. Imphal |  |  |
| 17. Jegdapur | Magatand |  |  |
| 18. Indore | 34. Dimapur |  |  |

[Translation]
sationg up of LPG Botiling Piants
3456. SHHI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Win the Minister of PETROLEUM AND MATURAL GAS be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government propose to eat up now LPG botling plants;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the places where these plants are likely to be set up and the capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) Now

