

Boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka

1. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI RAM KRISHNA
MAZUMDER:'

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have taken any steps to resolve the Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary dispute which is three decades old;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that at Belgaum a large number of incidents took place due to the boundary dispute during May and June, 1986; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto and the steps taken to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka States can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the two State Govts, and the Central Govt. for their part would be glad to render all possible assistance to them in arriving at a mutually acceptable solution.

The Samyukta Maharashtra Seema Samiti had launched an agitation in protest against the language policy of the Government of Karnataka in respect of border areas. This agitation led to incidents of violence in Belgaum. The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka have met with a view to discussing measures to defuse the situation.

Production of sophisticated electronic goods in the small sector2. DR. MOHD HASHIM KIDWAI:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) what has been the total production of sophisticated electronic goods in the small sector during the last two years;

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to encourage the production of sophisticated electronic goods in the small sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) Production of electronic goods in small scale sector covers a wide range of items in consumer electronics, control instrumentation and industrial electronics, computer and components. Total production of electronic products in small scale sector during the last two years is given below;

1984 — Rs. 733 crores

1985 — Rs. 1155 crores

(b) To encourage production of electronics in small scale sector the Government has taken the following steps:

(i) The limit for investment on plant and machinery has been increased to Rs. 35 lakhs.

(ii) Approval for over 100 items are given at the State level.

(iii) Standardisation Testing and Quality Control (STQC) Laboratories under Department of Electronics help small scale units to improve quality and reliability.

Crash of IAF Planes3. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Plane had crashed near village Shaheedanwali in Sirsa District of Haryana sometime in the first week of June, 1986;

(b) whether another IAF jet fighter had also crashed in the Western Sector in the third week of June 1986; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof, stating the results of the inquiry conducted by Government into the mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the accident which occurred on 4th June, 1986, the pilot experienced control problems during a routine training flight. The aircraft, thereafter, could not be controlled and the pilot ejected.

Three IAF aircraft crashed in Western Sector in the third week of June, 1986. In the first accident, which occurred on 17th June, 1986, the aircraft crashed during a low level training flight, while executing a hard turn to the right. The pilot was killed in the accident. In the second accident which occurred on the same day, the pilot was unable to climb or maintain height after take off. Consequently, he ejected and the aircraft crashed. In the third accident, which occurred on 18th June, 1986, the aircraft sustained a bird hit shortly after take off resulting in engine flame out. The pilot ejected safely.

Courts of Inquiry have been ordered to investigate into these four accidents, and their findings are awaited.

Radiation leakage from Atomic Power Plants

4. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of incidents of radiation leakage in the Atomic Power Plants in the country so far, plant-wise, stating the number of worker, if any, who have suffered physical damage as a result thereof and the extent of environmental radiation;

(b) whether Government are aware that in view of the potential hazards of nuclear power plants and the recent Chernobyl disaster in the USSR, many advanced European countries have banned the construction of nuclear power plants, and many States in the US have banned the commissioning of the already constructed atomic power plants; and

(c) whether considering the fact that the potential hazards of radiation are irreversible and unquantifiable,

Government have reassessed the whole question of power generation by the ion process; if so, what are the details thereof; stating how the atomic power plants in the country are considered to be safer than other plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRA PATIL): (a) There has been no incident in which workers have suffered physical damage or were exposed to radiation beyond the limits recommended by the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

(b) Most advanced countries have, at the Government level, re-affirmed their commitment to nuclear power even after the Chernobyl accident. However, it is reported that in one or two countries, as a result of public demand some nuclear projects have been deferred.

(c) The health effects of radiation exposures are not unique. The effects that can be attributed to low levels of radiation exposure are also caused by a large number of other environmental agents. Effects of radiation exposure to low level radiation are very small compared to risks of similar effects from other known and unknown environmental agents. In fact, studies on health effects of alternative forms of power generation have revealed nuclear energy to be a comparatively safe and clear method of producing power.

Impact of Radioactive Plume* from Chernobyl on India

5. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a radioactive plume originating from the Chernobyl Power Plant in the Soviet Union hit the country sometime in the second week of May, 1986 and its impact was recorded at the Atomic Power Stations at Tarapur, Rawatbhata in Rajasthan and Kalpakkam in Madras till the third week of May, 1986; and