

श्री अशोक गहलोत : सर, दूसरा क्वेश्चन जो माननीय सदस्य का था, जो टिकट विद्वत्ता करने वाली बात थी, तो करोड़ जो 260 एजेंट थे उनमें से 69 का जो बेचने का तरीका था, जो बेच नहीं पा रहे थे, इसके कारण 69 एजेंट को विद्वत्ता किया गया। दूसरा क्वेश्चन जो माननीय सदस्य का था जो ए० एस० ए० की पालिसी के बारे में तो एयर इंडिया बोर्ड की मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें निर्णय किया गया कि जो मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर है वे इसके बारे में अपने ध्यान रखें। सब तरह से इसकी सहकारिता की जा रही है और उम्मीद है कि अगली बोर्ड की मीटिंग अब होगी उसमें इसके बारे में निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mitra.

SHRI SANKAR PRASAD MITRA: Sir the Honourable Minister in his long answer has stated: (1) the person concerned has applied for voluntary retirement; (2) his retirement benefits have so far been decided; (3) the Government proposal; some kind of a criminal action and (4) some kind of enquiry is going on for the last 10 years.

It appears to me that the Government has no proposal to take any civil action against the person concerned if civil action is delayed question of limitation may arise. In any event at a later stage, it may be difficult to recover the Government from him. Therefore, I want to know what specific steps they have so far taken to expedite this process of enquiry.

श्री अशोक गहलोत : सर, मैं कह चुका हूँ कि जो रिपोर्ट की जांच चल रही है वह जून के अंतिम अंदाज तक पा जायेगी, ये निर्देश जारी कर दिये हैं। रिपोर्ट में जो फाइंडिंग्स होंगी उसके बाद उन पर उचित कार्यवाही करेगी।

श्री श्रीराम इशारविशेग ऐयुबबेग : मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री को से यह बातता चाहूँगा कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के अन्तर्गत यू० के० रोजन द्वारा कितना रेवन्यू प्राप्त हुआ है? और इसमें जो ए० एस० ए० योगदान की मात्रा क्या है।

श्री अशोक गहलोत : इसका मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ कि पिछले 3 वर्षों में जी० एस० ए०

ने 1980-81 में 15 करोड़ का रेवन्यू दिया था, 1981-82 में वह 12.51 करोड़ आ गया फिर इंसेन्टिव देने के बाद वापस 19.88 करोड़ की रेवन्यू हो गयी और 1983-84 में 20.05 करोड़ हुई। इस साल भी करीब 20 करोड़ होने की उम्मीद है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shanti Patel.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL: My question has already been asked by Justice Mitra.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, next question.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Sir. I wanted to ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So many Members wanted to ask, not only you. But one question cannot monopolise the entire

hour.

Question No. 245.

Underutilisation of INSAT-IB

145. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preparations are under way to launch INSAT-IC in 1986 as a back-up satellite;

(b) whether it is a fact that the capacity of INSAT-IB is underutilised by the user agencies;

(c) if not, what is the factor of underutilisation of INSAT-IB; and

whether it is also a fact that the Director of Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad, in a seminar on "INSAT Utilisation" at Ahmedabad had pointed out that due to lack of planning, the entire TV transponder aboard INSAT-1A was underutilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS SPACE AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL), (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No. Sir.

Statement

(a) Yes. Sir. The INSAT-IC satellite is expected to be available for launch, campaign by end of January 1986 and its launch, is presently scheduled for July 1 1986.

(b) and (c) The utilisation of SAT-Ifi ts proceeding generally satisfactorily and full utilisation is expected to be achieved before the end of the current calendar year. At present, 30 fixed telecommunication earth stations, in addition to 4 transportable terminals, are operating with INSAT-IB, and a total of about 2030 two-way speech circuits equivalent have been loaded on the network. By the end of 1985 all 3956 two-way circuits, representing the present full rated capacity of the satellite, are expected to be loaded. Presently about 65 long-distance telecommunication routes are in operation with INSAT-IB. Both the high-power S-band broadcast transponder channels available on INSAT-IB are in use for TV and radio services. Out of around 174 TV transmitters operating at present in the country, 163 are in the INSAT-IB network. These transponder channels are also supporting a five-channel radio network service which, at present, covers about 74 of the 91 infested AIR radio stations. To date, the INSAT Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) has been commanded to give 6300 imageries. INSAT weather imageries, as well as data from Data Collection Platforms (DCPs), are being used at the INSAT Meteorological Data Utilisation Centre (MDUC). Data products such as upper and sea surface temperature charts are being regularly generated. The processed imageries are also being sent in near-real-time mode to about 20 other locations in the country. Presently over 52 Platforms (DCPs) have been installed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, the Minister's statement 'says that the capacity utilisation is "generally satisfactory". If you permit me to say so, that is very vague and subjective. "It is generally 'satisfactory" is neither here nor there. It could also be "generally unsatisfactory". Sir, there is underutilisation of this facility and

that is on account of absence of planning. It is also on account of inability to coordinate and to aggregate our efforts. I would, therefore, like to ask, firstly, commensurate with the availability of the facility for Doordarshan what has the Prime Minister's office done, to ensure that sufficient educational software is manufactured by the responsible Ministry? The answer may please be specific in the context of coordinating planning and executing. Secondly, is it a fact that despite INSAT-IB having been in space now for almost a year, there is not a 'single direct reception system available to the country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Sir, the first part of the supplementary does not arise out of the present question. Now as far as the second part of the question and the comments made by the hon. Member at the beginning of the question are concerned, I can say that as far as TV transmission and radio transmission are concerned, much more than what was expected has been done. It was expected that about 40 to 50 transmission stations would be established. But now we have established 174 stations. And 163 stations are entirely dependent on INSAT-IB. Now as far as.....

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My question is different. He is giving what is in the 'statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a second chance.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL. Sir, if I give the statistics, the hon.' Member does not want it. If I give the general impression as to the performance of INSAT-IB, he says that the entire answer is vague.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You 'say that the tumbler is half full; he says the tumbler is half empty.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Now, without giving the data and statistics, I may say that as far as communication is concerned we have done 70 per cent of what was expected of us, and by the end of this year we will be able to utilise it fully.

As far as radio and TV are concerned, we have done three times more than what was expected of us. As far as data collec-

tion is concerned, we have clone about 80 per cent of what was expected of us. So far as disaster warning is concerned, we would be experimenting with the apparatus which we have established in the winter season. As far as making available the data necessary for educational purposes is concerned, the fact this question does not arise out of it. But we have given his responsibility to our laboratory in Ahmedabad and they are looking into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point he raised was: what are you doing about 'software'?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Sir, I have answered that question. The 'software' which is necessary for using INSAT-1B for educational purposes is being looked into and being prepared at our laboratory in Ahmedabad.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: There is another part of it. Is it a fact that despite INSAT-1B having been in orbit for almost a year, there is not a single direct reception station? He has not answered that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: We have SUO direct reception centres working.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, the Minister read out the statement which was already here. He says that as far as P&T is concerned, out of about 4,000 two-way circuits, 2,000 roughly are utilised which is about 50 per cent utilisation. Now I would like to know what is the difficulty that we have confronted in its utilisation. You have also said that 65 long distance telecommunication routes are in operation. What is the actual availability? My central question is not about what has been done and whether it is in accordance with the plan. It is about capacity utilisation. Sixty-five routes are being used. But what is the availability with you? About data collection platforms, you say that it is all satisfactory. Am I correct that as against the needed requirement of about 100 DCPs, what are actually in operation are just about 20 perhaps. I do not know the figures and I would be happy to know. What is your expectation of fulfilling the capacity of INSAT-1B before INSAT-1C gets launched some time in 1986 because INSAT-1C is really a back-up satellite?

Finally, have you computed the under-utilisation of capacity in money terms? It is not a question of just 50 crore of rupees worth of satellite. What it does to meteorology, to P&T and Doordarshan for which you have inbuilt facilities? Have you computed the under-utilisation of capacity in money terms? If so what is it? If not, why not?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: The communication system is used for establishing local terminal stations. All the local terminal stations which were needed to be established have really been established. We have 34 stations which can move from place to place. Now, the difficulty which has been faced by us is not with the satellite and the local terminal stations. The difficulty lies in using the stations. When we telephone to the exchange connecting the exchange with the local station, configuration of the instrument in the existing terminals in the P&T...

श्री जसवंत सिंह : समझ में नहीं आ रहा कि कह क्या रहे हैं

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: I shall have to explain the entire system and only then you will be able to understand it. I shall have to get the models and then I shall have to explain.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself specifically to two or three points. Firstly, you say that you have 3,956 two-way circuits and you have utilised 2,030 circuits. Why is the other half not utilised?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: The hon. Member is asking about the difficulties. This is a point which I welcome because it gives me an opportunity to explain what is expected of INSAT-1B. In fact, this is a principle which is expected to be used at the peak of the time, that is, not at the beginning, but in the middle of the period, that is of the five-year time after 2-1/2 years' time we would have utilised all this. Gradually we have started utilising it. Now, Sir, the honourable Member wanted to know what the difficulty is and I am now explaining what the difficulty is. Now, Sir, INSAT-1B can be used not only for 400 lines, but it can be used for more lines also depending on the technology which is available on the ground. If the

technology changes, and if our exchange, have a different kind of technology, it would be possible for us not only to use 4000 lines, but we would be able to use more lines. But the difficulty otherwise is that when the satellite is sophisticated, the exchanges that we have here are not able to absorb the configuration which is necessary. Now, the honourable Member is asking, "Why don't you prepare it?". It was, in fact, for me to answer this question and I had to answer this question earlier. When INSAT-1 was launched, a criticism was levelled and I had to answer it. When we wanted to have colour TV, they were asking as to why we should have it. If we want to have INSAT-1, they ask us, "Why do you have it?", and when we have it, they ask us again, "Why don't you prepare yourself for it? Why don't you prepare in advance?". So, these two are contrary things. Whatever was necessary has been done.

Now, 'so far as the second question is concerned—he asked as to how many Data Collection Platforms are there—we have got 52 platforms now and regarding these 52 DCPs, there are initial difficulties and the difficulties relate to the question of supply of power and it is not with the instrument there. But the difficulty is with the battery and we are suggesting to them that they should have photovoltaic system for utilising this. Out of these 52, we have encountered difficulties with respect to 16 and by the end of this year we would be able to have 100 Data Collection Platforms.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRA-KANT BHANDARE: Very good.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Very good.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, may I add a word?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, when we set up a sophisticated satellite or put up any new system, we have to make plans and we have to make plans if we have to put up all ground stations to be ready in time for the satellite. The honourable Member has asked as to why we are spending so many crores of rupees for preparing all these two years in advance. The fact is that a lot of work has got to be

done and it cannot be done all in one day and everything cannot be ready simultaneously. Everything has to be done in a phased manner so that we get the maximum return on the money spent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Vishwa Bandhu Gupta.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether the unutilised or underutilised part of INSAT-1B can be used for photocomposing of multi-colour editions of various newspapers and I would also like to know whether there are any applications made to him in this regard. I would further like to know whether, if this facility would not be available under INSAT-1B, it would be available under INSAT-1C.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Sir, many people are requesting the Government to allow them to use the INSAT facility for many purposes and their requests are under the consideration of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao.

SHRI B. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the honourable Minister said that there are 800 DRSs, that is, Direct Receiving Stations and 163 TV transmitters. Now, Sir, I would like to know whether this figure of 800 includes the direct receiving antenna systems or it is separate from the 163 transmitters that have been installed. That is first part one of my question.

The second part of my question is the most important. The direct receiving systems are very expensive. Has the honourable Minister examined the economies of it and examined the question of replacing the Direct Receiving Stations by small 100 W transmitters which is more economical?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: Sir, Direct reception sets Stations are utilised only in those areas where it has not been possible to provide other facilities. As time goes on, we provide other facilities and it would not be necessary for us to provide those sets over there. It is true that the DR Stations are very costly.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, we have 174 high-power and low-power transmitting stations avail-

able here. Out of the 174, we are using entirely on the basis of INSAT.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, the question is about the underutilisation of the INSAT-IB. The other day, Sir, when we were discussing the working of the Ministry of Communications, I raised a very important point that in a sensitive State like Jammu and Kashmir we have only 24 STD lines from Srinagar to Delhi and vice versa and it is next to impossible to get any STD link, any direct link, between Delhi and Srinagar although it is easier to P^{el} with London or New York. are never be able to connect Srinagar with Delhi by STD and the honourable Minister said that he would look into it. Will the hon. Minister see to it that INSAT-IB is utilised for the purpose of augmenting the telecommunication lines between Srinagar and Delhi and vice versa?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL: The question of underutilisation of INSAT-IB is coming up again and again and is being discussed in season and out of season. It is necessary to understand that the INSAT facility is most sophisticated. If it has to be used for communication purposes, TV purposes, educational purposes and other purposes, the other facilities should be equally sophisticated. If these facilities are not equally sophisticated, then it becomes very difficult to marry these two facilities and utilise them. So I would very respectfully like to submit to the House that in the circumstances available here and with the support we have for this kind of system what is being done by the Department and by the scientists is really very very laudable. As far as the specific question put by the hon. member is concerned, I shall have to get it examined and only then I can answer.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister stated that INSAT-IB will be fully utilised by the end of the current calendar year. Sir, normally the problem of utilisation arises due to two facts: bottlenecks in the hardware development and also what can be called as communication gap as a result of the lack in the development of software. I would like

to know from the Minister as to what are the attempts made by the Ministry to meet the communication gap and what attempts have been made to have the software system developed. To the best of my understanding, the software system has been mostly developed in the Space Research Centre at Ahmedabad. Are there any plans to multiply such centre* so that the software which is so badly needed, and which, is needed for the communication gap is really there by the time the calendar year comes to an end and the INSAT-IB will be fully utilized?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL. Sir, it is true that we may need a lot of software for utilizing not only this satellite but also the satellites which we would be launching afterwards. At present, we are utilizing the laboratory at Ahmedabad and we want to increase its capacity to produce software. The question of multiplying laboratories is not on the anvil at present.

देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में धूम्र-रहित चूल्हों का लगाया जाना

* 246. श्री बीरेंद्र वर्मा : क्या प्रधानमंत्री 2 मई, 1985 को राज्य सभा में अंतराधिकृत प्रश्न 233 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने-कितने चूल्हे अब तक लगाये जा चुके हैं/लगाये जा चुके हैं और 1985-86 के वर्ष में 6 लाख चूल्हों में से प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने-कितने चूल्हे लगाये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) इस कार्य हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएँ कहाँ-कहाँ उपलब्ध हैं और उस राज्य में उनके लिये कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियाँ क्या-क्या हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, संसाधन और महासंसार विकास, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभागों से राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज पाटिल) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना सदन के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण "I" और "II" में दी गई है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम विकास विभाग और अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विकास एजेंसी द्वारा कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इसके लिए प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएँ 19 स्थानों पर हैं जैसे कि सभा के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण III में दिया गया है।