

the relatives of the deceased due to any failure on the part of staff attending to enquiries.

A high level team led by Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, proceeded to London and Cork early in the morning of 24th June, 1985 to gather information connected with the accident including recovery of wreckage particularly the Black Box, to supervise relief and rescue operations and make arrangements for identification and disposal of dead bodies

Air India provided free transportation to London/Cork and back to one relative per family. In certain cases, this facility had to be provided to more than one person. Free hotel accommodation, food and transport and also a cash allowance was provided to the next of kin who went to Cork in connection with the crash. A total of 305 persons travelled to Cork for purpose of identification.

In all, 131 bodies could be recovered from the sea. Autopsy on all the bodies was completed on the 28th June, 1985 and embalming carried out by 29th June, 1985. Facilities were provided by Air India and Indian Airlines for carriage of the dead bodies free of cost to the destinations indicated by the next of kin. 117 bodies have been identified so far, leaving 14 unidentified. The unidentified bodies have been preserved as per the advice of the Irish Coroner. These bodies will be available for visual identification till 30th July, 1985. Thereafter suitable action will be taken for their disposal

Foreign Governments, i.e. British, American, Canadian and of course other Irish had actively participated in the search and rescue operations. A French Cableship Leon Thevenin hired by us having a submersible Robot fitted with the latest equipment for location and salvage brought out the Cockpit Voice Recorder and the Flight Data Recorder also known as the Black Box, from a depth of more than 6,000 feet. Recovery of these black boxes from such a great depth is an unprecedented feat in the history of salvage operations of this kind. Both Recorders have been brought to India for examination and analysis, which is underway. No conclusions can be drawn at this stage.

The Government of India have appointed a sitting Judge of Delhi High Court as a Court to investigate into the accident. He would be assisted by five assessors. The Court is expected to submit its report to the Government by 31st December, 1985. They have started their work.

The compensation, in accordance with the rules, will be paid expeditiously to the next of kin.

We have initiated a thorough review of security arrangements at our airports. I would like to assure the House that no effort will be spared to ensure the safety of the travelling public.

I must express my sincere gratitude to the Government and people of Ireland for the humanitarian and material help which they extended so spontaneously in the tragic hour of need. I am also grateful to the authorities of all the other countries which assisted us in relief and rescue operations.

12.55 hrs

STATEMENT RE: REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY ON "ASPECTS OF BLACK ECONOMY IN INDIA."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, As the House is aware, the Estimates Committee of the Seventh Lok Sabha had recommended in its Ninth Report that the Government should attempt an estimate of black money for formulating appropriate policies. Accordingly, the Government entrusted a study of the estimate of extent of unaccounted income in the country to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, in June, 1982. Its terms of reference were as under:-

- (a) to identify the important sectors of the economy in which black money is generated;
- (b) to examine the causes and conditions that give rise to and/or facilitate the generation of black money.

[*Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh*]

- (c) to study the methods employed to generate black money and the channels through which the concealed income is invested and spent in other ways;
- (d) the methods employed to convert black money into white money.
- (e) to attempt a broad estimate of the volume of black money generated; and
- (f) to undertake any regional or sectoral surveys that may be required in connection with the above.

The Institute submitted its report in March, 1985. The report was released to the Press in June, 1985, for encouraging a public debate on the subject so that the consequential suggestions could be considered for drawing up a "Long Term Fiscal policy". I am placing a copy (both in Hindi and in English versions) of summary of the Report on the Table of the House. Copies of the Report (In English version and 2 typed copies in Hindi version) have been placed in the Parliament Library.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Baisrhat): Sir, copies of this Report may be made available to those Members who are interested in it. It costs Rs. 100/- if we buy from outside.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will make it available to all the hon. Members.

12.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*English*]

Armed Clashes on Assam-Nagaland Border between Assam Police and Nagaland Police

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of the recent armed clashes on Assam-Nagaland border between the Assam Police and the Nagaland Police resulting in heavy loss of life and property and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, Unfortunately, between 4th and 6th June 1985 armed clashes took place in the Merapani area along Assam-Nagaland border between the Assam Police and the Nagaland Police.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, there has been long-standing territorial dispute between Assam and Nagaland in connection with the boundary between the two States as defined in the State of Nagaland Act 1962. Govt. of India had taken steps to assist the two State Governments to reach an amicable settlement of these disputes. In August 1971 an Adviser was appointed in the Home Ministry and through his good offices, four interim agreements were signed by these to State Governments in March 1972. The Adviser carried out detailed study of the various aspects of the problem and made certain recommendations to the State Governments. Unfortunately, no agreement could be reached between the two State Governments to resolve the dispute on a permanent basis. The Adviser demitted office in 1976. Thereafter, from time to time steps were taken by the Central Government to advise the two State Governments to enforce the interim agreements of 1972 in letter and spirit and to continue efforts to resolve the dispute through discussions.

Early this year in the month of February, there was a serious incident in which six labourers working for Forest Department of Assam were killed. Certain amount of tension had built up in the area in which the incident had taken place. On 28th March 1985 I held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland at Shillong and stressed the need to resolve the border dispute amicably and to ensure that clashes on the border do not recur. Both the Chief Ministers had assured me that they would sort out the issues and ensure