

(c) The steps taken by the Government to control air pollution in the country include the following :

- i. Emission standards have been notified for the major categories of pollution industries.
 - ii. Industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment within a stipulated time-frame and legal action is taken against the defaulting units.
 - iii. Environmental guidelines have been evolved for siting and operation of industries.
 - iv. Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries from congested areas.
 - v. Customs and excise duty exemption are provided to the industries for pollution control/ monitoring equipment.
 - vi. Public awareness campaigns on the effects of pollution have been launched.
 - vii. A network of ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up.
 - viii. A programme for phasing out of leaded petrol is under implementation in metropolitan cities. Unleaded petrol with catalytic converter fitted vehicles has been introduced in four metropolitan cities to begin with.
 - ix. More stringent norms for vehicular emissions have been notified under the Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 which would come into effect from April, 1996.
 - x. Ministry of Surface Transport has been advised to instruct Delhi Transport Corporation to control pollution from buses and those under lease by the State Transport Authorities.
 - xi. Action plans for 14 critically polluted areas out of 24 identified so far, have been taken up for the restoration of environmental quality by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards.
 - xii. An environmental audit in the form of environmental statement has been made mandatory to all the polluting units. Implementation of this scheme is expected to promote not only smooth monitoring of industrial activities but also adoption of low waste technology and minimisation of consumption of resources.
 - xiii. Studies on effects of environmental pollution on health in identified critically polluted areas have been taken up through National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad.
- (d) and (e) The air quality data received from State

Pollution Control Boards during 1994-95 pertaining to the period upto December, 1994, either on floppies or on paper have been examined and analysed before finalising the report.

[English]

National Cancer Programme

*170. SHRI S.S.R. RAJENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large percentage of funds sanctioned and set apart for the National Cancer Programme to be implemented during the last decade could not be utilised:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether any action has been taken/proposed to be taken to implement the programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) and (b) Under utilisation of funds in the last decade occurred because a number of institutions could not utilise the grant for assistance in setting up cobalt therapy units as the total cost of the unit was too high or the requisite infrastructure and staff support could not be made available by the State Govt./institutions. In some cases, State Govts. did not release the amount allocated by the Central Govt. to the concerned institutions.

(c) and (d) The amount of grant for cobalt units has been substantially increased in order that assistance is fully utilised. Detection and treatment facilities are being expanded on a geographical basis to ensure greater availability of services. District level schemes for health education and early detection have been instituted. Rigorous monitoring of the programme and sensitisation of State Govts. has resulted in better implementation. A Committee has been set up for monitoring, evaluation and review of the progress of various schemes under the National Cancer Control Programme.

[Translation]

Crushing capacity of sugar mills

*171. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to State :

(a) whether there has been record production of sugarcane during 1995-96;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to enhance crushing capacity of the sugar mills to facilitate more crushing of sugarcane;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the proposed scheme of the Government for utilisation of excess production of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) The sugarcane production during current year 1995-96 is estimated around 264 Million Tonnes as against about 271 Million Tonnes during 1994-95 season.

(b) to (d) In order to augment the crushing capacity of the sugar industry in the country, the Government has issued 83 letters of intent for establishment of new sugar factories and 39 for expansion in the existing units during the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-93 to 1996-97 upto 04-03-1996).

[English]

Damage to Foodgrains

*172. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of rice and wheat lying in the open in the country is rotting in the FCI godowns.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the factors responsible for this state of affairs;

(c) the amount of loss incurred and likely to be incurred due to the above situation; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situations?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Food Corporation of India has reported that the procured stocks of foodgrains are stored in scientifically designed godowns including cover and plinth (CAP) storage in open. As on 1st February, 1996 38.50 lakh tonnes of wheat and paddy was in CAP/open storage. The FCI has reported that the following are the details of quantity damaged in open due to natural calamities in various regions during 1995 rains :

(Fig in Mts)

1. Punjab	138.00
2. Rajasthan	539.00
3. Haryana	60.00
4. Andhra Pradesh	218.00
5. Kerala	30.16
6. Maharashtra	255.00
7. Madhya Pradesh	18.85
8. Kandla (Gujarat)	200.00
9. Karnataka	3.54
Total	<u>1462.55</u>

(d) actual losses, if any, in respect of above stocks can be ascertained only after final

disposal of the stocks.

(d) The FCI reviews its storage requirements regularly and takes necessary measures to provide scientific storage to the procured foodgrains through various measures like:

(i) FCI constructs its own godowns. During three years (1992-93 to 1994-95) godowns with additional capacity of 3.14 lakh MT were constructed by FCI. Godowns with a total capacity of 1.43 lakh MT were in different stages of construction in 1995-96. FCI creates additional CAP storage capacity as per requirement to accommodate the surplus stocks on temporary basis.

(ii) FCI also resorts to hiring of godowns of CWC, SWC/State Governments and private parties to bridge the storage gap for which full powers are delegated to the Field Officers of FCI.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Rain Water

*173. DR MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have assessed the quantum of annual rain water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rain water is being utilised properly;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the percentage of rain water being utilised at present; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for maximum utilisation of the rain water?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : (a) to (f) As per, assessment made by Central Water Commission, the country receives annual precipitation of 4000 billion cubic metres including snow-fall. Of this, the seasonal (monsoon) rainfall (June to September) is of the order of 3000 billion cubic metres. Out of this, the average annual flow available in rivers is around 1869 billion cubic metres. Owing to the topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilisable surface water is assessed at 690 billion cubic metres in addition to the annual replenishable ground water resources which is about 452 billion cubic metres. Full utilisation of rain water is not possible due to evaporation and vegetative (transpiration) losses and due to allowing certain amount of water to flow in the river for maintaining the river regime. The present (1994) utilisation of water (Surface & Ground) is about 606 billion cubic metres i.e. 53% leading 536 billion cubic metres of utilisable water as unutilised.