

tonnes in the near future and, if so, what particular and specific steps have been taken in this regard?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is true that open cast mines have a low cost and, shorter period of gestation and the Government of India is planning to open large open cast mines and, in fact, we have already planned a few mines with a capacity higher than even 10 million tonnes at Dudhichua 10 million tonnes, another is at Jayant 10 million tonnes, at Mukunda 12 million tonnes and Nigahi 14 million tonnes. We have planned open cast mines for these higher capacities.

फर्रुखाबाद जिले को सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग से जोड़ना

*252. **श्री बया राम शाक्य :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार फर्रुखाबाद जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) को सीधे ट्रंक डायलिंग से जोड़ने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि फर्रुखाबाद आलू निर्यात करने का एक बड़ा केन्द्र है और इस क्षेत्र के व्यापारी सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा न होने से बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कभी-कभी व्यापारियों को अपना ट्रंक काल बुक कराने की वीद लगभग 24 घंटे तक ही प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है लेकिन ट्रंक काल नहीं मिल पाते; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): Yes, Sir. There is a plan to provide direct Subscriber Trunk Dialling from Farrukhabad District (UP) after automatisisation of the existing manual exchange in the 7th Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The delay in putting through trunk calls is generally of same order as that of other places. However, substantial improvement in the trunk services is expected after the automatisisation of Farrukhabad Exchange and its interconnection with Kanpur Trunk Automatic Exchange. Additional 8-channel 1/3-channel carrier systems have been planned between Farrukhabad-Kanauj and Farrukhabad-Kaimganj Sections. Additional trunk boards will also be commissioned shortly.

श्री बया राम शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है कि फर्रुखाबाद से ट्रंक काल मिलाने में सामान्यतः उतना ही विलम्ब होता है जितना अन्य स्थानों से। पिछले महीने मैंने अनेक स्थानों से ट्रंक काल मिलाया है और मुझे कहीं आधे घंटे में कहीं एक घंटे में, कहीं दो या तीन घंटे में मिल जाता था परन्तु दिल्ली से फर्रुखाबाद मिलावे और फर्रुखाबाद से दिल्ली मिलाने के लिए मैंने तीस महीने से लगातार कोशिश की है लेकिन एक बार भी ट्रंक काल नहीं मिला जबकि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि उतना ही समय लगता है जितना अन्य स्थानों से। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि कम से कम जिला केन्द्रों से दिल्ली और दिल्ली से जिला केन्द्रों तक ट्रंक काल पर बात करने की व्यवस्था हो सके जबकि आज देखने में यह आता है कि इस प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं है? तो जो सांसदों की अधिकतम सीमा स्थानीय काल्स की 15,000 की दी गई है वह भी पूरी नहीं होती है और ट्रंक काल्स भी नहीं मिलती हैं, मिलती भी हैं तो मुश्किल से मिलती हैं। तो क्या मंत्री जी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि स्थानीय काल्स पूरी न होने पर ट्रंक काल्स जो होती हैं उनको 15,000 लोकल काल्स में एडजस्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): So far as the first part of the question is concerned, he wanted to get the system improved. It can be done after the automatisisation of the Farrukhabad Telephone Exchange and that is planned for

the Sixth Plan and the instrument is allotted for 1983-84. So far as the second part is concerned, it is a suggestion and I take note of it.

श्री दया राम शास्त्री : मंत्री जी ने स्व-चालित एक्सचेंज के बारे में कहा कि उसको चालू करना स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब से और किस वर्ष तक यह एक्सचेंज चालू हो जाएगा ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That is what I replied. It is already decided and the equipment is tentatively allotted for 1983-84.

श्री राम दितात पादशान : अध्याक्ष जी, जब टेलीफोन काम करेगा तभी तो ट्रंक काल होगी, अन्यथा नहीं। सब का टेलीफोन खराब रहता है, और कल राज्य सभा में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मेरा भी टेलीफोन खराब रहा। तो मंत्री जी ला-उबाव है, अगर खराब हो तो कहते हैं तुम वापस कर दो क्योंकि वॉटचेक पर दिया गया है। जब इनका भी टेलीफोन खराब है फिर इस विभाग क्या आवश्यकता है ? आप लोगों से पैसे लेते हैं, गेज गलत डायलिंग होती है, तो क्या मंत्री जी इस पोजीशन में हैं कि वह बताएं कि देश में किसी का टेलीफोन काम करता है ? यदि हाँ, तो किस का ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : दिल्ली के बिताने टेलीफोन हैं उनमें से 1 लाख 90 हजार टेलीफोन लाइन्ज काम कर रही हैं।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The question is whether there is any telephone in India which is working without any fault at all. My answer is 'No, there is no such telephone' because every telephone in India will have some fault some time during the course of the year. That does not mean that the telephone system is that bad.

श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री : दे. दे. तिन, तौ, दिन डैड रहते हैं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My only point is this. We know that we have got a system and it is faulty.

My hon. friend was asking about wrong calls. In the other House when I was discussing the matter, I just read out from a journal an incident which happened in America. In America somebody wanted to ring up a laundry and the fellow landed on the secret telephone of the President of America. That means, a wrong call happened there also. These are all in-built in the system. Even in the best of the system, it is inbuilt. (Interruptions) If the question is whether it is improving or not, I only give you just one comparison. Last year we had the monsoon, and this year we have got the monsoon. Last year in the central area where the MPs, all of us, are living, the total cables which went out of order was 174; and this year it is 23. I am talking about the total cables. This is the most significant thing. Nobody can say that all the telephones are all right. The question is one of comparison. ... (Interruptions) As the representatives of the people you have to listen to me.

In the South area, last year when the monsoon broke out the number of cable lines that went out of order; not tele-phones; was 493 and this year it is 65. North area—it was 157 last year and this year it is 21. In West area the total number of cable lines which went out of order last year was 458 and this year it is

*96. My submission is that last year also I was the Minister and my General Manager was there. I say that last year when the monsoon broke out, the total number of telephones that went out of order and were dead was 18,000 on a single day. To-day, all accumulated together are less than 4000....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The monsoon is delayed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point my friend asked... (Interruptions) In the Asiad area it was 493 last year and it is 65 this year. That is the largest number that collapsed this year.

My submission is that this a matter which was discussed repeatedly. This is a matter on which there can be no dispute that whatever may happen, the telephones system will have the susceptibility to break-downs to a certain extent. There is no

telephone system anywhere in the world—it is not possible—where it will be absolutely immune to any set of collapses at all. But the point you will have to remember and which my hon. colleague has stated is that we have 2 lakhs of telephones in Delhi. On an average, per day, the telephone faults are around 4000. This does not mean that all the others are all right. 4000 means that on a particular day, out of 2 lakhs telephones, 4000 telephones have got faults, which means that the rest are working all right that day. But to-day it is mine, tomorrow it may be yours and the day after, it may be another man's telephone. That is to say that the telephones falling out of order will be equally shared by all of us.

Therefore, as far as this year is concerned, it is not that it is the Members of Parliament alone who are affected, but the Minister of Communications also suffers. His telephones were out of order day before yesterday and still one telephone remains out of order.

This is the position we must understand. In a city like Delhi or Calcutta where the work is gone on, cables can come under interruption of water can go into it, and telephones can go out of order. But I am extremely gratified and I feel extremely gratified that as a result of the work that was undertaken during the course of this one year, in spite of the monsoon, the cable system could resist the monsoon in a much more effective manner than it was doing. Step by step we are improving and to-day, as Minister of Communications, I am a completely gratified man in the sense that things have improved considerably and I expect all of you to approve of it. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Vijayaraghavan.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कहें, आपकी बात मैं मान लूंगा, लेकिन आपका टेलीफोन खराब रहे, मेरा टेलीफोन खराब रहे. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का टाइम हो गया ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : लेकिन इसको जरा संजीदगी से देखना चाहिए । मंत्री जी के बस की बात नहीं है, तब भी कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए कि इस तकलीफ को कैसे दूर किया जाए ।

Review of Drug Policy

*254. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new drug policy is under review in view of its failure to achieve self-sufficiency in production of quality drugs and technical self-reliance.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Two of the objectives of the Drug Policy, 1978 are to develop self-reliance in drug technology and to aim at quick self-sufficiency in the output of drugs with a view to reduce the quantum of imports. The Drug Policy of 1978 is being implemented. The country is by and large self-sufficient in formulations, imports being marginal. The value of imports of bulk drugs (c.i.f.) as a percentage of the total value of bulk drugs used in the country came down from 28.46 per cent in 1978-79 to 26.6 per cent in 1980-81 and is expected to go down further in the subsequent years. Self-sufficiency was achieved in the case of important bulk drugs like Sulphamethoxazole, Trimethoprim, Metronidazole etc. Indigenous technologies were developed and implemented in the case of many drugs like those mentioned above. The export of drugs and pharmaceuticals have also increased substantially from Rs. 69.02 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 95.41 crores during 1981-82. Export earnings meet an increasing part of the import bill for drugs and pharmaceuticals and it is expected that the export earnings would completely cover the import bill in the coming years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.