

कोयले के छिद्रों से मिलता कोल बैड मिथेइन सैकेंडरी प्रोडक्ट है इसलिए इसके उत्खनन का अधिकार गुजरात राज्य का ही बनता है। अगर प्राकृतिक गैस मिलती है तो उसका अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार का बनेगा।

बनासकांठा जिले में 42500 चौरस किलोमीटर विस्तार में 60000 मिलियन टन कोल बैड मिथेइन संग्रहित है। 250 क्यूबिक मीटर कोल बैड मिथेइन की डिपॉजिट पड़ी है। महेसाणा, गांधीनगर, अहमदाबाद और खेड़ा जिलों में 63000 मिलियन टन कोल बैड मिथेइन जमीन में से मिल सकता है और 317 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर कोल बैड मिथेइन की डिपॉजिट पड़ी है। 4717 चौरस किलोमीटर का विस्तार इस खनिज संपत्ति से भरा पड़ा है। इसी जमीन में 900 से लेकर 1400 मीटर की खुदाई से यह खनिज प्राप्त हो सकता है।

इस खनिज से गुजरात राज्य की बिजली की आवश्यकताओं को आने वाले बीस साल तक पूरा किया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश, झारखंड, राजस्थान और पश्चिम बंगाल में इस खनिज की खुदाई की केन्द्र सरकार ने अनुमति दी है इसलिए गुजरात को ऐसी अनुमति न देकर अन्याय किया जा रहा है। अतः केन्द्र सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में खनिज की खुदाई का काम शुरू करवाए और इसके लिए 25 प्रतिशत रायल्टी गुजरात सरकार को दे तो भी गुजरात राज्य इसको सम्पत्ति दे सकता है लेकिन कुदरती संसाधन का उपयोग ही न हो, ऐसी स्थिति शोचनीय है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से विनम्र निवेदन है कि 1992 से बंद पड़ा खुदाई का काम गुजरात में शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

Adoption of safety Measures in Relation to Atomic Power Project at Koodankulam

SHRI P. SOUNDARARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government has now decided to go ahead with the Koodankulam Atomic Power Project in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu, much against public opinion and appeal by social activists.

First of all, fool-proof safety measures should be adopted, at all costs, to avoid Chernobyl-like accidents. The Government should make the safety measures transparent to the satisfaction of the local people.

Vast lands have been acquired for this project, affecting the livelihood of a large number of people. Therefore, the Government is duty bound to provide certain basic amenities to the people of Chettikulam, Koodankulam and the entire Radhapuram Taluk. For the atomic plant as well as for the staff quarters, plenty of water would be required. These regions are already facing acute shortage of drinking water. Being close to the sea, the ground water is also saline. I, therefore, request the Government to purify the sea water and provide safe drinking water to the people of Koodankulam and Chettikulam areas, where the project is coming up. Since there is always a fear of radiation hazard, a well-equipped

hospital should be set up there and the general health of the people should be checked periodically. Also, educational institutions should be established to give free education to the children of the region to secure their future. Providing drinking water, setting up of hospitals and schools should be the components of the project, at an estimated cost of nearly ten crores of rupees. In view of the serious hazard posed to the local people, I appeal to the Government to provide these minimum facilities to the people of Koodankulam and Chettikulam Panchayat areas in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu.

**Non-Inclusion of Indian Historical Sites
in UNESCO's Latest World Heritage List**

SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is saddening to know that UNESCO's latest World Heritage List does not contain even a single historical site from India out of a total of 690 such sites selected across the globe by UNSECO. The more painful thing is that India stands a poor 46th in world's top sixty tourist destinations. Even small countries like Malaysia, Nicaragua and Surinam have found a place in the list, but not India! I do not know what the Ministry and the DG, ASI have done in this regard. The World Heritage Treaty was signed in 1972 by 161 countries and we are one of the signatories to it. We could not get a place, I think, because of lack of in-house expertise and failure in presenting our sites properly before the UNESCO.

The other important point is, though we are giving so much importance to tourism, we are spending a meagre 0.9% on our total spending on promotion of tourism, whereas Malaysia is spending 5%, Indonesia is spending 8% and Maldives is spending about 15%.

Hence, I request the Government to adopt an open sky policy to attract tourists from all over the world. There is also an urgent need to improve infrastructural facilities at all our tourist destinations. Apart from this, the Government should also participate in trade fairs and exhibitions to promote our tourism. I also suggest that we should have a tourism board in the Ministry with the Directors representing all the sectors of tourism, travel and trade and that we should also have 100% FDI in the tourism sector.