

1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 were Rs. 5.00 crore, Rs. 7.00 crore and Rs. 6.80 crore respectively.

[Translation]

Amendment to Consumer Protection Act

104. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 380 on November 28, 1995 regarding amendments to Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and state :

(a) whether the various Ministries have furnished their necessary comments on the recommendations of the Working Group;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to bring some other services under this Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM) (SHRI VENOD SHARMA) : (a) and (b) . Comments from the different Ministries/ Departments to whom reference was made have been received excepting the Ministry of Power.

(c) and (d) . According to the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 – services of any description, if rendered/ availed of for a consideration are covered under the Act.

CGHS Dispensary

105. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether large scale irregularities have been reported in CGHS dispensary at George Town, Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have conducted any investigation in this regard;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty so far ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) . The questions do not arise.

Pace-Maker

106. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have fixed an upper-limit for reimbursement towards the cost of a pace-maker to be implanted on a C.G.H.S. beneficiary, which falls short of the real cost, even if the pace-maker of a specific classification have been

recommended by concerned medical authorities as 'Essential' and the same is purchased at the most competitive prices;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, indicating the reasons for such unrealistically low limit fixed and when this limit was fixed;

(c) whether any exceptions are made and have been made during the last three years, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have reviewed the position for ensuring a realistic reimbursements of the cost of this equipment; and

(e) if so, when and what decision has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY) : (a) to (e) . At present the upper limit for reimbursement of the cost of pace-makers to CGHS beneficiaries is Rs. 26,000-, which was fixed in October, 1992. However, the proposal for revision of the rates for pace-maker is under consideration.

Pollution in Delhi

107. SHRI B.L SHARMA PREM :
SHRI V. SHREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated percentage of rise in Delhi's atmospheric pollution due to vehicular and industrial pollutants and emission from the power plants at the end of 1995 as compared to the level of atmospheric pollution at the end of 1994;

(b) the measures taken so far to check the atmospheric pollution in the capital and the reasons for rise, if any, in the level of pollution despite these measures; and

(c) the strategy formulated by the Government to control the atmospheric pollution in the city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring the levels of air pollution in Delhi. Data available with them indicate that the level of air pollution from industries and from power plants has shown no appreciable difference, whereas the level of pollution from automobiles has risen by about 15% in April, 1995 as compared to April, 1994.

(b) and (c) . A number of measures are under implementation for reducing atmospheric pollution in the Capital. These include the following;

(i) Standards for ambient air quality for different areas such as industrial, commercial and residential areas of the cities have been notified.

(ii) In Delhi, a total of 10 air quality monitoring stations have been set up to monitor the major air pollutant such as carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, sulphur

dioxide, etc. The data is used to study the trends of levels of air pollution and to take abatement measures thereon.

- (iii) It has been made compulsory for major specified industrial and other activities to obtain environmental clearance based on impact assessment studies prior to site selection.
- (iv) Industries situated in non-conforming areas have been asked to relocate to conforming areas. Fiscal incentives are provided for shifting of polluting industries from the congested areas.
- (v) To control air pollution from thermal power plants, electrostatic precipitators have been installed and their performance is monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board.
- (vi) As the major contributor of air pollution in the Capital is due to pollution from automobiles, it is the strategy of the Government to focus on various measures for reducing the pollution from vehicles. These include the following :
 - Emission standards for all categories of vehicles at the manufacturing stage and on-road have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.
 - Tighter standards for emissions from automobiles at the manufacturing stage to be effective from 1.4.1996 have been notified.
 - A programme for phasing out of lead in petrol is under implementation. In the first phase, Unleaded petrol and catalytic converter fitted four-wheeler petrol vehicles have been introduced in Delhi and in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with effect from 1.4.1996.
 - The number of petrol stations supplying unleaded petrol in these four metros from April 1, 1995 for use of these vehicles is being progressively increased.
 - The Transport Department of the Government of NCT of Delhi is enforcing the provisions relating to control of emissions from on-road vehicles in Delhi. Under this measure, 100 private petrol pumps and workshops have been authorised to provide facilities for pollution checking, tuning of polluting vehicles and for issuance of Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates for petrol driven vehicles. In addition, facilities for pollution checking for both petrol and diesel

driven vehicles have been made available in all the Zonal Offices and vehicles inspection unit of the Transport Department.

- About 42 lakh vehicles (both petrol and diesel driven) have been checked for pollution levels by the Transport Department between March, 1990 and October, 1995. In addition, regular checking is also being carried out by the Transport Department against visibly polluting vehicles through its Mobile Enforcement Squad. So far, a total of 49,921 vehicles have been prosecuted between April, 1990 and October, 1995 under Section 190 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. In addition, certificate of fitness/PUC certificate of 1,24,480 vehicles have been cancelled during this period.
- The Ministry of Environment and Forests have launched a mission in December, 1995, for control of pollution from on-road vehicles in Delhi. The main objective of the mission is to reduce vehicular pollution in Delhi through public participation and through enforcement. A major awareness campaign, on the adverse effect of pollution from automobiles and for their prevention and control has been launched.

Pending Projects

108. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) the latest position of Sri Ram Sagar Stage-II, Bhima lift irrigation, Pulichintala, Jurala and other major and medium irrigation projects and modernisation of Krishna Delta and Godavari Delta systems of Andhra Pradesh pending clearance with the Union Government;
- (b) the reasons for their pendency; and
- (c) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) and (b) . A Statement giving status of techno-economic appraisal of new major and medium irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh is enclosed.

(c) Clearance of the project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of various Central Appraising Agencies and obtains Forest/Environment/ Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plans Clearance as applicable.

STATEMENT

Statement giving status of techno-economic appraisal of new Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Project	Latest estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Benefits (Hectares)	Date of receipt in CWC.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

MAJOR

1. Sriramsagar Stage-II	716.47	257000	September, 1986	The Project was sent back to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh in May, 1989 due to non
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