

(v) Need to look into the pilfering and adulteration of LSHS meant for Atomic Power Station Rawatbhata near Kota, Rajasthan

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister was informed by the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL) in letter dated 31.12.1991 that at three/four places on Baroda-Ahmedabad Highway, a well-knit gang was involved in theft and adulteration of petroleum products being consumed by the Atomic Power Station, Rawatbhata near Kota. This Atomic Power Station takes approximately twenty tankers per day of LSHS, a petroleum product, from Baroda Refinery. The drivers/transporters of these tankers are pilfering ten to twenty drums from these tankers *en route* and mixing water to equalise the weight. The white cement plants situated in Rajasthan are also taking LSHS from Baroda Refinery. They have immediately detected contamination in their fuel, that is, LSHS and taken action against drivers/transporters. They also brought this to the notice of the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL). NCCL had sent a team to enquire into the matter and found that on Baroda-Ahmedabad Highway, there were four places, that is, Baraja, Ratanpur, Peopelak Chowkeri and Padamala where a few people were engaged in pilfering and adulteration of petroleum products. They frequently change their venues of operation also.

Private companies have started thorough checking before unloading of these tankers to avoid any quality problem/production loss but the heavy water plant at Rewatbhata which is fully owned by the Government of India has not taken any action so far. The Government of India is not only losing lakhs of rupees on account of this pilferage but plant and machinery worth several crores of rupees of this Atomic Power Station are also at stake due to adulteration in LSHS supplies. More than four months have passed when this matter was brought to the notice of the Government but no action has been taken so far. Thefts are taking place. Hence, I request the Central

Government to conduct an immediate enquiry in the matter.

(vi) Need to hold negotiations with Bangladesh for ensuring repatriation of illegal immigrants to that country

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, recently an agreement was arrived at between Bangladesh and Myanmar (Burma) Governments, after several rounds of discussion in respect of the repatriation of Muslim refugees from Bangladesh to Myanmar. According to the Bangladesh Foreign Minister, the number of refugees stood at approximately 2,23,000. They had come to Bangladesh as a sequel to the happenings in Myanmar. The agreement needs to be welcomed as early 2,23,000 persons will go back to their motherland.

During the Bangladesh war between India and Pakistan, lakhs of Pakistani nationals came to India illegally. Even after formation of Bangladesh, there is a steady stream of illegal immigrants. While they were initially staying near border areas, during the course of twenty years they have spread to different parts of the country. This illegal immigration has been causing social tensions. Many of them have even got enrolled as voters. This has also become a security threat to the country.

It therefore, demand that Government of India should hold immediate negotiations with Bangladesh and ensure that all illegal immigrants are repatriated on the lines of Bangladesh - Myanmar accord.

(vii) Need to withdrawn the levy of export duty on finished leather goods

SHRIC. SREENIVASSAN (Dindigul): A levy of 10 per cent as export duty on certain types of finished leather has been proposed in the Budget. This has already resulted in steep hike in prices of leather goods due to which foreign buyers are turning to Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka markets where the export prices of finished leather are