

[Sarimati Majmoona Sultan]

I hope that he will take it in the same spirit:

“हमने माना कि तगाफुल न करोगे,

लेकिन खाक हो जायेंगे हम तुमको खबर होने तक” ।

अगर खाक हो जाने पर जरा गौर कर लें तो बहुत सी प्रावल्मस सात्व हो जायेंगी ।

DEMAND FOR INCREASE IN THE RELAYING CAPACITY OF A.I.R. STATION OF JALANDHAR TO COUNTER MISLEADING PROPAGANDA BY PAKISTAN TV AND RADIO

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI): Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (injab): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that to counter the misleading propaganda of the Pakistan TV and Radio there is an immediate need to increase the relaying capacity of Akashvani. Jalandhar, from 50KW to at least 200 KW. and to set up low-power TV transisters in important towns of Punjab. Haryana and border areas of Rajasthan. I refer to Rajasthan because in the border areas of that State it is the programmes from the TV stations in Lahore that the people get, whereas the local TV does not at all cater to those areas. Sir, then there is need to set up a TV studio at 3.00 p.Ta Chandigarh with radio photo-link facility between Chandigarh and Jaland-

Lastly, I want to submit that even the radio station at Lahore has the relay capacity of 1000 KW. Many many stations in Panjat receive the signals from the radio station at Lahore while they miss the radio station at Jalandhar. Under these

circumstances, it is essential that we do something about it immediately so that the pernicious propaganda carried on by the T.V. and radio in Pakistan could be countered.

DEMAND I OR PROPER UTILIZATION OF NATIONAL GAS PRODUCED ALONGWITH CRUDE-OIL IN THE OIL FIELDS OF ASSAM

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Energy that the Oil India is wasting natural gas in the tune of a ores in the oil fields of Assam every day. About 20 lakhs cubic metres of natural gas produced alongwith crude oil are burnt due to lack of proper utilisation. Out of this, 10 lakh cubic metres are being burnt because of the non-utilisation by the purchasing unit after booking and the remaining 10 lakh cubic metres are burnt because of Oil India's own inability. The cause of this inability is that in the last two years the Oil India could be able to re-inject only 1.5 lakh cubic metres of gas out of the 10 lakh cubic metres kept exclusively for re-injection down to earth.

The cause of excessive wastage by the purchasing units is Namrup Fertiliser Corporation due to its failure in expansion to utilise the quota allotted to them. Namrup Fertiliser Corporation is a Government of India undertaking.

Whereas the Oil India is wasting 20 lakh cubic metres of natural gas by burning everyday, on the other hand they are still producing more gas continuously from the wells of pure gas, which they could have stored for future use. The popular item of L.P.G, is produced from the gas from these wells of pure gas. But the 1 P. G. Unit established by Oil India at Duliajan was supposed to produce L. P. G. from the gas meant for the purchasing units and in the last one and half years the unit was running by utilising 17 lakh cubic metres of gas everyday. The L. P. G. produced out of this

amount meets the need of the whole North-Eastern Region and also taken outside by tankers. ' Recently, the Oil India is preparing to produce 3 lakh cubic metres more gas from the wells of pure gas daily from the month of October to increase production of L.P.G. But only 4 per cent of the natural gas is converted into L.P.G, and the remaining 96 per cent is burnt, resulting in heavy wastage. Apart from the gas presently being burnt daily, this additional 3 lakhs cubic metres gas will cost more than one crore of rupees.

*W

This is a threat to the untimely extinction of the national property by wastage. Therefore, drilling from the wells of pure gas should not be started till the total gas produced along with the crude oil is properly and fully utilised. Till then, the gas in the wells of the pure gas should be stored for future use.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha, for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Saroj Khaparde, from the Committee, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one member from among the members of the House, to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

■ APPROACH TO THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985—90)

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I have the privilege of moving the following Motion for consideration of the House:

"That the document entitled - the Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90', laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 1984, be taken into consideration.*

Hon. Members to whom the document was made available would no doubt have had a chance to go through the Document by now. I would, therefore, confine myself to highlighting some of the major thrusts and policy directions outlined in the Approach,

"Food, Work and Productivity" are our basic priorities in the Seventh Plan. The strategy is built around higher agricultural growth which would involve increase in agriculture. This in turn, would mean concentration on irrigation and dry land farming and on making available inputs like fertilizers, credit, seeds and extension services. Agricultural research will also have to play an important part. As hon Member are aware, 73 per cent of our, total area under crops is rainfed, and the first priority would be to raise productivity in such areas. There will also be emphasis on increasing production of rice in the eastern region. Coarse foodgrains, oilseeds and pulses will require special attention. The targetted growth rate in agricultural production is 4 per cent, and in food production 5 per cent. Hand in hand with agricultural production, there will be an expanded programme for rural development and poverty alleviation. This will emphasise creation of employment for those who are without land, and programmes for benefiting small and marginal farmers as the bulk of the unemployed or the poor are either among the rural landless labour or among such small and marginal farmers. The integrated programmes of agricultural development and rural development are expected to make a significant contribution to reduction of poverty.