ties for stay in India during the last three years;

(b) the mechanism for monitoring their activities;

(c) whether all those who are permanently staying in the country are traceable; and

(d) the number of such persons who are staying permanently and involved in one crime or the other?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (d) According to information furnished by the State Governments/UT Administrations 10,131 Pakistani nationals were granted long term visa facilities for stay in India for the years 1989-92. Out of these, 18 persons were involved in one crime or the other.

(b) and (c) Elaborate procedure have been laid down in respect of the entry, stay and exit of Pakistani nationals in India so that the activities/movements of the Pakistani nationals staying in India are kept under watch. Pakistani nationals who are allowed to stay on long-term visa in India are unlikely to go underground. The State/UT are empowered to deal with such Pak nationals, who come to their notice for their undesirable/illegal activities during their stay in India under the provisions of the Foreigners Act/Rules.

Narmada Dam

3438. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Geological Survey of India, Narmada dam lies on a seismic fault;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by the Government to save the surrounding villages from the seismic pressure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) According to the Geological Survey of India the local river/channel fault at the dam site was established as an 'en-echelon' fault, shear zone and without original extension. The fault is bounded by the Mokhadi fault in upstream and Akalbar fault in downstream with a total length of only 2 Kms. It was not considered a part of Narmada-Sone linement which lies about 17 Kms. north of dam site. No visible evidence of recent movement along this fault was observed. A fault of lineament of a length of 15 Kms. or more is normally required to actuate a 6.5 Richter magnitude earthquake. Since the river channel fault was of 2 Kms. length only, it was not considered as a candidate to cause a credible earthquake of significance in design.

(c) Elaborate network of seismic instrumentation has been established on the dam and around the periphery of the *reservoir, as part of the project for monitoring.* Sardar Sarovar Dam is capable of withstanding the severest of earthquakes and its design has been evolved after detailed analysis.