

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, we would be grateful if you can impress upon only three Members sitting in these two blocks with your friendly behaviour. Whatever is happening in this House is mostly due to Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Narayan Choubey and Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary. These three Members are responsible for creating this disorder.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am the most peaceful man.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are you dissatisfied with my behaviour Sir ?

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Secondly I request....(Interruptions)....Sir, it is my point of order. Today Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary promised me in the presence of 50 other Members in the lobby that he would remain silent for whole the day, but now he is breaching his own promise....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He promised in the lobby and not in the House....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You might have heard :

*Woh wayada hi kya, jo wafa ho gaya.*

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you that as it is last day of the session, whatever has been said by Shri Kabuliji, you should also say something in a jolly mood.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the assurance given in the Central Hall should be treated as an external affair. It should not be brought into the House.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what we did right now Sir.

Mr. Sultanpuri.

11.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

Eighteenth Report

[English]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-eighth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)—Reservations for and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Khadi and Village Industries Commission and facilities provided for the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Commission.

11.39 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : POLLUTION  
CONTROL IN DOON VALLEY

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Doon Valley is an ecologically sensitive region which has witnessed accelerated ecological degradation during the last 25-30 years primarily because of unscientific and haphazard lime-stone quarrying operations in the 40 km wide Dehradun-Mussorie belt and the concentration of limestone based industrial units. The quarrying operations have denuded the hill slopes, resulting in excessive soil erosion, higher incidence of landslides choking of river beds, drying up of perennial springs and streams, changes in micro climate etc.

To ensure that development in the Valley takes place on a sustained basis with minimal environmental damage, the Doon Valley Board with representatives of the U.P. and Union Government was constituted in August, 1981. The Board has met 5 times so far and has specially recommended that :

- (a) Doon Valley should be declared a Pollution Free and Ecologically Fragile Zone ;
- (b) Only non-polluting industries like optics, electronics, watch making, assembly of scientific and medical instruments, etc. should be encouraged ;
- (c) Unscientific mining operations should be banned and abandoned mines reclaimed on priority ;
- (d) Regional Master Development Plan should be prepared so that development effort is compatible with environmental conservation ; and
- (e) A time bound regeneration plan should be prepared for the Doon Valley for its sustained development.

I would like to emphasise that the basic objective of the Government regarding Doon Valley, and other ecologically sensitive regions in the country, is to ensure sustained development. For this reason, the haphazard and unscientific limestone quarrying operations have been controlled on the Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in March, 1985 and only 6 mines which were found to be working in a more scientific manner have been allowed to operate. This decision rendered 936 mine workers jobless, many of them migrants from Bihar/Rajasthan. Realising the likely difficulties of these workers, arrangements were made simultaneously to give alternative employment to workers in other productive work and a sum of Rs. 25.0 lakhs was made available to the District Administration for the purpose. Only 442 workers, however, chose to take up employment and the others went to either their home States or took up other work.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also stipulated that limestone in the area being of high quality, it should be used only where it is most required and should not be wasted as a building material or for cement manufacture. The 215 lime kilns operating in Dehradun, therefore, should not be supplied chemical grade limestone.

The cluster of primitive lime kilns operating in and around Dehradun has been a source of serious air pollution to the vulnerable Dehradun population which consists of a large number of school children and senior citizens. Pollution problem in Doon Valley has been further aggravated by the concentration of polluting industries, especially the Cement factories. Some industrial units have started their operations in violation of the stipulated norms and conditions imposed by the State Pollution Control Board. Other units have started operations even without obtaining "No Objection Certificate" from the State Pollution Control Board and in the full knowledge that the industries falling in the Red and Orange categories are not recommended to be set up in the Valley. While urging that polluting industries should not be set up in the Valley, the Doon Valley Board has also been emphasising that all incentives should be given to attract non-polluting industries so that the economic development of the region is not prevented, but it should be consistent with environmental safety.

Noting that inadequate progress has been made in implementing the decisions of the Doon Valley Board, the matter has been brought to the notice of the UP Government at various levels and we understand that the State Government has recently taken some action to control the polluting industries. A detailed report requested from the State authorities in this regard is still awaited.

In the mean time, I would like to assure the House that we are fully conscious of the need for striking a harmonious balance between environmental conservation and socio-economic development. We on our part want to ensure that on the one hand the ecological safety of the place is ensured ; on the other hand it should be

[Shri Z R. Ansari]

ensured that workers do not suffer. All our actions will not must be based on these twin principles.

MR. SPEAKER : Calling attention.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may kindly convert it into 193.

MR. SPEAKER : How to spare the time for it ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We should also be given opportunity to speak on it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily wasting my time now.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We want that we should be allowed to take part in the discussion and ask a few questions.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no time. I am not God. I cannot create time. You get the session extended by one more week. It is not in my power.

[Translation]

It is beyond my power.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Serious situation arising out of unprecedented floods and cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and other parts of the country

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : I call the attention of the Minister of Agri-

culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Serious situation arising out of unprecedented floods and cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and other parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government in that regard.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The situation arising out of recent floods is a matter of serious concern to all of us. Some states have been affected in varying degrees—resulting in large scale loss of life, property and crops. The states affected are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The worst affected are Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.

Relying on reports received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh it is understood that 2685 villages in 13 districts have been affected. It is unfortunate that 126 human lives have been lost. Out of the affected villages 614 villages have been marooned. Cropped Area of 19.27 lakh acres has been affected. Damage to 884 major, medium and minor irrigation works and about 1.40 lakh houses has been reported. Road breaches have taken place at 112 points and 14 bridges are reported to have collapsed. The river Godavari had started receding on 17th August, 1986 and was flowing below danger level all along on 20th August, 1986 though extensive areas are still under water.

Immediately on receipt of the first news of the disaster in Andhra Pradesh a Central Reconnaissance Team consisting of Secretary Planning Commission, Secretary Department of Agriculture, Secretary Ministry of Water Resources, Director General of Health Services, Chairman, Central Water Commission and other senior officers visited the flood affected areas in Andhra Pradesh to have first hand information