

THIRD REPORT ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1985-86)

(EIGHTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS —
ADMINISTRATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF DELHI —
PART II—POLLUTION CONTROL**

**Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations
Contained in the 81st Report of Estimates Committee
(7th Lok Sabha) on The Ministry of Home Affairs—
Administration of Union Territory of Delhi—
Part II—Pollution Control**



सत्यमेव जयते

Presented to Lok Sabha on 14 August 1985

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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CORRIGENDA
TO
THIRD REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1985-86)

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(1985-86)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf present this Third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-first Report of Estimates Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Administration of Union Territory of Delhi—Part II—Pollution Control.

2. The 81st Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 1984. Government furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report by 28th March, 1985. The replies were examined by Study Group on Action Taken Reports of Estimates Committee at their sitting held on 17th July, 1985. The draft Report was adopted by the Committee on 22nd July, 1985.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:—

I. Report

II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies.

IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee.

V. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.

4. An analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 81st Report of Estimates Committee is given in Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of 8 recommendations made in the Report 6 recommendations i.e. 75 per cent have been accepted by the Government. Replies of Government in respect of 2 recommendations i.e. 25 per cent have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
29 July, 1985
Savana 7, 1907 (S)

CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

1.1 This Report of the Estimates Committee deals with Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-First Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Administration of Union Territory of Delhi—Part II—Pollution Control, presented to the Lok Sabha on the 23rd April, 1984.

1.2 Action Taken Notes on the recommendations of the Committee have been categorised as follows:—

- (i) Recommendations|Observations that have been accepted by Government:

Sl. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

(Total 6—Chapter II)

- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply :

NIL (Chapter III)

- (iii) Recommendations|Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee:

Sl. Nos. 1 and 2.

(Total 2—Chapter IV)

- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are awaited:—

Nil (Chapter V)

Air Pollution

Recommendation, (Sl. No. 1, Paras 1.28 to 1.30)

1.3 The Committee were informed that the Monitoring section of the School of Environmental Studies of Jawaharlal Nehru University had set up five stations for air quality samples viz. at JNU, Motinagar Police Station, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Defence Colony Police Station and Red Fort. According to the figures furnished by the Central Pollution Control Board, which were based on the average

value of suspended particulate matters (SPM) from the samples collected thrice a week by the JNU team; the yearly averages came to 273.5, 455.4, 315.1, 343.1 and 344.8 micro grames per metre cube of air at the five stations as against the suggested limit of 200, 500, 200, 200 and 500. According to Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board 500 limit in the Industrial area was not considered 'serious' if people were exposed thereto for 8 hours a day which were usually the working hours for the industrial labour. The Committee, however, felt that all areas wherefrom samples were collected were residential areas and the environment pollution was far greater than the limit suggested by the Pollution Control Board themselves. The Committee deplored this situation and desired urgent measures to be taken to contain the pollution. The Committee further recommended that the school of Environmental Studies of the JNU may be impressed upon to give their final report at the earliest. As soon as the report was received by the Government, they should 'act in concert with Central Board of Air Pollution and in liaison with the concerned authorities like DESU, Delhi Transport Corporation, Directorate of Transport have the remedial measures taken'.

1.4 The Ministry in their reply (19-11-1984) stated that the ambient air quality in various areas of Delhi was being monitored by the Central Board. Enforcement of the standards in respect of scheduled industries would be taken up as soon as the air pollution control areas were notified. However, necessary discussion with the relevant industries had already been initiated and a time table for installation of air pollution control devices drawn up. The report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University was awaited. Based on its own measurements, the Central Board had already taken up the question of control of pollution with authorities like the DESU, Delhi Transport Corporation etc.

1.5 In the Report of the Estimates Committee presented to Lok Sabha in April, 1984 the Committee had inter alia recommended that the School of Environmental Studies of Jawaharlal Nehru University might be impressed upon to give their final report regarding air pollution in Delhi at the earliest. The Committee find from the reply of the Ministry that the report of the School is still "awaited". The reply of the Ministry is silent as to the reasons for the final report of the School not being made available so far, which seems to have held up the identification of air pollution control measures. The Committee regret that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Territory Administration have not shared sufficiently the

anguish of the Committee in regard to air pollution in Delhi. Emphasising once again the need for initiating air pollution control measures in the Union Territory of Delhi without any further delay, the Committee hope that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Territory Admn. would act speedily in the matter in consultation with other authorities concerned and bring out tangible results in the shortest possible time.

Thermal Power Station—Source of Pollution

Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Para 1.31)

1.6 The Committee were informed that to contain pollution caused by the thermal power stations at Indraprastha Estate and Badarpur, electro-static prescriptators had been fixed in the chimneys of powers stations at the cost of Rs. 9.50 crores. With this upto 93 to 98 per cent of smoke was stated to have been controlled. But one unit of Rajghat Power Station did not have the precipitators and provision of the same was stated to be under the consideration of Government. The Committee desired the Government to take decision in this regard without delay under intimation to them. They further desired that a system should be evolved whereby the functioning of the electro-static precipitators might be periodically reviewed.

1.7 The Ministry in their reply stated that the Central Board had been regularly monitoring the commissions from the various Thermal Power Plants in Delhi. Regarding the question of evolving a system to exercise periodical checks on the functioning of ESP's the Central Board was conducting the exercise routinely.

1.8 The Ministry's reply does not indicate any action on Committee's recommendation enjoining early decision being taken by the Government for providing electro-static precipitators at Rajghat Power Station. Reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee desire to be informed of the reasons for the delay in installation of the electro static precipitators at Rajghat Power Station.

Implementation of Recommendations

1.9 The Committee would like to emphasise that they attach the greatest importance to the implementation of the recommendations accepted by Government. They would, therefore, urge that Government should keep a close watch so as to ensure expeditious implementation of the recommendations accepted by them. In cases where it is not possible to implement the recommendations in letter and spirit for any reasons, the matter should be reported to the Committee in time with reasons for non-implementation.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 3, Para 1.32)

The Committee note that the causes of pollution from the small industrial units is the use of rudimentary and elementary type of boilers and furnace using coal. It is stated that these units cannot be compelled to modernise their boilers. But Delhi IIT is stated to be working on two projects for developing cheap mechanism at a very low cost, which could arrest dust and thereby control pollution. The prototype is likely to be ready shortly. The Committee desire that these projects should be completed soon so as to demonstrate the devise so evolved to the small industrial units in Delhi. The units, in turn, may be persuaded to use the devise in the larger interest of the community. With regard to 16 large and medium industries who are stated to have put up treatment plants to check pollution, the Committee would like the Delhi Administration to evolve a machinery for supervision on the functioning of the treatment plants put up by these industries.

Reply of Government

The two on going projects at IIT, Delhi for developing cheaper mechanism of control of pollution has been completed. The Board would arrange shortly demonstration of the equipment before the small scale industries.

[No. H-11013/1/84-EPC(I) Dated 19-11-1984]

Recommendation (Serial No. 4, Para 1.33)

The Committee welcome the notification issued by the Delhi Administration whereby automobile vehicles which are more than 15 years old will have to be re-registered subject to fitness test. The Committee desire that with regard to smoke emitting buses of the D.T.C., the matter should be taken up and pursued vigorously with the concerned authorities. Alongside, feasibility of incorporating

suitable provision in the law so as to subject D.T.C. buses and private buses, trucks and tempos to fitness test every 5 years, by the Transport authorities be also examined.

Reply of Government

The monitoring of the emissions from vehicular traffic in Delhi is being done periodically by the Central Board. The question of control of smoke emissions from DTC buses has already been taken up and discussed with the DTC authority in the past. The Central Board is evolving a procedure for checking, DTC Buses for smoke before the buses leave for day's work.

[No. H-11013/1/84-EPC(I) Dated 19-11-1984]

Recommendation (Serial No. 5, Para 2.14)

The Committee were informed that the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution had conducted studies with regard to quality of water drawn from Yamuna river in 1977-78 and again in 1982-83. For this purpose Yamuna river was divided into six parts. According to Commissioner, M.C.D., the Water for use of Delhi citizens was being drawn from above Wazirabad barrage which was quite good in quality and the same was filtered and treated before its supply. One fullfledged laboratory was engaged in testing the quality of water. Adviser, Public Health, Ministry of Works and Housing had also been testing the quality of water. Further, Municipal Health Officer of the M.C.D. is also stated to be separately checking the quality of water. The Committee recommend that in place of so many agencies involved in checking the quality of water a single Centralised agency in the Delhi Administration be created for keeping a watch on the quality of water right from its drawal from source to the supply point.

Reply of Government

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking is at present responsible for checking water quality right from source of its distribution and other agencies mentioned in this paragraph only keep a periodical counter checking. As such the Undertaking is a single centralised agency for keeping watch on the quality of water right from its drawal from source to the supply point.

[No. H-11013/1/84-EPC(I) Dated 28-3-1985]

Recommendation (Serial No. 6, Para 2.15)

The Committee are informed that 17 open drains end up in Yamuna. Initially constructed to drain out rain water, sewerage and sullage is stated to be getting mixed up in them making them a major source of pollution to Yamuna water. Certain short-term measures

are stated to have been adopted by the M.C.D. such as diverting the flow of these drains to treatment plant, increase in capacity of the treatment plant and purifying the water before it reached Yamuna. About Rs. 29.75 crores is stated to have been spent on various schemes to contain pollution from sewerage drain during the last 6 years from 1974-75 to 1982-83. According to Commissioner, M.C.D. about Rs. 350 crores would be required to accomplish these schemes fully. The Committee strongly recommend the Government to adopt a liberal approach for providing funds for these schemes as accomplishment thereof would eliminate one of the major health hazards in the capital.

Reply of Government

Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has prepared schemes for augmentation of sewage treatment capacity from 140 MGD at the end of 6th Five Year Plan to 408 MGD by 1990. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 16063.00 lakhs for the 7th Five Year Plan period and Rs. 2482.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 have been approved by the Planning Commission.

[No. H-11013/1/84-EPC (I), Dated 28th March, 85]

Recommendation (Serial No. 7)

The Committee note that 15 per cent of the total pollution in Delhi is caused by Industrial waste that flows into Yamuna. Of this 15 per cent, major part i.e. about 90 per cent which was hitherto being caused by the 16 large industries, is being tackled as these industries are stated to have put up the treatment plants. In so far as small industrial units are concerned, the Chairman, Central Board for Prevention and Control of Pollution has suggested area-wise collective treatment system for them. The Committee commend this suggestion for implementation. They also desire the Board to evolve a machinery to periodically review the working of treatment plants put up by the large industries.

Reply of Government

The monitoring of the effluent quality from the 16 large/medium industries who have already put up treatment plants is being checked by the Central Board regularly. Regular monitoring and analysis of the samples ensure a check on the working of the treatment plants put up by the industries concerned. The monitoring of the effluent quality of these industries are proposed to be strengthened further to ensure stricter control.

[No. H-11013/1/84-EPC(I) Dated 19-11-1984]

Recommendation (Serial No. 8, Para 3.7)

The Committee welcome the step taken by the Delhi Administration for checking noise pollution i.e. campaign in the year 1983 by prosecuting about 15,000 people and introducing a system of spot fine of Rs. 100/- by the Traffic Police on motorists who use pressure horn. The Committee desire that persons who blow horns in the prohibited areas like hospitals, should also be imposed spot fine as in the case of blowing of pressure horn. The Committee suggest that there should not be any slackness in this campaign till the problem is completely rooted out. They also desire punitive action against use of loudspeakers without the permission of the concerned authorities.

Reply of Government

During the year 1984-85, 23,700 (as against about 15000 in the year 1983-84) prosecutions were launched by Delhi Police against use of pressure horns and this campaign has been continuing. The other recommendations of the Committee about punitive action against the use of loudspeakers without permission of the concerned authorities has been taken note of for necessary action by the Delhi Administration.

[No. H-11013/1/84-EPC (I), Dated 28th March. 85]

CHAPTER III

**RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT
DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF GOVERNMENT REPLIES**

;
--NIL--

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Paras 1.28 to 1.30)

The Committee note that the Central Pollution Control Board is the regulatory authority for controlling water and air pollution in the Capital. The respective Industries or local bodies who actually discharge any effluent have to ensure that the effluents are treated according to prescribed standards. The Delhi Administration has set up consultative committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Councillor to advise them in matters relating to environmental preservation and improving the aesthetic quality of the Union Territory. At present the Deptt. of Local Self Government in Union Territory of Delhi, is dealing with all the matters on the subject but in view of the importance of the subject, it has been decided by the Government to create a separate cell under the Planning Department for playing a nodal role.

There are three main factors behind the air pollution in Delhi Industries in and around residential areas, the three thermal power stations at the Indraprastha Estate, Rajghat and Badarpur and the ever growing road traffic. In order to take short and long term remedial and control measures, the Delhi Administration are stated to have sponsored a project for conducting survey of air pollution areas and entrusted it to the Management section of the School of Environmental Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. They started their study in June, 1977 and have given two interim reports and the final report is yet to be submitted by them. The final report will contain their recommendations to abate air pollution.

The Monitoring section of the school at Jawaharlal Nehru University have set up five stations for air quality samples viz. at J.N.U. Motinagar Police Station, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Defence Colony Police Station and Red Fort. According to the figures furnished by the Central Pollution Control Board, which are based on the average value of suspended particulate matters (SPM) from the samples collected thrice a week by the J.N.U. team, the yearly

averages came to 273.5, 455.4, 315.1, 343.1, and 344.8 micro grames per metre cube of air at the five stations as against the suggested limit of 200, 500, 200, 200 and 500. According to Chairman, Central Pollution Control Board 500 limit in the Industrial area is not considered 'serious' if people are exposed thereto for 8 hours a day which are usually the working hours for the industrial labour. The Committee, however see that all areas wherefrom samples are collected are residential areas and the environment pollution is far greater than the limit suggested by the Pollution Control Board themselves. The Committee deplore this situation and desire urgent measures to be taken to contain the pollution. The Committee further recommend that the School of Environmental Services at J.N.U. may be impressed upon to give their final report at the earliest. As soon as the report is received by the Government, as assured they should 'act in concert with Central Board of Air Pollution and in liaison with the concerned authorities like DESU, Delhi Transport Corporation, Directorate of Transport, have the remedial measures taken'.

Reply of Government

The ambient air quality in various areas of Delhi is being monitored by the Central Board. Enforcement of the standards in respect of scheduled industries will be taken up as soon as the air pollution control areas are notified. However, necessary discussion with the relevant industries has already been initiated and a time table for installation of air pollution control devices drawn up. The report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University is awaited. Based on its own measurements, the Central Board has already taken up the question of control of pollution with authorities like the DESU, Delhi Transport Corporation etc.

(No. H-11013/184-EPC(I) Dated 19-11-84)

Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Para 1.31)

The Committee find that to contain pollution caused by the thermal power stations at Indraprastha Estate and Badarpur, electrostatic precipitators are stated to have been fixed in the chimneys of power stations at the cost of Rs. 9.50 crores. With this up to 93 to 98 per cent of smoke is stated to be controlled. But one unit of Rajghat Power Station does not have the precipitators and provision of the same is stated to be under the consideration of Government. The Committee desire the Government to take decision in this regard without delay under intimation to them. They further desire that a system should be evolved whereby the functioning of the electrostatic precipitators may be periodically reviewed.

Reply of Government

The Central Board has been regularly monitoring the emissions from the various Thermal Power Plants in Delhi. Regarding the question of evolving a system to exercise periodical checks on the functioning of ESP's the Central Board is conducting the exercise routinely.

[No. H-11013/1/84-EPC (I) . Dated 19-11-84]

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL RE-
PLIES ARE STILL AWAITED

NIL

NEW DELHI;
July, 29, 1985

Shravana 7, 1907 (S)

CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX

(Vide Introduction of the Report)

Analysis of Action taken by Government on Eighty-First Report of Estimates Committee (7th Lok Sabha)

I.	Total number of recommendations	8
II.	Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by Government	
	Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	6
	Percentage to the total	75%
III.	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies :	
	Nos. NIL	
	Percentage to the Total	NIL
IV.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee :	
	Nos. 1 and 2	2
	Percentage to the Total	25%
V.	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited.	
	No. NIL	
	Percentage to the total	NIL

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