

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

(iii) EXPLORATION AND DIGGING OF OIL WELLS BY THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION IN RAJASTHAN

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने राजस्थान प्रान्त के रॉगिस्तानी एवं सीमावर्ती जैसलमेर जिले में गैस एवं पेट्रोल प्राप्ति के लिये जो सर्वेक्षण, खोज एवं तेल कुओं की खुदाई का कार्य किया वह अन्तिम निर्णय की पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त किये बिना ही सन् 1976 में राजनैतिक दबाव से छोड़ दिया।

जैसलमेर जिले के ग्राम घोटारू, लूणार, संग सांघेवाला, लांगेवाला, तनोट, भुआना, सुमरेवाली तलाई आदि स्थानों में तेलकूप भी खोदे। चार कुओं में अधिक मात्रा में गैस भी प्राप्त हुई। भुआना तेल कूप को 4500 मीटर तक खोदना था जो 2100 मीटर तक सिर्फ खोदा गया। खुदाई करते वक्त कूप से निकलने वाली रासायनिक मिट्टी में तेल प्राप्त हुआ। उस तेल को आयोग ने अपनी प्रयोगशाला में जांच हेतु भी भेजा, जहां से कूप में तेल होने की पुष्टि की गई। यह खबर भारतीय अखबारों में मुख्यपृष्ठों पर छपी थी। इस प्रकार तेलकूप निर्धारित गहराई तक नहीं खोदे जाने और विदेशे उपकरणों एवं अधिक गहराई तक ड्रिलिंग मशीन न होने एवं अन्य कारणों से सर्वेक्षण एवं खोज के कार्य को सन् 76 में स्थगित कर दिया।

पाकिस्तान में सुई क्षेत्र में जो इस क्षेत्र से लगता है गैस की बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्धि हुई; अतः जैसलमेर जिले में गैस एवं पेट्रोल मिलने की बड़ी संभावनाएं हैं।

जैसलमेर जिले की ही नहीं राजस्थान प्रान्त की जनता की मांग है कि वहां गैस एवं पेट्रोल की प्राप्ति के लिये तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग सर्वेक्षण एवं खोज का कार्य तुरन्त शुरू कर के जैसलमेर जिले की ही नहीं बल्कि देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को सँदृढ़ करे।

यह प्रश्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व का है।

(Interruption)**

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(iv) REPORTED POLLUTION OF CHALIAH RIVER DUE TO DISCHARGE OF AFFLUENTS BY THE GWALIOR RAYONS IN CALICUT DISTRICT.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat):*** Under Rule 377, I raise the following matter:—

The effluents that flow out into the—Chaliar river from the Gwalior Rayons in Calicut district, one of the major factories of Kerala have made public life in the surrounding areas extremely difficult. When 160 tonnes of pulp is produced as much as 2,83,000 cubic metre of effluent is discharged from this factory. Every day 20 to 22 tonnes of fibre is being produced here. When one tonne of fibre is produced about 1287 c.m. effluent is discharged. Thus, 0.63 c.m. of effluent is discharged every second. During the period between March and the end of April when the flow in Chaliar river is less, 0.64 3.m. effluent flows into it. Living things can survive in this river only when pure water at the rate of 27.5 litres is mixed with one litre of polluted water. Studies have revealed that Oxygen is almost non-existent in this area.

In the 4 K. M. area between Chunkapally and Arappuzha and also in the 3 K. M. long upstream from Chunkapally, there is no Oxygen in the water. In the effluent that is discharged into the river, the presence of B.O.D. is between 312 and 1312. One litre of water must contain at least 3 M. G. of Oxygen in order to sustain life.

This factory uses 56½ tonnes of caustic soda and 15 tonnes of chlorine. One ton of caustic soda contains 0.08 kg. of mercury. That means 4 kg. 430. gms. mercury is mixing into the water every day. It is not correct to say that this does not pose a threat to

**Not recorded.

***The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan]

health. This water, when used, has damaged the crops. Thus, the effluents that flow from this factory constitute a grave health hazard to the people living there.

Therefore, necessary steps should be taken by the Government to stop the discharge of effluents into the river and thus protect the health of the people living in that area.

(v) GRANT OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS TO PERSONS WHO CROSSED OVER INTO JAMMU FROM WEST PAKISTAN.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): It is a strange but little known fact that lakhs of persons who crossed over into Jammu from West Pakistan during the disturbances in 1947 have still not been conferred with full citizenship rights by the State Government. Although they have now spent over three decades in India, their children still cannot secure employment in the State because they have not been declared permanent residents and, even more surprising, they are disenfranchised as far as State Assembly elections are concerned. A large number of these persons reside in my Parliamentary constituency and the Jammu Constituency. Frustration among them, particularly the younger generations, is growing rapidly because they are totally without employment and all avenues are sealed. Recently they held a 'Dharna' at the Pakistan border to highlight their grievances I would urge that the Government of India should immediately impress upon the State Government the necessity to grant them full citizenship rights, and that special measures should be initiated for their welfare and permanent resettlement in Jammu.

(vi) SEA EROSION IN COASTAL REGIONS OF QUILON DISTRICT

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Quilon): Erosion of a very serious nature has been going on in certain coastal regions of Quilon district in which my Constituency is

situated while certain other regions are also threatened with inundation during the monsoon months.

Thekkumbhagon is Paravoor village is the area now subject to erosion on a large scale. During the past three months, in spite of the weather being fine, the waves have been eating away large chunks of land spread over about three Kms. The sea has advanced over 100 ft. during this period and hundreds of valuable coconut trees have been uprooted. Scores of fishermen's huts have been destroyed. Of the two mosques situated in the area, one has already been destroyed and the other too is under serious threat. At another place, Neendakara, the sea walls constructed over several years ago have nearly disappeared in the sands. If repairs are taken up immediately, we can avoid new construction costing huge amounts.

Allappad is another spot about 20 kms. north of Quilon where the inhabitants are facing grave danger of a different kind. The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a company owned by the Government of India has been resorting to indiscriminate mining of mineral sand right on the beach and this has resulted in the level being brought down to nearly that of the water itself. During the last monsoon, as a result of the Sea Water rushing in over a wide area, nine houses were completely destroyed and the inhabitants had to shift to temporary dwellings further inland. The Company goes on doing the mining operations over, fresh areas causing similar damage to the beach.

The only solution for all this devastation to my mind is to go in for large-scale protective measures by erecting sea walls throughout the length of the affected or threatened areas. The initial steps in this regard have to be taken immediately since the monsoon is just a few months away and the consequence of living things as they are would be considerable loss and destruction.