

[Shri C. K. Chandrapan]

arama Iyer, was approached. He too did not issue the certificates. Shri V. Chidambara, at present holding the charge, initially refused to issue the certificate.

In this context, Sir, I request the Government first, to take urgent steps to ensure that the Company is not given permission by the Exchange Control Department at Bombay, for remittance abroad. Secondly, an Enquiry may be ordered into the whole affair. Thirdly, a comprehensive statement may be made in the House. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia—not here.

Now, Shri Yuvraj.

(ii) REPORTED DANGER TO NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 31 AND SUBMERGING OF RAILWAY LINES NEAR NARAYANPUR RAILWAY STATION IN BIHAR BY FLOOD WATERS.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वोत्तर भारत को सम्पूर्ण देश से जोड़ने वाली पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे लाइन, नारायणपुर स्टेशन के निकट मात्र एक सौ फीट की दूरी पर गंगा नदी बह रही है और सतत कटाव जारी है। इस रेलवे लाइन के कटावग्रस्त हो जाने पर राष्ट्रीय उच्च मार्ग 31 भी कट जायेगा क्योंकि यह मार्ग भी 500-600 फीट की दूरी पर अवस्थित है। देश के सम्पूर्ण भाग का सम्बन्ध आसाम प्रदेश एवं पूर्वी क्षेत्रों से है। आसाम मेल, अवध तिरहुत मेल, वैशाली एक्सप्रेस, प्रयाग एक्सप्रेस आदि अनेकों एक्सप्रेस, पैसेंजर और माल डोने वाली गाड़ियाँ नित्य प्रति इसी रेल मार्ग से गुजरती हैं। नेफा आदि सीमाओं पर प्रतिरक्षा की स्थिति सुदृढ़ बनाये रखने के लिए फौजी गाड़ियाँ और प्रतिरक्षा के सैनिकों के सारे सामान की दुलाई इसी मार्ग से होती रहती है। जनसाधारण के आवागमन का भी यह महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है।

किसी क्षण पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे स्टेशन नारायणपुर के निकट यह लाइन कट जाने पर आवागमन अवरुद्ध हो जायेगा। गत दो वर्ष पूर्व मानसी भी इस प्रकार खतरे से घिर गया था परन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार की सतर्कता और विशाल साधन के बल पर मानसी के कटाव को रोका जा सका। प्रतिरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी और बड़े पैमाने पर नित्य प्रति यात्रियों के आवागमन, माल दुलाई आदि की दृष्टि से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे लाइन नारायणपुर की सुरक्षा का बड़ा महत्व है। देश के इस लाइन लाइन के कटावग्रस्त हो जाने से रेल एवं राष्ट्रीय मार्ग द्वारा आवागमन जो सम्पूर्ण देश को उत्तर-पूर्वीय भारत से मिलाता है अवरुद्ध हो जायेगा और इस से देश को बड़ा नुकसान पहुँचेगा। अतः कटाव के विशेषज्ञ और तकनीकी ज्ञान प्राप्त टीम को अविलम्ब भेज कर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे लाइन की सुरक्षा नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट की जाय और अतंकपूर्ण स्थिति जो इस इलाके में व्याप्त है उसका समाधान यद्द स्तर पर दृढ़ कर कटाव से सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था अविलम्ब की जाय।

(iii) REPORTED SUPPLY OF CONTAMINATED WATER IN SOUTH DELHI.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): Sir, I wish to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

Recent chemical analysis of the water supplied in some of the South Delhi areas has revealed that contaminated and impure water was flowing through the pipes, posing a grave danger to the health of the residents. Samples of piped water collected from different areas show that in all the areas, the content of residual chlorine was either non-existent or was much less than the minimum specified limit of two parts per million. Chlorine is the main water-disinfectant which removes harmful bacteria. The tests also reveal that the water had traces of ammonia (Urine), the iron content was 0.6 ppm against a permissible limit of 0.3 ppm

and the hardness was 322 ppm as against the permissible limit of 200 ppm. Besides, the water also contained suspended impurities like clay and sand.

According to Dr. Nilay Chaudhuri, Chairman of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, the strength of river Yamuna, flowing through Delhi (from Wazirabad to Okhla) has got the worst quality level, the main cause of the pollution of the river being the ineffective sewerage system. About 10 lakh people living in South Delhi Colonies were being supplied polluted water from the Yamuna, according to Dr. Chaudhuri. It is reported that facilities for conducting bacteriological and other tests at the Okhla Water Works are totally inadequate. The sparse one-and-a-half room laboratory boasts of two shelves of chemical reagent bottles and four beakers. There is no microscope for carrying out bacteriological tests. A two-men team of analysts does all the checking there from the time water is tapped from the Yamuna spur, is cleaned by fixing the traditional alum, filtered through sand and mixed with chlorine gas. The water-filtration plant is reportedly 25-years old.

Thus in spite of the repeated assurances given by the authorities that the water supplied to the residents of Delhi was absolutely safe and potable, doubts and fears persist in the public mind that the water is often contaminated and impure. There is no doubt, as the recent tests have shown, that there is a large-scale contamination of water being supplied in some of the areas in Delhi, carrying with it the risk of water-borne diseases like jaundice and dysentery. This is a serious health hazard and immediate steps should be taken to ensure the supply of clean and healthy water to the residents of Delhi. I have collected and sealed in a bottle on the 30th July last, the water from the taps in my residence 39, Meena Bagh, which comes under the jurisdiction of N.D.M.C. The water is so turbid

and full of foreign matter that it does not need any chemical examination to show the pollution. However, I am sending it to the Minister concerned for analysis to establish the extent of its contamination. If the results show that the water is really polluted, the concerned officials should be taken to task and steps should be taken to ensure that the water supplied by N.D.M.C. is free from impurities in future. The Chairman of Standing Committee of the D.M.C. has also requested the Hon'ble Prime Minister to hold a probe in the matter. I would request the Government to make a comprehensive statement, regarding this matter.

(iv) REPORTED DIFFICULTIES FACED BY FISHMEN IN WESTERN COAST AND COASTAL AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND TAMIL NADU

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter.

Fishermen operating country-crafts are in great distress all over the Western Coast and also in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and there have also been constant clashes between this class of fishermen and these operating trawlers. The cause for this situation is the fact that though fishermen manning country boats can only operate within a distance of about 5 kms. from the coast and the mechanised boats have the whole sea for themselves the latter do fish within the 5 km. range and in the process not only deprive the traditional fishermen of any catch but also destroy the fish breeding grounds.

The Government of India had appointed an Expert Committee to study the matter and the Committee has apparently recommended that three fishing zones be demarcated—the first upto 5 km. from the coast for exclusive operation by country crafts, the second from the demarcation line of 5 km. and upto 20 kms. for fishing by mechanised crafts and small traw-