

- (c) the total expenditure involved in each project;
- (d) the quantum of power to be generated by each project after privatisation;
- (e) the details of investors who have shown interest to invest in power sector; and
- (f) the time by which the projects are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]*

#### **CGHS Facility to Retired Pensioners**

2. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
CHOUDHARY RAMCHANDRA BENDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the retired Central Government servants living in Sansad Vihar, Parijat Apartments, Vidya Vihar, Triveni, Jaisheeva and other near by colonies are facing difficulties in getting CGHS facilities as the CGHS dispensary in Rani Bagh is too far and is more than 4-5 kilometers from these areas;

(b) if so whether the Government propose to make arrangements for mobile dispensary for 3 days in a week or to open a CGHS wing in Jaipur Golden Hospital to provide medical facilities to these old aged persons;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are aware that these people are not provided medicine in Jaipur Golden Hospital on the pretext that they should be referred to by the concerned CGHS dispensary; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the medical measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) Sansad Vihar, Parijat Apartments, Vidya Vihar, Triveni, Jaisheeva and other near by colonies are covered by CGHS dispensary at Shakurbasti which is fairly centrally located. It is possible that beneficiaries

staying in the outskirts of the demarcated areas covered under the dispensary may have to travel some distance to reach the dispensary as there are scattered private colonies under the said dispensary where a mixed population of employees (retired and serving) and others are staying.

(b) and (c) There is not provision for a mobile dispensary under CGHS. It may, therefore, not be possible to make such an arrangement. Further, Jaipur Golden Hospital is a private hospital which has been recognised under CGHS. It would not be possible to open a CGHS wing in this private hospital.

(d) and (e) As per present policy, the OPD medicines prescribed by the specialist of a Government hospital only are provided by the CGHS dispensary. Jaipur Golden Hospital is a recognised hospital under CGHS, Delhi and as per the procedure laid down, the pensioner beneficiaries of CGHS, Delhi, can take treatment in this hospital only after getting referred by the Chief Medical Officer Incharge of the concerned CGHS dispensary after getting the initial advice of a CGHS/Govt. specialist. In the case of a medical emergency, the CMO Incharge may directly (i.e. even before the specialist's advice has been obtained) refer the CGHS beneficiaries (both pensioners and serving employees) for further management/treatment after recording the details thereof.

*[English]*

#### **Invert Sugar**

3. SHRI SURESH R. JADHAV : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether national Research Development Corporation has invented a sweetener i.e. 'Invert Sugar' which is prepared by biological method rather than chemically;

(b) if so, whether this method converts 95 percent of sucrose into glucose and fructose while conventional method converts only 65 per cent of sucrose into glucose and fructose; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to propagate this technology and to provide it to all the sugar mills in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is licensing the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Bombay developed

process for making 'Invert Sugar' by enzymatic process. The process has a conversion efficiency of over 95 per cent.

(c) NRDC has widely publicised the advantages of the technology and about its licensing. So far it has licensed the technology to six companies in India. It is making further efforts to disseminate and license the technology through participation in exhibitions and trade fairs, advertisements, personal contracts, etc.

[Translation]

### Sea Pollution

4. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to check the level of pollution in Indian Coast;

(b) if so, details alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Industrial waste from foreign countries is being dumped into the Indian coastal Seas;

(d) if so, the names of foreign countries from which industrial waste is being dumped into India during the last three years and quantity thereof; and

(e) the preventive measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGENDRA K. ALAGH) : (a) Yes, Sir Department of Ocean Development has launched a programme called, "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) and is carrying out measurement of environmental parameters in the coastal waters of India, since 1991.

(b) Under Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System programme essential data on 25 parameters to assess the pollution level are collected from 77 locations with the help of 11 National and State Research and Development institutions. Based on the results status of marine pollution in the coastal waters of the country are as follows:

#### 1. Areas of clean sea water quality

The sea cost beyond 2 Km along the coastline of India except Off Mumbai is clean and conform to quality of clean waters. This is primarily due to the fact that the levels of dissolved Oxygen and other parameters are fulfilling the requirements of clean sea water. In Mumbai, sea off 5 Km is clean.

#### 2. Coastal locations of No concern

The following areas indicate good to fair water quality: Kandla, Vadinar, Dwarka, Hazira in Gujarat; Murund, Thal, Ratnagiri and Reddy in Maharashtra; Mandivi and Zauri in Goa; Honnavar in Karnataka; Kassargo, Cannanore, Calicut, Ponnani, Alleppy, Kayamkulam and Paravur in Kerala; Danyakumari, Kudandkulam Vaiparu estuary, Gundaru estuary, Mandapam (Palk Strait), Mandapam (Gulf of Mannar), Uchipulli and Thondi in Tamil Nadu; Karaikal, Yanam (Gautami-Godavari Point) in Pondicherry; Krishnapatnam Nizampatnam, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Kalingapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; Dhamra, Konark, Chandipur in Orissa; Saptamukhi, Digha Diamond Harbour, Holiday Island, Dalhousie Point, Sunderbans in West Bengal; Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar and Kavaratti in Lakshadweep.

#### 3. Potential areas of pollution and need for continued intensive monitoring

Due to existence of definite source of pollution and observance of low levels of pollution the following areas may need intensive monitoring: Hazira (Tapi estuary), Okha (Mitapur) and Porbandar in Gujarat; Trombay and Bassein in Maharashtra; Murmagao in Goa; Karwar, Mangalore in Karnataka; Cochin, Quilon in Kerala; Tuticorin, Arumuganeri, Nagapatnam, Cuddalore, sea off Coovum, Ennuore, Chennai harbour in Tamil Nadu; Pandicherry; Gopalpur, Paradeep in Orissa; Sandheads, Indo-Bangladesh Boarder in West Bengal.

#### 4. Areas of concern and need for continued intensive monitoring

The levels of dissolved Oxygen was very low at Kakinada Bay and Visakhapatnam harbour in Andhra and Puri in Orissa. In the samples collected at Veraval Port in Gujarat; Versova, Mahim, Ulhas and Thane Creek in Maharashtra; dissolved Oxygen reached "nil" values during low tides and showed abnormal values of human pathogens. These are mainly due to disposal of untreated sewage directly into the marine environment. Due to discharge of industrial effluents at Veli in Kerala, very low pH values with low primary and secondary productivity was observed.

(c) No incident has been reported to or noticed by the Surveillance agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Regarding dumping of wastes in our seas, regular patrolling is being carried out by the Surveillance agencies like Indian Coast Guards to check the dumping activity. Preventive actions for control of pollution from land based activities is being taken under the provisions of Water Act (1974) and the Environment Protection Act (1986).