

Nhava Sheva Port is extremely important in order to relieve port congestion in the country and should not be delayed unduly.

Also, the need for a port with deep draft facilities that can receive large bulk of cargo ship of 60,000 tonnes and over is understood to have been gone into by the Committee of National Transport Policy that was constituted by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri B. D. Pande. This Committee has since submitted its report. From the report, it is seen that the Committee has made out a very strong case for taking up the work of Nhava Sheva Port on a priority basis.

It is learnt that recently the Ministry of Transport and Shipping have been asked to take action on the Nhava Sheva Port till the objections of environmentalists are sorted out. Because of this, the action to commission a detailed project report has not been initiated by the Ministry. Apparently, environmentalists have no objection to the Nhava Sheva Project as such, but their objection is to the location of supply base of ONGC at Nhava.

It is, therefore, necessary to speed up the detailed project report and the social cost benefit study. It would also be necessary to set up a separate Nhava Sheva Port Development Authority headed by an Administrator-cum-Engineer with appropriate powers and responsibilities. I, therefore, very strongly urge upon the Government of India to immediately vacate the said stay so that the Ministry of Shipping can commission the project report soon.

(iv) NEED FOR DECLARING KODAIKANAL, PACHAIKUMATCHI OF MADURAI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU AND IDUKKI DISTRICT OF KERALA AS HILL AREAS

SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN (Pariyakulam): The districts of Mikhir and North Cachar in Assam, the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, Uttarkasi,

Clamalai and some other places in Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling in West Bengal, all districts of Jammu and Kashmir, all districts of Himachal Pradesh, all districts of Nagaland and all districts of Manipur, have been declared as Hill areas under Article 366 of our Constitution and they get the necessary infra-structure facilities.

But Kodaikanal and Pachaikumachi Hill which lie in my Parliamentary Constituency Pariyakulam and Idukki district of Kerala have not been declared as "Hill areas" which need the special attention of the Central Government.

Besides Kodaikanal being a tourist resort, the foreign exchange-earners like Coffee, Potato and Plantains are grown in abundance. The surrounding villages of Kodaikanal do not have communication facilities. Adivasis are living in Kodaikanal area. Pachaikumatchi Hills produce fine variety of tea.

More than 50,000 people of my constituency live in Idukki district which produces Coffee, tea, cardamom, pepper and some other spices which earn foreign exchange.

These places are under-developed. The people in the Hilly regions experience a lot of hardship and suffering.

Unless the Government declares Kodaikanal, Pachaikumatchi of Madurai district of Tamil Nadu and Idukki district of Kerala as Hill Areas, there will be no development of infra-structure, rail and road transport for the economic growth of these backward areas. I demand a statement from the hon'ble Minister in this regard.

(v) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF CEMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री जैनूल बख्तर (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय नियम 377 के अधीन मैं एक लोक-सहृदय का प्रश्न रख रहा हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर एक बख़्तव्य देगी।

[श्री जैनुल बा: २]

उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय सीमेंट की कमी से गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है। उत्तर प्रदेश को जो भी कोटा पहले आवंटित किया गया, वह आवश्यकता से बहुत कम था, परन्तु इस तिमाही में आवंटित किए गए कोटे को भी काफी घटा दिया गया है। ऐसा किये जाने से उत्तर प्रदेश में मकानों की मरम्मत न होने के कारण ग्राम जनता को तो कठिनाई है ही, साथ ही साथ विकास के सारे कार्य ठप्प पड़ गए हैं।

भारत सरकार के निर्देशानुसार 50 प्रतिशत सीमेंट ग्राम जनता को दिया जाता है और 50 प्रतिशत में से ऊर्जा और सिंचाई योजनाओं के आरक्षण के पश्चात ही जो बचत रहती है, उसे प्रदेश सरकार सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग, आवास विभाग, लघु सिंचाई विभाग, ग्रामीण प्रभियंत्रण विभाग, विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त योजना, शीतगृह निर्माण धार्मिक एवं शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की आवश्यकता के लिए आवंटित कर देगी है। वर्तमान तिमाही के उपयुक्त कार्यों के लिए सीमेंट का आवंटन असंभव हो गया है, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्राम जनता के कोटे से प्रत्येक 50 प्रतिशत को पूरे का पूरा ऊर्जा एवं सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए आरक्षित कर दिया है। 4 लाख 30 हजार टन के कोटे में 2 लाख 17 हजार टन इस प्रकार आरक्षित हुआ है। यदि हम आरक्षण को घटाकर 1 लाख 50 हजार टन नहीं लाया गया, जिसके लिए प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है, तो सिंचाई और ऊर्जा विभाग को छोड़कर अन्य विभागों की योजनाएं पूर्णतया बन्द हो जायेंगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Call Attention.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I have to make a request to you I may be permitted to make the statement at 1 O'Clock. There is a break down and the Hindi Version is going to take a few minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

12.20 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1980-81—Contd.

### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI Sparrow. Fifteen minutes in there for you. Please try to sum up.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon Mr. Speaker, Sir yesterday, you were gracious enough to give me about three-four minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Sir, I gave you seven minutes.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Well, I sincerely hope that you would be gracious enough to forget about that. I shall try to conclude my speech as soon as it is possible.

I was giving you some facts. After all, any kind of appreciation and plans shall have to be based on facts and they may have to be collated and then of course some deductions are made and the plan for Defence is drawn. Coming to our defence preparedness, I spoke about Pakistan having been strengthened with more arms. I have given you one indication. In that, I said that since 1971 Indo-Pak war, Pakistan has become more strong than what it was previously. I enumerated the manner and method under which they received arms aid from different nations. I also told the House how they used to get more arms from outside and equipped themselves with them. Something would go wrong on the Indian sub-Continent in the form of aggression, in the form of a conflict or war. Repeatedly it had been so happening. That was our one neighbour.

Now, Sir, about the other neighbour, China, We all know how China has become very strong. In a minute I will tell you how. About China's